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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL.
1831.

MEMOIR OF THE COUNT DE BOIGNE.

THE history of the Count de Boigne, who died at Chamberi, in Savoy, on the 21st June last, presents many points of great interest even to the English reader: his career in India was a remarkable one; it has associated his name with the history of that quarter of the globe; and not the least striking part of his biography is the noble use which he made of a large portion of the immense fortune he acquired in the East, by appropriating it to philanthropic and benevolent institutions in his native city.

A memoir of the Count de Boigne, prepared, during his life,* from materials partly furnished by his son, the present Count, and presented to the Royal Academical Society of Savoy (of which the Count was honorary president), and by whose direction it was published, is now before us; and from this and other sources we shall endeavour to collect some of the most striking particulars of the history of this distinguished adventurer, who caused the white cross of Savoy, which was scarcely known in Europe, to float for a long time victorious on the plains of Hindustan, conducting the Mahrattas to some of their most splendid successes.

M. de Boigne was born at Chamberi, on the 8th March 1751. He left his native place in 1768, when he was of the age of only seventeen, to enter the French army; and joined at Landrecy the regiment of Clare, one of the five battalions composing the Irish brigade, commanded by Irish noblemen. The nominal commander of the regiment to which young de Boigne belonged was Lord Clare; but the commandant was Colonel Leigh, who was an excellent soldier, and under him de Boigne acquired the elements of military science.

The regiment of Clare was a year or two after ordered upon foreign service; and, embarking for the Isle of France, it remained in garrison there for a year and a half, when it returned to Europe.

M. de Boigne had now been five years in the French service; he had

* *Mémoire sur la carrière militaire et politique de M. le Général Comte de Boigne.* Imprimé par ordre de la Société Royale Académique de Savoie. Chambéry, 1836.

acquired in it an extensive knowledge of the profession, but had obtained little advancement. Being of an active and enterprising temper, he soon became disgusted with the mere routine of the military service, and longed to distinguish himself in arms. He accordingly quitted the French army and proceeded to Turin, where he obtained letters of introduction to the Russian admiral Orloff, who commanded the sea and land forces of Russia in the Grecian archipelago. On reaching Paros, he was immediately appointed a captain in a Greek regiment in the service of the Empress Catherine, forming part of a division of the Russian army destined for the siege of Tenedos. In a sortie of the Turkish garrison, M. de Boigne had the misfortune to be taken prisoner; he was sent to Scio, where he was kept for seven months, till a peace was concluded between the two powers.

This event, whilst it liberated him from confinement, stopped the career of his promotion; and, quitting the Russian service, he embarked for Smyrna, where he met with some Englishmen from India, whose descriptions of the wealth and beauty of that region inspired him with the resolution of trying his fortune there. He accordingly proceeded to Constantinople, and thence, by way of Alexandretta, to Aleppo, where he joined a caravan for Busso-rah. Unhappily, the war between the Persians and Turks rendered this route so perilous, that the caravan, on its arrival at Bagdad, was obliged to retrograde, and the young adventurer returned disappointed, but not discouraged, to Smyrna. He then took another route and proceeded to Alexandria; here, however, his evil star persecuted him; in his voyage from thence to Rosetta he was wrecked at the mouth of the Nile, and thrown, a friendless stranger, upon the mercy of the Arabs. These children of the desert, however, are as renowned for their hospitality towards the needy as for their avidity in plundering the rich; they afforded to young De Boigne all the aid he required, and enabled him to reach Cairo. Here he met with many delays and obstacles to his further progress; and it was solely by the good offices of Mr. Baldwin, the British Consul at Cairo, that he procured the means of conveyance to India. He embarked at Suez, and arrived at Madras in the beginning of the year 1778.

This was a remarkable period in the history of the presidency; Sir Thomas Rumbold had just arrived as Governor, to replace Lord Pigot, who had been deposed by his council, and who was then dead.

M. de Boigne, with very excusable credulity, had imagined, from the representations he had heard, that it was only necessary for him to touch the soil of India in order to make a rapid fortune. The fact so little corresponded to his expectations, that he was, for some time, reduced to the necessity of obtaining the means of subsistence by giving lessons on the military science at Madras. He at length obtained a commission in the Company's service, as ensign in the 6th regiment Madras N.I.

At this period (1780) hostilities had been commenced against the Madras government by Hyder Ali, who made an irruption into the Carnatic, advanced to Arcot, and threw the presidency into the utmost alarm. The 6th regiment formed part of the detachment of Colonel Baillie, which, after one of the bravest stands ever made against a vastly superior force,

was nearly cut to pieces by Hyder's army. M. de Boigne having been, fortunately for him, detached with two companies to escort a convoy of grain to the army, escaped the fate of the detachment.

The war lasted till 1784; but before this period our adventurer, who conceived himself neglected, left the Company's service; and fancying that, as a foreigner, he should find no opportunity of signalizing himself, he determined to return to Europe overland, by crossing India and Persia to the Caspian sea. In execution of his resolution, he reached Calcutta in the beginning of the year 1783; and having letters of recommendation from Lord Macartney, governor of Madras, to Mr. Hastings, he waited on that personage, who received him very kindly, expressed his admiration of the youth's bold scheme, and facilitated it to the utmost of his power, by giving him letters not only to the English authorities in the north of India, but also to several native princes in alliance with the Company, and to the Great Mogul.

After a short stay at Calcutta, he proceeded to Lucknow, where he was presented by Mr. Middleton, the English resident, to the nawab of Oude, Asuf-ud-Dowla, who generously gave him letters of credit on Cabul and Candahar, to the amount of 12,000 rupees. He remained at Lucknow for the purpose of perfecting himself in the language and collecting information regarding his route, for five months, during which time he kept up a close intimacy with several officers of the Company's service. He then proceeded to Delhi, where he arrived in August 1783.

The prime minister, Mirza Sufi, being absent from court, on an expedition against the Jats, in Agra, M. de Boigne could not obtain an introduction to the emperor, Shah Allum, to present his letters from the Governor-general. He determined to set out for the camp before Agra, and see the minister, who received him with caution, and eluded his application, conceiving, as M. de Boigne had originally intended to travel to Delhi in the suite of Major Browne, our ambassador, whose errand the minister viewed with jealousy, that our adventurer was some dangerous intriguer or spy.

During his stay in the camp, the transactions in the adjoining provinces became, of course, the topic of conversation, and amongst them Madhajee Scindia's invasion of the territory of the rana of Gohud. This was in 1784. M. de Boigne listened to the details of this affair with great interest, and was induced to alter his resolution of returning to Europe. The idea of offering his services to one of the native princes rushed into his mind, and he determined to seize at once on this expedient to acquire a name and fortune. He accordingly offered to assist the rana of Gohud against Sindia, by raising secretly a corps of 8,000 men; and, confiding in his resources, he undertook, with the assistance of 1,200 men, commanded by a native of Scotland, named Sangster, in the service of the rana, to surprise the Mahratta army and expel it from Gohud.

Chutter Sing, the rana, in his negotiations with the English for succours against the Mahrattas, disclosed this offer; and M. de Boigne, disgusted at

his want of prudence, and tired of delay, tendered his services to Pertabsing, the raja of Jypore.

In the mean time, being invited by Mr. Anderson, the British resident with Sindia, and whom he had known at Calcutta, to join the camp before Gwalior, M. de Boigne accepted the invitation as an amusement. On reaching the Mahratta camp, in the night, Sindia adopted the same idea as Mirza Sufi, and suspecting that he was a British agent, ordered his papers to be seized; they were soon restored.

His offers were accepted by the raja of Jypore; and M. de Boigne thinking it right to advertise the Governor-general of the change in his intentions, wrote to him accordingly; by some mistake his letter was supposed to be official, and was read in council. Some of the members disapproving of Europeans entering into the service of native powers without the Company's sanction, Mr. Hastings very kindly took every means of preventing the young officer's disappointment.

Such was the state of native India at this period, that M. de Boigne was obliged to travel even in the territory of Jypore, and provided with the raja's appointment, attended by an armed escort, and was notwithstanding seized by a zemindar commanding a petty fortress, who declared he cared not for raja or emperor: here our adventurer was kept for some days, until he obtained his release by a present.

Misfortune still persecuted him: on reaching Jypore he found that the raja had now no occasion for his services.

This disappointment, which left him, at the age of thirty four, after so many fatigues and perils, exactly where he was when he left Chamberi, only inspired him with fresh energy. He set off immediately for Delhi, where his old enemy, Mirza Sufi, had ceased to be lord of the ascendant, and where he met his friend, Major Browne, whom he consulted about his future plans.

At this juncture, Sindia was projecting an expedition against two refractory chiefs in Bundelkund; and M. de Boigne proposed to the Mahratta prince, through his ambassador at Delhi, to raise two battalions, of 850 men each, for the expedition. The offer was accepted, and his pay was fixed at 1,000 rupees per month. At the end of five months M. de Boigne had not only raised, but disciplined the two battalions, which received orders to join the Mahratta army, under Appa Khund Rao, in Bundelkund.

The Mahratta forces, which were numerous, consisted almost entirely of cavalry, so that upon M. de Boigne's two battalions fell all the infantry operations in the campaign. The scene of warfare was a mountainous country; the infantry was obliged to act in a moveable column, on all points, with its artillery, scaling heights and clearing ghauts to support and cover the operations of the cavalry. Whilst their commander, full of zeal and ambition, was endeavouring to establish himself in the good opinion of Sindia, by his valour and exertions in Bundelkund, events of considerable importance to him occurred in another quarter.

The political intrigues and disorders at Delhi afforded a favourable oppor-

tunity to Sindia for accomplishing his long-cherished schemes for extending the frontiers of his territories towards the north. Mirza Sufi, whose tyrannical administration excited the resentment of the grandees of the Mogul court, had been assassinated by Ismael Beg, in concert with Afrasiab Khan and Hamdani Khan, the former of whom became minister in his stead; he, in his turn, excited the envy of Hamdani Khan, and whilst these rivals were preparing for actual war, Afrasiab Khan was assassinated by Zeen-al-Abudeen, the brother of Mirza Sufi. In the anarchy which prevailed, and which disposed even the emperor himself to favour his schemes, Sindia, at the head of a powerful army, suddenly passed the Chumbul, and entered Delhi in January 1785: resistance was useless; all the contending Mogul chiefs submitted to him, and the emperor appointed him his minister.

Such a rapid current of success augured no permanency. The Mogul nobles were taken by surprise, but were not crushed; and when they recovered from their panic, and saw a Mahratta chief absolute master of the empire, their indignation, exasperated by Sindia's confiscations of their property, roused them to revenge. An extensive conspiracy was formed; emissaries were secretly despatched to the Rajpoot states, and Sindia, who received exact intelligence of every thing, hastily recalled his army from Bundelkund, with the two battalions of M. de Boigne.

The Rajpoots, excited by the intrigues of the Mogul chiefs, but more perhaps by the heavy exactions to which they were subjected by the Mahratta prince, revolted, and took arms nominally against the emperor. When the imperial army, composed of Mogul and Mahratta troops, came in contact with the Rajpoots at Tonga, near Jypore, Hamdani Khan and Ismael Beg deserted to them. This treachery induced Sindia to engage the enemy without loss of time, lest it should provoke imitations. The centre of his army consisted of twenty-five battalions of imperial troops; the right was commanded by M. Lestenaire a French officer; the left by M. de Boigne: Sindia remained in reserve with the cavalry. The Rajpoot left, led by Hamdani and Ismael Beg, repulsed Sindia's right, and drove it upon the reserve; whilst the right, consisting of 10,000 Rhatore cavalry, in a dense mass, fell with characteristic impetuosity and courage upon the battalions of De Boigne, in spite of the murderous fire from his artillery; and as the Mogul centre remained tame spectators of the combat, he was obliged to retire. Three days after the battle, the whole Mogul infantry, with eighty pieces of cannon, deserted to Ismael Beg: M. de Boigne proposed to charge the deserters on their march, but Sindia declined. Retreat was now indispensable; the Mahratta army was vigorously pressed on its march by the enemy for eight days, M. de Boigne commanding the rear guard; it at length effected its retreat across the Chumbul, and arrived at Gwalior.

The Moguls retook all the strong places which Sindia had occupied, except Agra, which they besieged: Sindia marched to raise the siege, and passed the Chumbul with his whole army under Rana Khan, Appa Kund Rao, and M. de Boigne; they were joined by the Jats, and on the 24th April 1788 the two armies came in sight of each other near Bhurtpore. In

the conflict which ensued, the battalions of M. de Boigne were abandoned by the Mahratta cavalry, as they had before been by the Moguls, and he was obliged to retreat. Sindia, reinforced, returned to Agra, and on the 18th June another battle was fought, in which De Boigne and his troops distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner, and the Mogul army was wholly defeated. The chiefs fled to Delhi, where they were guilty of horrible atrocities; one of them having put out the eyes of the unfortunate Shah Allum, which crime he expiated in the tortures subsequently inflicted upon him by Sindia. The Mahratta army marched to Delhi, took possession of that capital, and Sindia was again proclaimed minister and generalissimo of the imperial forces.

De Boigne had now been three years in the service of Sindia; but although the latter was fully sensible of his talents, he listened coldly to a proposal of De Boigne (which was prompted by a desire to enlarge his sphere of action) for equipping and disciplining a body of 10,000 infantry. Sindia's prejudice in favour of cavalry, and national prejudices amongst his officers against Europeans, are among the motives assigned for his declining the proposal for the present; whereupon M. de Boigne quitted his service with mutual expressions of regret.

Our adventurer then proceeded to Lucknow, where he met his old friend the celebrated General Claude Martin, who advised him to turn his attention to commercial pursuits. Having already saved a considerable sum, by his own economy and the liberality of Sindia, he accepted the hint, and was very successful in his speculations in indigo and other articles.

In a short time, Sindia found his situation a difficult one; he was surrounded with enemies, Moguls, Afghans, and Rajpoots, whilst the other Mahratta powers were on the watch to profit by his disasters. Having found by experience the utility of a devoted band of regular troops, and their superiority over undisciplined numbers, he reconsidered the proposal of M. de Boigne, which he now determined to adopt. He pressed him to re-enter his service, granted all his terms, and left to him the entire organization and management of the levies. Commerce had not extinguished the military zeal of de Boigne; he accepted the invitation of the Mahratta prince, prudently leaving a portion of his funds as capital, in certain English mercantile houses at Lucknow, from the employment of which he derived considerable advantage up to the period of his return to Europe. He was received with great cordiality by Sindia at Muttra, and his pay was fixed at 4,000 rupees a month.

In raising his brigade, M. de Boigne made his two battalions the nucleus; the remainder were composed of the disbanded battalion of Les-tenau, and of natives of the conquered territories, Rohilcund and Oude. In a few months the brigade was raised, clothed, armed and disciplined. It consisted of thirteen battalions, ten of regular infantry, dressed like *sepoys* and armed with muskets; the three others, composed of Afghans, wore the Persian uniform, and were armed with matchlocks, to which M. de Boigne added the bayonet. Five hundred Mewattees, and five hundred horse, with sixty pieces of cannon, completed the complement of

the brigade, which amounted to 12,000 men; their colours were the national flag of the general who had created it, namely, the White Cross of Savoy.

Military men may readily conceive the difficulties attending the equipping and drilling of such a number of men of all nations, Asiatics and Europeans. The general succeeded, however, in the short time already mentioned, in preparing them for the campaign, and in imparting to them the same zeal and good qualities with which he had inspired his two battalions.

As Sindia had foreseen, difficulties began to thicken around him. In the early part of 1790, his old enemy, Ismael Beg, who had submitted when he marched upon Delhi, erected the standard of revolt at Patun, and was speedily reinforced by Rajpoot auxiliaries from the rajas of Jypore and Jodpore; so that by March, he was in a condition to dispute with Sindia the supremacy of India. A detachment of cavalry was despatched to ravage the country about the Mogul camp; and a body of choice cavalry, with De Boigne's brigade, supported by eighty pieces of cannon, were ordered to march against Ismael Beg.

On the 23d May, M. de Boigne came up with Ismael, and attacked him, but could not force his lines, which were defended by a numerous artillery; and he was obliged at night to retire. The armies remained in their respective positions for three weeks; at length on the 21st June, Ismael Beg left his strong post, and met M. de Boigne in the plain. The Mogul and Rajpoot army fought with determined resolution, the Rahtores charging up to the muzzles of De Boigne's cannon, and sabring the artillery-men at their pieces. But the discipline of De Boigne's brigade prevented disorder; the ranks were re-formed, and the Rajpoots were torn to pieces with showers of grape. After a furious cannonading on both sides, which lasted till six o'clock in the evening, General de Boigne put himself at the head of one of his battalions, ordering the others to follow, and rushed sword in hand upon the enemy's batteries, which were taken in succession, and the Mogul and Rajpoot troops were completely routed, leaving their artillery, elephants, camels, standards, and baggage, in the hands of the conquerors.

This victory, the greatest Sindia ever gained, and which was accomplished solely by De Boigne's brigade (the Mahratta cavalry not having once charged), was a day of humiliation to the Rajpoots; and it moreover appears, from the account given of the transaction by their historian,* that their disunion (through an unlucky stanza, referring to the battle of Tonga) was the cause of the disaster; that "a private agreement had been entered into between the Mahrattas and Jypooreans, whereby the latter, on condition of keeping aloof during the fight, were to have their country secured from devastation." A satirical couplet records their disgrace.

The consequences of this victory were of infinite importance to Sindia, inasmuch as it annihilated the strength of the Moguls, and diffused so great a terror of his army, that the governor of the citadel of Patun not

* Colonel Tod's *Annals of Rajast'han*, vol. I. p. 761.

only surrendered the fortress, which was almost impregnable, but joined him as a vassal in his operations against the Rajpoots.

The preparations made by the raja of Jodpore (Beejy Sing) and the chieftains of his family were formidable. "Not a Rahtore, who could wield a sword, but brought it for service in the cause of his country; and full 30,000 men assembled, on the 10th September 1790, determined to efface the recollections of Patun." *

Conformably to the directions of Sindia, who remained at Muttra, General de Boigne invaded the Jodpore territories, reducing the forts in his march, and receiving the submission of the towns. On the 21st of August, he arrived under the walls of Ajmere, took the city, and invested the citadel, which was of prodigious strength, and defended by a numerous garrison, with stores and provisions for a year. A Bengal newspaper of the time† states, that "Beejy Sing offered the fort of Ajmere and the country for fifty cos round to General de Boigne, if he would desert his prince; but the general sent him for answer, that Sindia had already given him Jodpore and Jypore, and that he could not be so unreasonable as to expect that he would exchange them for Ajmere." Colonel Tod says merely, that the raja proposed to surrender Ajmere, which had been recently wrested from the Mahrattas, as the price of peace.

Leaving a body of infantry and two thousand cavalry to blockade Ajmere, General de Boigne advanced towards the grand Rahtore army assembled at Mairta, where he arrived on the 9th September.

Colonel Tod, who has detailed with minuteness the operations of this conflict, states, that the Mahratta horse preceded by one day's march the regulars under De Boigne, and encamping at Nitrea, were separated only five miles from the Rahtore army, whilst De Boigne's guns had sunk deep in the sandy bed of the Looni; that the Mahrattas might have been attacked successfully; but the project, though urged by two of the great Rahtore leaders, and seconded by the other nobles, was prevented by one of the ministers, who produced an injunction from the court not to engage till the army was joined by Ismael Beg; and that thus a golden opportunity was lost which could never be regained.

* Tod, *ibidem*.

† The India Gazette, 27th September 1790.

[*The remainder next month.*]

ACCOUNT OF WOON.

BY CAPT. T. D. STUART.

WOON is about thirty miles south-west of Mundleysir, and twelve to the north of the Sautapoorah range of hills. Bullikwara, about half-way between the two, appears a substantial village pleasantly situated, and inviting as a place of encampment, owing to the shady trees in its vicinity. From thence to Woon, the route lies over ranges of low hills, dreary in their aspect, being without verdure or cultivation, save here and there, in narrow valleys. The rocks are basaltic, rich in many places with veins of quartz, zeolite, and varieties of amygdaloid. Within two miles of Woon, the landscape improves; large trees are more frequent, and some ancient temples appear in the vale, where Woon would be supposed to be situated. Within a mile of the town, a scanty stream of water has still survived the powerful influence of the sun and hot wind, for the relief of the parched traveller.

Woon is now (1821) in a state of decay; not more than 150 houses subsist, although it has every appearance of having once been a town of note. Prepared, as we were, to expect many objects that would interest us here, our anticipations (which is rarely the case) were more than realized. In our hasty passage through the streets of the village to the tent, our attention was continually arrested by fragments of images, some still objects of worship, others prostrate and neglected, and many worked into walls, in the construction of which the Hindoo inhabitants have not scrupled to employ materials no doubt highly revered in former ages. The most interesting objects by far were the number of antique temples, in such a state of preservation as to make them well deserving the researches of the antiquary. None of the images or fragments, we observed in passing through the town, were Braminical; they are decidedly Booddhist: but of this by and bye.

The following fabulous account of the ancient history of Woon was related to us on the spot, and, in the absence of more authentic information, may not be unacceptable.

On the banks of the Tamripurni river, in Dravidesa, lived a rajah, named Umachari, who, whilst drinking a draught of water, chanced to swallow a young snake, which, daily increasing in size, incommoded him so much, that his life began to be despaired of. In this condition, he acquainted the rani of his determination to proceed to the holy city of Casi (Benares), in order to bathe once in the sacred water of the Ganges, ere he was removed from this world of pain and trouble. The princess approving of his design, they set out together for the holy city. On arriving at the place now called Woon they halted to refresh themselves, and the rajah, being extremely oppressed with his complaint, rested his head on his wife's lap, whilst she endeavoured to soothe and compose him to sleep. In a short time, the snake, which haunted the rajah, issuing from his abode, sported about, which afforded so much relief to its victim, that the latter fell into a sound slumber. The rani, watching the motions of the animal, was astonished to observe another serpent issue from a neighbouring well, and enter into conversation with her husband's tormentor. The princess, who was skilled in the language of snakes, heard the former upbraid the latter for vexing so good a prince; upon which the rajah's snake pettishly said, that if the other talked to him in that strain, he would cause a quantity of hot oil to be poured into the well, and asked his upbraider how he would like that? "Why, if you come to that,"

retorted he of the well, "and are for such practical jokes, a cup or two of lime mixed with water, and given the rajah to drink, will very soon settle your business, you know." The two snakes upon this separated; one returned to the well, and the other to the body of the rajah, who immediately awoke, and became as restless and oppressed as before. The princess related to him what she had heard, and prayed that he would try what effect would result from adopting the suggestion of the well-snake. He at first declined, but was afterwards prevailed upon to practise the experiment of the hot oil upon the well. A quantity was cast in, by the rajah's order, whereupon a dead serpent appeared upon the surface. They proceeded to take it out, in doing which they lighted upon a treasure in gold. Delighted at this discovery, the rajah determined, at all risks, to swallow the lime-draught, which he had scarcely done, when the snake in his belly was destroyed, and voided naturally: in a few days, he was restored to perfect health. Considering what was best to be done with the immense wealth he had thus acquired, and deeming it to be a gift from heaven, he resolved to expend it in erecting temples, digging *bauliah*s (wells with stairs leading down to the water), tanks, and other charitable works. Preparing a burnt offering, the rajah so propitiated the gods, that they acceded to his request of having one natural night converted into a night of the gods,* to enable him to construct 108 temples, with an equal number of bauliah's and of tanks, which he vowed to dedicate to their service. When the rajah had made considerable progress in his undertaking, the Spirit of the Ganges appeared as he was bathing in Sersutti koond,† and remonstrated with him for building so many holy places. "No one," said Gungaji, "will think of me, now, or go 300 cos to bathe in my stream, if you construct these numerous temples and tanks where my votaries can resort so much nearer home." To this appeal the rajah replied, by desisting from his undertaking. The night ceased, and there appeared ninety-nine temples, and as many bauliah's and tanks, in a finished state. In consequence of this, the rajah called the place *Woon*, which means "vow unaccomplished."

Other traditionary tales relate that the temples were built in the reign of a prince named Bala Ishur, who made this place the seat of his government: the oldest temple is called Bala-rishur, which gives some countenance to the story.

The number of temples is so reduced, that of the ninety-nine temples said to have been constructed by the snake-swallowing rajah, there are, perhaps, not more than nine. The first we looked at, the farthest from the town, stands on a rising ground to the south; it was dedicated to Boodh, of whom there is a full-length statue, thirteen feet high, with two figures exactly resembling each other, nine and a half feet high, one on each side of him: all three are perfectly naked, with arms extended at length along the thighs, curly hair, and long ears. The statues stand under the body of the temple, which is in the shape of a cone, or rather a lengthened pyramid. The temple faces the north, and has in front a vestibule supported by twelve pillars; small projecting porticos beyond shelter the outer doorways. The whole fabric stands on a terrace eight or ten feet high, the ascent to which is by steps; there are entrances on each side except the south. There is a descent into the interior of seven steps, to where the huge statues stand, and seven steps again lead up the side of the wall, probably to enable the priests to anoint the heads

* The Hindoos reckon a day of the *devatahs*, or celestial beings, to consist of 360 of our days: so that a night of the gods was six months.

† Sersutti Koond is a deep pool in the rocky bed of the stream, that runs past Woon; it is about 400 yards from the town, and reckoned very sacred.

of the statues. We found inscriptions on both the smaller statues, which bear date Sambat 263, or A.D. 206.*

The state of preservation in which this temple remains is truly surprising; not a particle of lime nor any cement has been used in its construction; the stone is a very hard and durable basalt. The larger images are of the same material, and formed of a single block: the face and some other parts have been mutilated, but upon the whole the figures are pretty entire.

The temple is known to the inhabitants by the name of Gwalesir, not, I ascertained, because that was, in their opinion, the name of the idol to whom it was dedicated, but simply because the *gwals*, or herdsmen, have long been in the habit of tending their flocks there, the situation being high and convenient for that purpose.

It was much to be regretted that the intense heat at this season confined us to the tent the greater part of the day, and prevented our labouring, as we wished to do, in search of inscriptions. A poor woman fell a victim to the hot wind as she was sitting in the bazar, which circumstance will afford an idea of what we had to encounter if we attempted exposure. As soon as it was tolerably cool in the afternoon, we visited the temple known by the name of Inderdeet-Ka-Daiwul. In shape this almost exactly resembles the temple of Gwalesir; the outside of the pyramid part is somewhat dilapidated, the vestibule is more so, and overgrown with grass; but the interior is perfectly entire, except some of the sculpture, which has been defaced, but not materially. The four pillars which support the vestibule are about fourteen feet high, and have their whole surface carved with rich and varied sculpture, which I shall not attempt to describe, as my companion, Major Wilson, has done so with scientific ability, and has entered a description of it in his journal; it faces the east, where the entrance is situated, and if proofs were wanting of Inderdeet temple being purely braminical, the site alone would decide the point, for all those dedicated to Boodh (at this place at least) invariably face the north. We have, however, strong corroborative evidence of the probable correctness of this remark, in the perfect conformity of every part, and of every stone with another, which shews that no arts of religious bigotry have been employed in this instance to convert to the worship of the deities held sacred by the bramins, a temple formerly devoted to the religion of Boodh; frauds which have been practised in regard to some other buildings here, as I shall have occasion to notice, which plainly demonstrates with what an intolerant spirit the followers of the braminical faith persecuted those of the sect of Boodh, when they gained the ascendancy over them, of which fact unfortunately we have but imperfect and unsatisfactory records in Indian history.

The temple of Inderdeet is without comparison the most magnificent and most richly decorated of any now remaining among the ruins at Woon. It was most likely dedicated to the Indra-Adyt, and may be called the Temple of the Sun, the word *Adyt* meaning "the sun," of which there is a fine personification here represented with a glory round the head. This image is about eight feet high, and stands enshrined in the apartment formed by the pyramid.†

We attempted by every means in our power to detach some of the groups of figures,‡ which appeared loose in the compartments, with the intention of preserving them as specimens of ancient sculpture, but failed in our endeavours; and as there were no inscriptions to be found with exception of one, which, from the place where it is inscribed (near the interior door of the *sanctum sanc-*

* See note A.

† See note B.

‡ Major Wilson has since succeeded in getting one.

torum, on the right hand side of the wall, as you face the idol), leaves little hope of any light being thrown on the history or antiquity of this superb building.

Besides the temple of Inderdeet, we visited two others close by it, of the same form, but smaller, and evidently braminal; one is called Inderjeet; the other is sacred to Mahadeo. In one of these were lying, scattered about, the mortal remains of some wretched being, who had most likely died in this solitary abode, from the effects of disease or famine, or from want possibly of charitable assistance; the rags, in which the body had been wrapped when alive (apparently those of a female), remained on the floor undisturbed. In the vicinity of these three diewuls, or temples, there are one or two others, or, more properly speaking, the remains of them; to one of these you descend by steps in the same manner as to the interior of the Boodh temple of Gwalesir: a circumstance which, added to there being some very ancient and weather-worn remains of Boodh images laying around half buried, besides a stone reservoir for water to the north of the temple (probably the ancient and original front of the building), made a strong impression that this was formerly a Boodh temple, though afterwards destined to receive the symbol of Mahadeo which has been placed there. The present entrance is from the eastward, and that I look upon as having been an alteration of the bramins, when they overthrew the religion of their rivals; for it is evident, from the way that detached stones and images have been let into the wall, that the whole of this imperfect ruin has undergone a change.

The same evening, we took a hasty view of three other braminal pyramidal temples, decorated with much the same kind of sculpture as those that have been described: we could find no inscription on any part of them. One is in the centre of the village, and is sacred to Neelkunt Mahadeo; one on the northern, dedicated to Soomesir Mahadeo; and one on the eastern skirt, called Chumara Daiwul,* in consequence of a tradition that a man and woman, of a low Chumar cast, having defiled the temple by entering it, disappeared and were never heard of, having been annihilated, it is believed, by the wrath of Mahadeo, to whom the temple was sacred. On the southern side, however, and within the mud wall of the village, we perceived a temple which at a distance was pronounced to be a Boodh one, because the chief entrance faced the north. Our conjecture proved correct, and we were fortunate in finding an inscription upon the pedestal of an image of Boodh, which is still standing; on each side of him is an attendant image of smaller dimensions than the centre figure; one of them has been thrown down, and lies in the centre of the vestibule: the inscription bears date Sambat 1243, or A.D. 1186. The temple is called Choubara Daiwul by the inhabitants, which has no meaning that I know of; it is a good deal dilapidated, particularly the pyramidal part.†

Next morning when we arose with the dawn, on the way to the village of Woon, we examined a large image of Boodh standing on the plain; it faces the north and reclines upon the ruined wall of a temple, now levelled with the dust; all the images, of which there are several fragments near, some lying on the ground, others half buried, are representations of Boodh, and bear the strongest marks of antiquity. The features of some, where the basalt has resisted decomposition, are absolutely worn smooth and almost defaced. What makes the large image, which may be about six feet and a half high, particularly interesting, is the inscription on the pedestal, which, although much defaced, can yet be decyphered, and appears to be no less than 1759 years old, as it bears

* See note E.

† See note D.

date so early as the 119th Sambat, a period somewhat between the era of Birkermajeet and Rajah Bhoj, whose passion for architecture is celebrated in history. It is difficult to describe how this statue, from the interest it excited, rivetted our attention. Major Wilson took a drawing of it; and I began digging all around, not without success, for I restored to the light a very pretty group of figures surrounding an image of Boodh in contemplative devotion. This relic was most acceptable, for I doubt not it is as old as any of the images here, though from having been under ground it is not so much decayed as some that have been exposed to the sun and air.*

Continuing to dig near this spot, we came to the entire foundation of a temple, and were forced to desist from digging, owing to the impossibility of prosecuting researches with the limited means in our power, as well as from want of time to explore.

In the village itself we met with nothing particularly interesting; numerous fragments were to be seen lying about and built into walls, besides those laid up under sacred banian and peepul trees. Here ignorance has heaped together without distinction relics of Boodh and Bramin images, shewing a perfect indifference to prejudices that had once stained the land with blood. As the natives seemed to put little value on these articles, we brought away a couple of heads and two full-length images of Boodh, of little value but to the curious, as specimens of the durability of the stone of which they are composed, as well as on account of their antiquity, which may be judged of from the weather-worn appearance of the figures. My specimen was procured from the ruins of a very old-looking temple about the centre of the village. It is called Hut Kaissar Mahadeo, though, from the number of Boodh images collected therein, it was probably devoted to the worship of Boodh.

But by all accounts the most ancient temple was still to be visited, that known by the name of Bala Ishur, or Balaraishur.† On examining this, every thing appeared to me to demonstrate most forcibly, not only its antiquity, but the bold attempts of the Bramins to enthrone Mahadeo on the ruins of Boodh. The temple has been overthrown, either by bigotry or by the effects of time; but one is rather inclined to think the former, for the materials of the ancient edifice have been employed to rear a heterogeneous pile of building, without uniformity and without design; the present dome or roof is merely a temporary thing, composed of brick and mortar, of far more recent date even than the secondary construction; indeed it does not appear to be above 100 years old. The present entrance, it is true, is from the east, and the idols in the temple face that quarter; but the remains of two stone reservoirs for water at the northern side show that there had been placed the true front in former ages; while the vast number of very ancient Boodh images scattered* around, render it in my mind certain that this temple was first dedicated to Boodh. It is to be regretted that no inscriptions were to be found. I was anxious to procure a relic from this temple, but it was impossible to detach any pieces of sculpture except a head of a monkey. The old and decayed images of Boodh were too large and unwieldy to bring away.

From some ruins under a tamarind tree close by, and said to have once been the site of a temple sacred to Mahadeo, now known by the name of Mahadeo Foottee Dairce, I procured one of the finest specimens of ancient architecture I have yet seen at this place. It is a block of stone cut into a spiral pillar, with wreaths of flowers and lines of ornamental sculpture along the whole length; three female figures form the base of the pillar. This piece of

* See note C.

† See note F.

stone, which is about five feet long, was most likely the jamb of a door; and if we judge from the date of inscriptions on some of the temples at this ancient city, the pillar cannot be less than 1,800 years old.

The only remaining temples and sacred places to be noticed are Maha Lutchme and Koond; the former has been patched up, and is now frequented as a place of worship; the ruins and fragments of images denote its antiquity, and I procured one of Boodh, which appeared worth bringing away. Nar-rain Koond is esteemed so sacred, that if water is drawn by a leathern bucket, the pool becomes dry. Such follies are scarcely worth relating, but they shew the thralldom in which the minds of these ignorant creatures are held by superstition.

NOTES BY LIEUT. COL. DELAMAIN.

A.—I visited the temple on the rising ground to the southward of Woon, called Gwalesir, on the 24th March 1823. The cupola is judiciously formed by overhanging layers of stone, approaching gradually to a centre, and handsomely sculptured. The capitals of the pillars and the cornices are adorned with well-designed and spirited figures, mostly female, and generally in the attitude of supporting the edifice. Indeed, there is no part of this temple, within or without, which is unornamented. The part under the feet is rough, either unfinished or injured. The threshold of the recess bears embossed conchis, which are emblems of Nem Nath. The two side figures have the chakra, or wheel, engraven on the pedestals, and elephants as ornamental supporters, not here, I imagine, as symbolical of a trithunker.

The inscription on the pedestal of the left image, as you face them, consists of several lines. It is written in small characters, very roughly executed, and rather scratched than engraven, so that I found it impossible to take off an impression, or to distinguish the letters sufficiently to copy them. A solitary one, here and there, was distinct, but I despair of the inscription ever being decyphered. That on the pedestal of the right figure consists of only two lines, the letters being much larger and deeper cut. Still I could not, satisfactorily to myself, copy them at all connectedly, before the date. The letters were, moreover, too indistinct for an impression. I was particular regarding the date, which appeared thus, a few distinct letters and figures following noting the day of the month:: २६३ २३ The figures 263 are quite plain, and there appears sufficient of the figure 1 to induce the belief that the real date is 1263 of some era.

B.—I next visited the temple called Indradyt, the cupola of which is supported by four extremely rich and handsome pillars. As it contains a plain human figure, without emblem or symbol, it does not appear to me to convey the idea of a representation of the sun. The glory round the head is not a peculiarity, as the Jain figure on the plain, with some others, have it as well. The whole of the temple is highly ornamented.

C.—The figure on the plain seems to have been pulled out of the small temple near it, and probably stood opposite to a similar figure there still erect, on a small sunken platform, with an attendant on each side. Of that lying on the plain, it took me some time to clear the inscription of the red lead that covered it: and I do not doubt that the date is either 1190 or 1192; though the last figure is very indistinct, still there is enough to show that there is room for one. The word preceding the date cannot be other than Samvat; and the lotos at the end proves it to be the image of Rudina Proobhao, the trithunker. The alteration of the above date, as well as that of the former inscriptions, will, if correct, greatly reduce the antiquity attached to the Woon temples. Stuart has copied inscriptions of the thirteenth century of their era from temples to all appearances as old as Gwalesir. Indeed, the cause, whatever it be, that produced this cluster of temples (by Stuart's legend they would all seem to have a connected origin) can scarcely have embraced so wide a range of time as the other dates require.

I see none 700 years old of Srawak worship. This figure had round the neck marks intended to represent the *kuntha*, or necklace.

I observed a figure half buried in the sand, bearing on his breast the lotos, a common ornament of Jain divinities; and in the vicinity of the brahminical temples, another, apparently extremely old, with his hands, as much as were left of them, in the posture of supplication, and an immense top-knot of hair, or juta. I asked a sepoy, who was standing by, what he thought of these images; he said, they are the Gosseyns of former days, and perhaps he was near the truth. All these are standing figures, quite naked, their hands generally close to the side. I take these to be the figures of the old Dijumbers or Arhats, now equally disregarded by the modern Jains or Srawaks themselves as by the Bramins. Their being unhoused seems to argue nothing on the score of rivalry; Guneesh and various other great characters are equally ill off, and to all appearance equally old. I should rather conjecture that the materials of their tenelements, perhaps already injured, have been applied to the uses of the more modern sects: they do not respect mutilated images, as noticed, and it is not unlikely that such as were injured by Mahomedan bigotry * were ousted at the first opportunity, to substitute more perfect gods and temples.

I dug and uncovered the pedestals of the figures standing in the small temple, and which appear to be of a family with that prostrate on the plain hard by; but they were plain. Of those, two erect, half buried in the earth, one had no inscription, the other I found had no legs.

D.—I then visited the temple called Choubara. There were inscriptions on the pedestals of both the side standing figures. Some of the letters in the inscription of the larger figure were pretty distinct, but only scattered here and there, and I could make nothing of it in the way of a copy at all satisfactory. It bore however, beneath, a running antelope engraved pretty clear, which proves the image to be that of Shantee Nath. The other inscription was equally long, but more illegible. Small sitting and standing figures ornamented the slabs of the principal images, and had on the breast the diamond-shaped representation of the lotos. The slabs with the figures do not appear however to have been original fixtures, they are merely placed loosely and slantingly against the back of the raised step or terrace.

E.—The next in my way was the Chumars Daiwul, for the lowest castes, here as well as elsewhere, have appropriated one to themselves. The human bones still lie in the temple, mentioned by Stuart, undisturbed. I fell in with other temples in passing through the town; that of Neelkunt, has the door to the west. Kuches and Nundas are lying about in all stages of dilapidation; but the greatest jumble is in and about a small temple near it, where Jain and orthodox are all huddled together in the greatest variety; a perfect pawnbroker's shop of the gods.

F.—I need add little to Stuart's notice of Balareshwur, of the original structure of which it is difficult to form an idea. The inscription is certainly applicable to the new part of the edifice.†

I observed no lions in any of these temples, either as ornaments or emblems, nor figures of Viskarna nor daghopes, distinguishing them from what are generally called Boodhists. For whatever god Balareshwur may have been originally destined, we find here as almost everywhere else the trace of earlier Braminism in the destroyed temple of Mahadeo.‡ For the rest, when we see specimens of both sects of original design and corresponding antiquity, what can we infer but at such periods the worship of each was carried on with mutual forbearance. And yet the greater part of these, if not all, must have been erected and used since the time of Sankara. Indeed, the period between about 700 and 300 years ago seems to be that in which the Srawaks flourished, and in which their richest temples as to architectural decoration were erected; no Srawak in-

* There are still stone walls close by the town, though insignificant and unroofed, retaining the name of the Masjid. Ghoree Badshah has the credit of having knocked off all the heads and noses from the saints and gods in Neemar.

† The Boodh images he mentions in the vicinity of this temple have disappeared.

‡ The raja, who is celebrated as the founder, appears moreover to have obeyed the mandates of Gunjaji, which the Jains would not have done.

scription have I seen or heard of, of earlier date. History too, I think, records princes of that faith in Guzerat and elsewhere about the same range of time.

Temples nearly similar in structure and embellishments to those at Woon seem to have been prevalent about the same period through a great extent of country; they do not appear, however, to have been all Jain. The first I observed, coming from the southward, was at Jharega, and have traced the same character of building all the way to the Vindya hills. That at Jharega appeared to me a very curious one; it consisted of a pyramid with a smaller one on each side and a porch to the front;* the whole of the exterior extremely rich in sculptured figures and ornaments. Among the smaller figures which crowded the outside, I observed one perfect standing Boodh, and there may have been several more. The very old Nanda in front would bespeak its Hindoo origin, as well as the furniture of the interior, the lingam in the inner recess, &c.; several other broken images were in other side recesses. A vakeel of Nemalkar, who happened to be standing there, said he thought Vishnoo had once been in the recess, in some form or other, which I was inclined to believe; but I found afterwards he either knew or cared very little about it, for over the doorway of the recess was a small image, which he attributed to that god, till I pointed out the breasts; "in that case," said he, "it is likely to be Debee." He laughed at this joke, and, on my saying he appeared to care very little for his gods, he replied, "very true; our gods seem to care very little about us, and I don't see why we should trouble ourselves about them. We see them knocked about by every one, and it is, indeed, very clear that they cannot take care of themselves." He added, that all these gods were obsolete and spoiled (there were indeed several heads and limbs lying about). He smiled when he saw some traders with bullocks come up and pay their devours at the porch. I observed to him that worship had not, however, ceased altogether. "Oh," said he, "it is only because they come and load their bullocks from the pedestal of Nanda." He then told me that Captain Briggs had packed off to Surat three images, I think, which he described as of very great antiquity, from some temple west of Dhoolia. He was quite amused at the idea of Captain B. troubling himself about so much lumber; and he added, that Captain B. took off an inscription 1,800 years old. But my informer was no great antiquary, and from his general indifference and observations, I set him down, though a bramin, as one of the illiterati. He said that in this yog the devotion of a bramin had neither truth nor efficacy. It indeed seems to be a very general impression, that caste and religion are on their last legs, and about to be superseded by the Melichas' doctrine.

But to return to the temple: a figure in the posture of adoration stands in a niche in the wall fronting the *sanctum sanctorum*; over it is written *Mhava Ulee*, and no doubt the founder of the temple. The village records says that it was dedicated to Mahadeo, and built in the reign of Goulee Raja. This temple, old and grotesque as it appears, seems however to have had its seniors; the ruin of another is hard by with Nandas, and a large sphinx or sursardool, on the plain.

Through Candeish and Neemar every thing I saw was referred to Goulee Raja.† On inquiry, I concluded this to be Asa Goulee of Aseer. When in that neighbourhood I endeavoured to get some account of Asa, and shall just add what was current on the subject. An old Gaolee of Aseer, about eighty-four years old, told me that Asa, with a few of the Goolee tribe, coming from Muttra, settled accidentally at Aseer, first at the bottom then on the top, being led thither in following his cattle; that Asa became the raja, and that the fort was ultimately taken from him by stratagem, and Asa destroyed, but it was not known how; that Asa Debee, his sister, met her death by springing from the battlements, and became canonized; the muth erected on the neighbouring eminence being dedicated to her, at which only Gaolees officiate. The loss of the fort, by stratagem or treachery, seems confirmed by a Bunsolee of a Khundwa potail, which may be considered of some authenticity, as it contains the genealogy of the family to the

* The temples of this character are generally called Subha Mundits; the space in them, the cupolas, and porches, being appropriated to the assemblage.

† In some places, however, they called it Gourree Raja; so I am inclined to think Asa Goulee has frequently been confounded with Ghoree badshah; I suppose, Dilawur Khan.

period in question. The part relating to Asa is follows:—"in the days when Ghoree Shah Badshah was on the throne, and Asa of the Gaolee tribe resided in Aseer, an ameer, a Zuree putkawala, on the part of the king, was also there. Bheem Jee Potal (the first) went to confer with this ameer, having taking the finest horse he possessed with his trappings as a nuzur. The ameer was pleased with the potal and kept him near his person. At this period the ameer put Asa Gaolee to death, and then commenced collecting officers to bring the country into order, and paying great attention to Bheem Jee Potal, seated him by his side. He then gave the potal a khilaut investing him with the watun of the pergunnah of Khundwa, according to the king's pleasure. He departed accordingly and took possession." (Then commences the account of the family and other events.)

The nature of Asa's power does not sufficiently appear from this. Asa and Beeja are said, however, to have been brothers, and to have founded the the principalities of Aseer and Beejagurh. The wealth that enabled them to effect this was as usual obtained by supernatural agency.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

I SAT in the nook by my father's hearth,
Our faces were shining with peace and mirth,
The light through the casement came shady and dim,
My sister was singing our evening hymn;
My mother knelt down by my father's knee,
The little one whisper'd her prayer to me;
And smiling and glad in her bosom's glow,
Sat one we had cherished long ago,
Like an ivied lamp in the soft summer light,
Her spirit shone softly and brightly that night.

I stood by the grave of a beautiful boy
I had known in his morning of hope and joy,
When the voice of his gladness was ready to greet,
And his heart was as bounding and glad as his feet;
And many a face was darken'd around,
As the coffin sunk in the crumbling ground,
And mournful and sad as a funeral strain,
Was the mingling moan of the earth and rain.
Oh! weak is the reed of a mother's trust,
When she leans on the arm of a child of dust!

I stood by a house in a lonely lane,
I heard a sound of wailing and pain,
As of one by his children and friends forgot,
Who looked to his own, and they answered him not.
I lifted the latch—by the curtainless bed
A young child was leaning as over the dead,
With her little hand putting aside the hair
Of the sick man who lay in his suffering there,
Lover and kinsman were far away,
All but that child, for a holy-day!

I turned to the nook of our hearth again,
The veil of our joy was rent in twain;
I look'd on our fireside round about,
The lamp we had cherished was glimmering out;
The song of my sister was tearful and low,
The step of my mother was heavy and slow;
The little one came and stood by my knee,
Wondering why sorrow or change should be.
Oh! thus in my morning, and noon, and night,
My path-way hath been in the Shade and the Light.

THE HARROVIAN.

FASHIONS IN DRESS.

THE Asiatic people never change the fashion of their dress. From one generation to another, the same forms, folds, decorations, and colours, descend unvaried. They never laugh at their grandmothers, and are totally inapprehensive of the humour of quizzing an old square-toes. They have a notion of a by-gone age, and they partake of the universal feeling of veneration for the wisdom and virtue of the good old times, but it is altogether a moral and not a formal notion. They have no peculiarly quaint form in which to dress out ancient virtue. They have no picturesque recollection of high-crowned hats, or flowing perriwigs, or tamboured waistcoats, or high-heeled shoes, or head-dresses grazing the moon. The Father of the Faithful wore precisely the same kind of turban and vest as are now worn by the gayest dandy of a mussulman.

The Franks, on the other hand, are always changing the fashion of their dress; and, though contending most metaphysically and profoundly for an unchangeable principle of beauty and of taste, are everlastingly and incessantly altering the form and colour of their personal decorations. It would be a curious speculation to endeavour to ascertain, from the essential characters of the two people, the causes of this striking diversity of habit. Like all other peculiarities, however, it is not merely an effect, but it is also a cause, and it may be more easy to ascertain the effects produced by it, than the causes to which it is owing.

That there is an effect produced on the national character by the national habits is most clear; for it is impossible that those matters, which are so much thought of and so much talked of, should not modify and influence the minds and thoughts of those who talk and think about them. We perceive in our own country distinctive and characteristic marks of the various professions. The legal, the clerical, the medical, the mercantile, the literary, the dramatic, all give to their several professors certain peculiarities and habits of thought and expression, by which they are known and characterized. The changes of fashion give also a peculiarity which we can only discern by contrasting a people of mutable fashions with a people who make no changes in their modes of dress. In our use, for instance, of the word *old-fashioned*, we have a feeling to which the Asiatics are strangers; it brings to our thoughts an image or idea of something ludicrously absurd or weakly singular; it makes us think of some exploded folly, of some narrowness of mind, some egregious want of taste, some specimen of the ignorance of a semi-barbarous age. The word *old-fashioned* draws a strong line of distinction between the present and the past generation, and it contributes to fill the present generation with an especial degree of self-conceit. It is not in the nature of things that we should imagine that fashions change for the worse; feeling, therefore, that they change for the better, we plume ourselves upon the change, and look down contemptuously on those who went before us. The word *new-fashioned* presents to elderly and middle-aged people an agreeable term of reproach, by which they re-

venge themselves on the impertinence and conceit of youth. Finding themselves disturbed in their habits and left to a comparative solitude of mode of dress and demeanour, they feel uncomfortable in the change, and are angry with what may be called the essential accident which leaves them so : therefore they use in much bitterness of spirit the word *new-fangled*. I am not aware that the Asiatics have any such term of contempt in their languages, though the word *fangled* is said by Mr. Parkhurst, in his Hebrew and English Lexicon, to be derived from the Hebrew word *לָפַד*; but, in the Hebrew, this word is used seriously and plainly, not with any sneer or ill-humour; in England, however, the word *new-fangled* is only used in an ill-humoured sense. The people of Asiatic countries or origin and habits may of course have, in common with the rest of the species, a feeling that youth is inexperienced, saucy and impetuous; but this is altogether a moral feeling, and is expressible rather by the seriousness of grave rebuke than by the pettishness of a crabbed humour.

The changing fashions of dress bring an almost necessity of change in all other matters susceptible of variety of modification, such as buildings, furniture, carriages, and amusements, and, by the operation of what the philosophers call the doctrine of association, give us certain artificial notions of congruity and propriety. For instance, we hear frequent remark on the incongruity of modern dresses with ancient domestic decorations. This is purely a conceit, and is altogether owing to an apprehension, or rather misapprehension, that there is a peculiar fitness and coincidence between the dresses and the domestic decorations of the same period; for there is no reason why the dresses of the days of Elizabeth may not look as well in a modern drawing-room as they did in buildings of those days. Variation of fashion, therefore, imposes upon taste; and if it imposes upon us in the way of dress and decoration, it does so quite as much in the fine arts, and in literature. Our grandfathers and grandmothers, whose ears and understandings differed not so much from ours as we may imagine, listened with more than patience, even with delight, to many a musical composition which we cannot now endure, and it may be naturally conjectured that our grandsons and granddaughters will scorn to lend their ears to many a song or sonata which now delights us. They will say that it is *old-fashioned* music. It is true that Purcell, Handel, and Corelli, have some respect paid to their names and to their works; their genius has preserved them partially, but only partially, from the fluctuations of fashion. The same remarks belong to the drama, and also to every other form of literature; great genius supports itself, but mediocrity is supported by fashion.

If then, by the fluctuations of fashion, we are led to quiz our elders and sneer crabbedly at our juniors, if we are betrayed into false ideas on the subject of taste, and are led to imagine that our minds are improved because our fancy varies, it may seem that our superiority to the Asiatics is rather questionable. But no; there is an advantage and a manifestation of superiority in the changes of fashion which distinguish the Frankish nations: for the inferior animals, having not reason but being only moved by instinct, are in their habits unchangeable; and the difference between the rational and

irrational is, that the one is susceptible of self-originating improvements and the other is not. Changes of fashion and fluctuations of habits and manners are a manifestation of at least the apprehension and desire of improvement; and if any other demonstration of superiority were needed, we may find it in the fact that the people of changeable fashions keep in subjection the people of unchangeable fashions.

ON MYTHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS, &c.

WITH PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON ANALOGY OF DICTION.

BY THE REV. DR. WAIT.

HAVING already observed a variety of analogies between the respective customs and legends of the different occupants of the globe, it is by no means surprising, that we should remark an equal coincidence between their mythological characters, which, though partly the result of a common origin, seems to have been augmented by international intercourse. To the accuracy of an investigator of this department of the history of man, the lacunæ in the historic page are too frequently an impediment; for, however we may possess the joint guidance of mythology and language, the links are in too many places broken, which would have enabled us more satisfactorily to have followed the vast chain of events, which occasioned the dispersion of nomadic tribes, and to have resolved each effect into its cause. Hence we are reduced to the necessity of drawing from the evidence of manners and of customs, of mythology and of language, conclusions adequate to the solution of the phenomena which we remark.

At a remote period there was probably but little *radical* difference in the mythi of nations, nor were their fundamental principles varied, even when slighter shades of discrepancy became discernible in consequence of national peculiarities, local enactments, or peculiar circumstances affecting different branches of the great body of mankind. But, how these variations originated? what train of events induced them? how many of them were rendered indispensable by acquired habits? are questions no longer to be solved.

The Asiatic origin of the northern nations * stands on evidence too strong to be combated, and has been of late years too fully proved to require a detail of the fact. It must also be manifest to every one acquainted with the structure and vocables of the languages, the traditions, philosophy, and rites of the people, that, at some period anterior to any surviving record, a connexion existed between the Hindús, the Persians, and the Greeks.

The eastern names, which often occur in the Runic *saðmuna* and in Icelandic poetry; the occasional propensity to alliteration, observable both among Goths and Celts, although not carried to the same extent as in the works of Hariri and Hamadáni; the many analogies of doctrine in the

* Linguam Danicam antiquam, cujus in rhythmis usus fuit, veteres appellârunt ASANAL, id est, Anatlæcum, vel ASARUM Sermone, quod cum ex Aedâ Odinus secum in Daniam, Norwegiam, Sueciam, aliasque regiones septentrionales invexerit. Stef. Præf. ad Sax. Gram. Historiam.

Edda, the *Védas*, and *Zend-avesta*, and their similarity in philosophical speculations,* added to other proofs, constitute a chain of demonstration, which, however broken may be some solitary links, may be sufficiently reunited for every purpose of investigation.

Thus, many parts of the account of the cosmogony from the body of Ymer, the Nornir, the Valkyriar, the Wrisks,† Leshies, and Berstues, Zlebog, Ben Veneco, Odin, Vilè and Ve, the bridge Bifröst, Asgard, Gladsheim, and Valhalla, the giants and dwarfs, the cow Audumbla, the ash Yggdrasil, the ages of mankind, the Urdar-fount, and the well of Mimer, the snake-king Nidhug, the different worlds, and divine residences, the Asynier,‡ &c. &c.; the account of Surtur, and of the destruction of the world, together with the new earth arising from the sea, have such direct counter-parts in Hindû and classical mythology, that, were other evidences wanting, these particulars would suffice to establish a primitive connexion between these different people.

But, in the classical pages, the proofs of an Asiatic origin are still more forcible, and the separate, as well as collective, examples are still more conclusive: the verbal forms, the style of language, and the allusions in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* afford to the Orientalist convictions not to be shaken by any minor difficulties or objections, that, in the age of Homer, traces of the connexion, on which we insist, not to be mistaken, must have existed, at least in the poetic, and probably still more so in every colloquial dialect of Greece. Some mutual similarity of phraseology we likewise occasionally notice in the writings of the Persians and Arabs.§ Homer speaks of the ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως, Firdausi of girls گل رخ, Homer speaks of βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη, Firdausi of women سیه چشم, Homer calls wine νηπιθις (*Od.* iv. 220.) Firdausi غم کساده. In the thirteenth *Iliad* (with which Virgil, *Æn.* xii. 701. may be compared) Hector is described moving as a mountain: so Firdausi writes of the war-horse,

جو کوهي روان کرد از جاستور

In like manner *Ξάνθος* is continually applied by Homer to Menelaus, and occasionally to Achilles: perhaps this was a *national* epithet; for the Arabs call themselves || *black*, the Persians, *red*, and the Greeks, *yellow*, e. g. بني الاصفر. Homer everlastingly says,

ποῖον ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων;

Firdausi,

جو بيدار شد موبدانرا بخواند
وزين در سخن چند گونه براند

* See the works of Gräter, Vond er Hagen, Ruhs, the Grimms, Stuhr, Mone, Magnusen, &c.

† Picart, v. iii. p. 476, records, that the inhabitants of South Caffraria worshipped a being depicted like a wrisk or satyr.

‡ Goddesses inhabiting Vingolf, by some supposed to be analogous to the Amazons.

§ This subject will be more fully continued in another number.

|| Cf. Tarafa Moall. Cantemir Hist. Turc. v. ii. p. 202. Reiske in Abu'lfedam, p. 10. not. p. 52. textus, v. i.

Homer's heroes are *παλῶμετις*, and his heroines are famed for *δαίδαλα ἔργα* ; Firdausi's heroes and heroines *بهرکار نیکی شناسان* . Homer writes,

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἰδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο.

Abu'lfeḍa, *وَأَحْضَر... الطعام فاكلوا حتي شعبوا* . Virgil and Silius Italicus call the Gracchi and Scipiones, *duo fulmina belli*, Pausanias calls Ptolemy *Κίερανος* :—so, in the *Tarikh-i Taimur*, Ali Yezdi was denominated the Thunderer,* and in the *Hamasa* a warrior is styled *شهاب* or *شهاب الناء* . Virgil's expression,

Clamores ad sidera tollunt,

or Homer's, *κλίος οὐρανὸν ἵκται*, may be contrasted with Firdausi's words,

دهنده سیه دیو شان پیش رو
همی باسمان بر کشیدند غو

Virgil's

Rex Anius, rex idem hominum, Phæbique sacerdos, &c.

is equivalent to Firdausi's

منم گفت با قرۀ ایزدی
هم شهر یاری وهم موبدی

his *placida compōstus pace quiescat!* with Hariri's *مضجعہ* ' with which Ps. xli. 3. may be compared. Ovid's

*Obsequium tigresque domat Numidasque leones,
Rustica paulatim taurus aratra subit,*

corresponds to Firdausi's

دودام هر جانور کش بدید
زگیتی به نزدیک او آرمید

We might even descend to still nicer minutiae, and compare Cicero's *media mors* or Terence's *à medio excedere* or *de medio tolli* with Firdausi's *قطع رفتن از میان* *secare vel dirimere litem* with Ibn Batuta's *قطع* the *μὲνσιμον ἡμας* with *اليوم المتاح* in Hariri, and the *παραμύνη* of the prosaic writers with his *المعين المجتاح* .

But the Sanskrit poems exhibit the most extraordinary coincidences, of which, from want of space, we can give but few specimens. Homer's heroes are *ἱπποδάμοι* ; those in the *Mahāb'hārāta* are *अश्वकीविदः* : the Greek warrior is an *ἰσθμῖος φάς*, the Hindu is a *देवपतिरिव* . Agricultural titles are applied to the Greek warrior ; *विशांपते* is used as an address to the Hindū . The Homeric *ἄναξ ἄνδρων*, the *شاه جهان*

* *وایدلرم بایزید با حشری فروار و لشکری بی پایان بتوقات آمده است*

of the Persians, is variously expressed; it is नराधिप-नरेश्वर-
वमुधाधिप-महीपतिः-महीशित &c., and the Homeric
μυγαλήτωρ or μυγάθυμος is precisely the महात्मन of the Hindūs.

We may even proceed in our parallels to whole verses, e. g.

*O! quam te memorem, Virgo! namque haud tibi vultus
Mortalis, &c.*

to which these lines in the *Mahāb'hārāta* closely answer :

अहोरपमहोक्तान्तिरहीधैर्यमहात्मनः ।

कोयंदेवोथवायक्षोगन्धर्व्वोवाभविषति ॥

Hæc memorans animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc,

स वितिश्चित्य बहुधा विचार्य्यचपुनः पुनः ।

Concurritur: horæ

Momento, aut cita mors venit, aut Victoria læta,

also most minutely accords with the words of Nilakant'ha on the *Mahāb'hārāta*.

Maundrell notices the following inscription at Bairūt :

Invicte Imp. Antonine. P. Felix. Aug.

Multis annis impera !

to which the Sanskrit phrases संजीव शरदः शतं and जीव

वर्षायुतं मुरवी the Spanish *viva vmd mil anos*, 1 *Sam.* x. 24. and *Dan.* ii. 4. precisely correspond. Can these analogies be accidental?

If, therefore, the respective languages exhibit such undeniable testimonies of the fact, to which other proofs lead us; if we discover the same fables and the same spiritual agents dressed in the proper garb of the country in which they have been naturalized, we shall not be arrogating to ourselves any undue authority in referring the pantheon of nations to the East. The fates, the muses, and the nymphs, whether oreads, dryads, naiads, or nereids, the satyrs and the fauns meet, us in every research: demigods or mortals, offsprings of a heavenly and earthly parent, ἀλκιμανά, portents, auguries, and the whole machinery of a priesthood working upon popular superstitions, and veiling their hidden knowledge in symbols and phantoms of the imagination, everywhere are presented to our view. Here we see Amphitryon doubtful whether Hercules was his son, or the offspring of Jupiter; there Sam Neriman, whether Zal was the son of a Dev or Pari, or could possibly be his own. Here, the horses of Achilles speak with a human voice; there the golden-winged goose in the episode of *Nalah* possesses the powers of speech: here, Jupiter and the deities least μὴ ἀρνούμεναι Ἀλκιμανά; there the Hindū gods frequent ब्रह्मावर्त situated between the divine rivers Saraswati and Drishadwati. One part of the globe presents us with

Zal and the Simorgh, another with Achilles and Chiron: one * exhibits Zal fostered by a lioness, another Romulus and Remus by a she-wolf: in this Sam Neriman, in that Hercules, slays the hydra which devastated the circumjacent country.

The Ægis of Minerva becomes the Ægis-hialmr of the *Edda*; the oracular trees of Dodona answer to the *Shāhnāmah's* درخت سخن گوی, which warned Alexander of his death at Babylon. India, Greece, and Rome represent to us Cupid with his bow and arrows, who probably was so depicted by the pagan Arabs, to which there may be some allusion in the story of Ben Giath.

تري القلوب نبل قوس حنونها
فنتقيت قلب السهام فيتلف

and the tradition † of the nurses of Bacchus changed into panthers, which has been explained by the panther's fondness for wine, equally harmonizes with Damir's ‡ account of the leopard. Sir Wm. Ouseley § even traces a resemblance to the caduceus of Mercury in the silver wands of the Turkish Chiaouses.

The Chinese || likewise have a fable answering to that of Salmoneus: their Shin-hwan are the *Dii locorum*; the European witch is the Indian d'hakan; the Scotch sien-sluai, the Persian paristān. Hesiod's φύλακες θημάτων ανθρώπων are the Furuheres of the *Zend-avesta*,—a doctrine believed by the Chaldees and Egyptians, and asserted by the philosopher Julian, in his work ¶ περί Δαιμόνων. The fable of Halcyon ** again appears in Damir, the twelve knights of the Round Table and the twelve peers of France in Kai Khosrav's دوازده رخ, nor is the exploit of Manuchehr's archer ارس, who shot an arrow †† from Amul to Marv, a journey of nearly forty days; or, according to Tabri, from the summit of Demavend all over Tabristan to the banks of the Jihun, inferior to the best exploits of the Hindū and classic Apollo, or of our own Robin Hood.

Burckhardt even suspects Briareus to have been a Bedūin chief conquered by some king of Egypt; but his authority merely rests on an Arabic proverb still applied to the Bedūins,

أقطع راس الواحد مائة عوضه'

Cut off one head, and a hundred will spring up in its place.

* Some corrupt copies of the *Shāhnāmah* represent Zal as fostered by a lion.

† Oppian, l. iv. 230.

πορδαλίας καὶ δῶρα Διονύσσοιο δάμασσαν,

θηροφόνων δολέων δολέην πᾶσιν οἶνοχοῦστων.

‡ النمر يحب شرب الخمر فاذا وضع له في مكان شرب منه حتى يسكر
فبعد ذلك يصاد.

§ V. iii. p. 462.

|| Cf. Martini *Hist. Sin.* Picart, v. iv. p. 193.

¶ In a fragment of his four books, he says, ἀνθρώπων δὲ ἔστι φυλακτῆριον πρὸς ἱναίτων μέγιστον ὅποια τὰ τελευσιονγικά χαλδαίικα.

** Cf. Schol. in Aristoph. *Ranas et Aves*, Theocrit. in *Thalus*, *Æliani Hist. Var.* l. v. c. 28, et Patres ecclesiasticos.

†† This arrow being hollow, he is said to have filled it with شبنم or dew.

970/11. 3/5/60.

and Hammer imagines Acheron to have been derived from **آخرون**, as it were, *the last of rivers*, because the pagan Arabs gave this name to the constellation Eridanus. The Sirens likewise have been identified by some writers with the Syrian Dereeto or Atergatis, and have been supposed to have been intended by the **אֵיִם** of Isaiah; by Yarchi they are mentioned under the name of **בְּנֵי יָמָא**, and by an Arab writer quoted by Casiri under their classical title,* **سریناس**.

The fatidical Brazen Head, one of which, according to William of Malmesbury, Gerbert fabricated, was a superstition common to Jews, Arabs, Celts, and Goths: of it a description is given in the Targum of Jonathan Ben Uzziel and in *Don Quixote*. The ceremonies of the new year were, in like manner, similar in many parts of the globe, and those of the ancient Saxons, according to Olaus Wormius, Schaeffer and Polydore Virgil, exhibited close analogies to the Nauruz of the Persians. The sword-dance of the northern nations had decidedly an Asiatic origin, and even on the shores of the Mississippi traces of the Indian Kurmayatara may be detected, together with traces of the ancient tradition of the gods assuming the forms of animals to escape the fury of Typhon, in their wild legend,† that the world after the deluge was restored *by animals*, and that the scum of the sea, collecting itself *around the tortoise*, became a vast expanse of ground. The auspicious and inauspicious days every where observable, the Augur of the Classics and the **منجم** of the orientals, the **ψύχη κόσμου** of Greece and India, and the **علم عقول** of the Arabs and **نورستان** of the Persians, the extraordinary history of the Amazons, which we have already discussed, the alternate office of Castor and Pollux transformed to the

مُعَقَّبَاب, or alternate angels of day and night, the fable of Venus arising from the sea and that of the Malay princess‡ Putri Tunjongbui, the Arabic legend of a statue 100 cubits high in each of the Fortunate Islands pointing with its finger, that none may go beyond it, and Pindar's account of the pillars of Hercules,§ together with many other equally curious coincidences, fully verify the conclusion which we have drawn from such premises.

Not only in this way may we retrace the customs and opinions of nations, but we may also elucidate many biblical and classical expressions, the true force of which has escaped the penetration of the best annotators, by referring them either to the source from whence they proceeded, or by comparing them with their equivalents in other tongues, in which their real meaning is preserved. Thus, the **روسیاه** and **روسفید** of the Persians will

* The name is also written **سریناس** in Syriac, both that and the Arabic being simply the Greek word in other characters. † Picart, v. iii. p. 74.

‡ Leyden's *Malay Annals*, p. 29.

§

τὸ πρῶτον
δ' ἔστι σφόδρα ἀβανον,
κ' ἀσοφοις· οὐ μὲν δ' αἶψα. *Κεῖνος σὴν. Olymp. iii. 79.*

explain the "*hic niger est*" of Horace, the "clean heart" and "bright face" of the Hebrews: nor is there a deficiency of examples to prove counterparts in the Greek writers to the paronomasia of the Asiatics.*

A strong question, which has been much agitated and variously determined, now arises: are there any traces of this mythology in the Hebrew writings?

That there is a *certain* analogy between the cosmogonies of the Hindús, Parsis, Hesiod, and Moses, must be a fact perceptible to every one; but these can scarcely be imagined to have been derived from the Hebrew, or the Hebrew from them; if, on the one hand, we suppose the Mosaic account to have been compiled from anterior documents, and, on the other, the pagan systems to have been remains of primitive traditions, distorted, indeed, greatly by the lapse of years and subsequent fanaticism. Undue weight, for instance, has been attached to the Sanskrit आदिम in its supposed relation to the name of Adam; yet this is a point of coincidence which has been strenuously asserted. But *ādīmā* and Adam have merely a fortuitous analogy of sound, and are totally distinct in signification; the one implies priority, the latter may be compared to the Greek γηγένης: as the name of the first man, therefore, relates to his mode of creation, other Hindu and Persian† sources likewise might have been more reasonably collated with it. Thus Aristophanes (*Aves*, 667) calls men πλάσματα πύλου.‡

With the history of Enoch, that of Ganymede; with the visit to Abra-

* ἐπὶ πρεπόντως
ἐλενᾷς, ἑλάνδρος, ἐλεπτολὶς.
Æsch. *Agam.* 698.

Πολυνείκους βίαν,
οἷς ἐν τελευτῇ τῶνομ' ἑδατούμενος.
Æsch. *Septem apud Thebas*, 575.

ἰπώνυμ' δὲ κάρτα Πολυνείκει λέγω.
Ib. 655.

ὦ Πολύνεικες, ἔφυς ἄρ' ἰπώνυμος.
Eurip. *Phon.* 1503.

αἶ· αἶ· τίς ἄν ποτ' ἦδ' ὠδ' ἰπώνυμον
τούμον ξυνοίσειν ὄνομα τοῖς ἡμοῖς κακοῖς.

Eur. *Ajax*, 430.

Hence Brunck, ver. 914, calls him ὁ δυσώνυμος Αἴας.

ὡς ὦδ' τοῦδ' ἔχοντος αἰάζειν πάρα.
Ib. 904.

So Ovid, et αἶ αἶ nos habet inscriptum.

τὸν ἑμὸν ἐκτετοξίσθαι BION.

Aristoph. *Plut.* 33.

† See the *Zend-Avesta*, Stäudlin's and Tschirner's Archives, Gabler on Eichhorn's *Urgeschichte*, Eisenmenger, Bartolucci, &c. &c.

‡ Fertur Prometheus addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
Desectam.
Hor. lib. 1. od. 16.

Sive recens tellus,

Quam satus Japeto mistam fluvialibus undis
Fluxit in effugiem moderantùm cuncta Deorum.

Ov. *Met.* l. 1. 190. 83.

ham's tent, that of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, as well as the story of Philemon and Baucis; with Lot's wife, Eurydice and Niobe; with the intended offering of Isaac, the omen of the eagle and child, which followed Agamemnon's prayer in the *Iliad*; with different parts of Sampson's life, Nisus, Theseus, Ajax, Achilles, and Hercules, whose pillars some have not scrupled to identify with those in Dagon's temple; with Dalilah's treachery, that of the daughter of Nisus; with the history of Jephthah's daughter,* those of Iphigenia, Polyxena, and the daughter of Idomeneus; and with the madness of Saul, that of Bellerophon and Hercules, have been compared by writers in no way deficient in erudition. It is still more singular, that coincidences with the history of David and Uriah, intermixed with that of Ahab and Naboth,† together with allusions to a famine corresponding to that in the time of Ahab,‡ are to be found in the Cingalese history of Ceylon. That famine also, which was the consequence of the slaughter of the Gibeonites, has been contrasted with that in the time of Ægeus, on account of the death of Androgeos. Different parts of Elijah's § life have been in like manner compared with the legends of Semiramis and Glaucus, and the apotheosis of Romulus, &c. Hercules with the κάρχαρος κύων, called κῆτος by the scholiast, has also been identified with Jonah,|| to whom some have not hesitated to refer his adventure with Hesione, and that of Perseus with Andromeda. The custom of throwing a guilty person overboard in a storm (which fate Oderic of Porsenau relates, that he nearly encountered from the Saracens), being one of the most ancient superstitions, we can have but little difficulty in imagining a similar legend to have been current in different countries, and as those with whom Jonah undertook his voyage were Phœnicians, their maritime connexion with most parts of the then known world would still further favour its extension.

If we pass from characters to opinions and events the comparison will be undiminished. Omitting many resemblances well known and amply discussed, we may remark that in the general demonologies of the pagans, in the characters of Iris and of Mercury—in the Furuher,¶ and various spirits of the Persians, and in the whole Hindû pantheon, there are many points which recal to our memories the offices of the Hebrew מלאכים, which be-

* Ludovicus Capellus traces the analogy from a hypothesis, that Iphigenia is a corruption of Ἰσφιγενία!!

† See the *Annals of Oriental Literature*, pt. iii. p. 427, 428.

‡ *Ib.* p. 432.

§ His division of the waters has been compared to *Georgic.* iv. 360. *Livy*, xxvi. 45. *Zend-Avesta*, iii. 15. his sustenance by ערבִים to *Livy* i. 4. *Diod. Sic.* ii. 4. *Justin* i. 4. *Philostr.* in *vit. Apoll.* i. 5. *Zend-Avesta*, ii. 30. About these ערבִים, however, there is no small dispute. Some by changing the

vowels, understand *merchants moving from place to place*, some Arabs, others the inhabitants of Arabah, against which last idea Michaelis has urged very powerful arguments. Cf. *Bochart Hieros.* ii. 14. *Peykert de ערבִים* *Ellam Prophetam alentibus*, *Petzold de hominibus à Bestiis enutritis*. Other analogies to his life have been drawn from *Philost. vit. Apollon.* iv. 45. *Plin.* ii. 53. *Il.* β' 305. *Od.* β' 143. *Æn.* ii. 203. With some in *Ellishah's Apollodorus*, ii. 7. *Meis.* iii. 9. *Pausan.* iv. 32. *Herod.* i. 67. ii. 14. *Soph. Ed. Colon.* 1519, have been identified.

¶ Father Antonio Ruiz de Montoya mentions fishes of a vast size near that cataract of the Paraguay which is named El Salto Grande, coupled with the tradition of an Indian having been swallowed whole by one of them, and afterwards ejected on earth. See *Dobrizhoffer, Abip.* v. i. 135, 136.

¶ The Hebrew בולאךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ (Job, xxxii. 23. cf. *Tobit*, xii. 12. *Matt.* xviii. 10) suggests to us some idea of the Furuher.

come more vivid and almost identities, if we array them in the decorations of the *Talmud*. But, when the Jews had become acquainted with the Zoroastrian philosophy in Babylon, more especially, when their Cabbala and Gematry became perfected, we find these angelic beings arranged in infinite numbers under שרים, or princes, and regular orders of good and evil spirits placed in opposition to each other, exactly as in the system of the Parsis. We even notice one in the book of *Tobit*, called Asmodeus or Azmodi, from אַזְמוּדִין = *πειράζων*. With the spirits of fire mentioned in the *Zend-Avesta* the seraphim have also been contrasted, although it may be inferred from the corresponding Arabic root (شرف) that their name was simply expressive of their dignity.

In the sixth book of the *Iliad*, we notice Diomedes asserting to Hippolytus the belief, that no one could live after having seen the deity, which was most firmly impressed upon the Hebrews of every age; we also notice among the Greeks ἡμιθνητοὶ φῶτες and בכיאלהים among the Hebrews. There was likewise an equal resemblance between *ἕδης* and שאול: of the one Pluto or Dis, of the other Death, is represented as the king; both were τὰ καταχθονία,—habitations of the εἰδῶλα καμόντων. In accordance with these ideas the southern savages of Paraguay believed that the souls of men and Enius inhabited subterranean tents.*

The general analogy is still increased by the veneration in which various † nations held the sacred name. The Jews were not more scrupulous about enuntiating יהוה, than the Brahmanas about enuntiating ओम्. Menu says, that it is Brahm, *i. e.* it is his emblem; that all rites, oblations to fire, and solemn sacrifices to fire shall pass away, but that this shall never pass away, whence, being the symbol of Brahm, Lord of Created Beings, it is called अक्षरः. Equally unwilling were the Gabrs to pronounce Honover, and the Peruvians Pacha-camac.

Not less striking was the almost universal reverence for the numbers *three*, *seven*, and *forty*. Jacob served *seven years* for each of his wives, and the Arabs of ancient times frequently did the same. Hence the Moors transmitted the custom to the Spaniards, as we perceive in the Spanish ballads. Thus, in that of Calainos,

*Por vos le servi siete anos,
Sin interès ni soldada;
Ni el tampoco me la dió,
Ni yo la demandaria.*

In another, Count Carlos paid his addresses for *seven years* to the Princess Clara, and in that of Prince Baldwin the bride was brought *seven times*, in different dresses, to the bridal chamber. The practice of serving for wives was also common among the savages of Hudson's Bay, and the

* Dobrizhoffer.

† Plutarch *de Iside et Osiride*, p. 388, ed. Reiske, interprets the Ἰσίδιον, as the γυνῆσις καὶ εἰδῆσις τοῦ ὄντος.

Laplanders were accustomed to serve for them a year after marriage, at the expiration of which they took them away, and became free. The Moors, and after them the Spaniards also, applied this number to sortilege, precisely in the same manner as the pagan Arabs are stated to have done. Accordingly, when Bertram's father sought his son after the battle of Roncesvalles, his friends cast lots *seven times*,

*Siete veces echan suerte,
Quien le volverà buscar.*

The Moors did the same when they tried to seize the Spanish admiral Guarinos. Hence, when Count Irlos was forced by the king to leave his young wife, and fight with the Moor Aliarde and his troops, he says,

*Siete anos, la Condesa,
Siete anos me esperad;
Si à los ocho no vinierè,
A los nueve vos casad.*

The universality of religious ablutions in the east is not so surprising, on account of the climate. To different rivers, however, different degrees of sanctity were ascribed, the cause of which either consisted in the salubrity of their waters, or in some mythological legend attached to them.* Naaman preferred the Aban, and the Pharpar to the waters of Israel, and the oracle of Trophonius could not be consulted until the inquirer had several times bathed himself in the river Hercyna. National intercourse, as it has been already remarked, would naturally make one people acquainted with the customs and opinions of the other, even were there not a more early cause producing the similarity; thus although the religion of the Hebrews was protected by severe and insulating laws, still their records prove them to have been informed of the theology of their neighbours. Accordingly, we read of the זמורה—the כוגים—the נסכים—the קטורה, &c. of the idolaters, of

* These parallels might indeed be continued to an unlimited length. As the priestly and prophetic offices were combined in Samuel and Elijah, so they were in the ancient Persian kings, in Amphiaræus and Chalcas; as the Levitical priest was under restrictions concerning the ascent of the altar, so was the Flamen Dialis for the very reason detailed in *Er. xx. 26*. Respect to seniors, and the desire of a numerous progeny, were also general characteristics of various nations, and to some of the Jewish festivals and rites counterparts have been cited by antiquaries among the Egyptians, the Hindûs, the Persians, and the Chinese. The ass of Balaam has also been compared to that of Silenus, to the horses of Achilles and Adrastus, the ram of Phryxus, the bull of Europa, the lamb in Egypt during the reign of Boccoris, and the elephant of Porus, according to the fancy of different writers. The rod of Moses, educing water from the rock, has been assimilated to the hoof of Pegasus producing Hippocrene, and the storm of hailstones, recorded in *Joshua*, to that in the history of Hercules (Strabo, l. iv. p. 183. Dion. Hal. l. 41.) and to that commemorated by Diodorus Siculus, which fell on the army of Xerxes, as they attempted to plunder the temple at Delphi. See Livy, l. i. 31. xxii. 1. and *Ilgén de ombre lapidee*. Jena, 1793. With Agamemnon's prayer in *Il. β' 412*, and the fable of Jupiter and Alcmena, the phenomenon of the sun and moon in the days of Joshua has been contrasted, and even Nebuchadnezzar has been made the counterpart of the Minotaur! The most extraordinary analogy, however, exists between the words of the scholiast on Aristoph. *Acharn. v. 142*, and the biblical description of the disease, which the Philistines suffered on account of the ark: *μενίσσαντός του Θείου, νόσος κατέκλινεν εἰς τὰ αἰδοῖα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, καὶ τὸ δύναι ἀνέκιστον ἦν· ὥστ' ἀπειπον πρὸς τὴν νόσον κρείττονα γενομένην πάσης τέχνης, ἀπιστάλησαν θεᾶροι μετὰ σπουδῆς· οἱ δὲ ἐπαγέλδοντες ἔφασαν, ἴασιν εἶναι μόνην ταύτην, εἰ διὰ πᾶσιν τίμης ἄγοιεν τὸν Θεόν. Πείσθεντες οὖν τοῖς ἡγγελμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φάλλους ἰδιᾶνται καὶ δημοσίᾳ κατισχύσαντες, καὶ τούτοις ἡγείωνται τὸν Θεόν, ὑπόμνημα ποιουμένοι τοῦ παθοῦς.*

the names of their gods, such as Adrammelek, Ashtaroth, Baal, Chemosh, Nebo, and the like, and find not only references to their abominations and superstitions, but observe those practised by the Hebrews in times of apostasy.

When, indeed, we consider the anarchical periods of the Jews in the age of the Judges and that of the Kings, the early, and afterwards renewed connexion between them and the Ægyptians, their feuds with the native pagans of Canaan, their proximity to the Tyrians and intercourse with them, their friendly as well as hostile transactions with the Syrians and Assyrians, and the incursions of the mixed host in the Babylonian army, together with their long residence in Babylon, can we for a moment suppose that the Jews could possibly have remained, with respect to the religions of other nations, in that state of ignorance which some over-zealous persons impute to them?

For the same reasons we must conclude their neighbours to have been in some degree acquainted with their religious polity: for, notwithstanding the scrupulous care with which they preserved their sacred records, it is obvious that the same causes which imparted to them Gentile superstitions, imparted likewise to the Gentiles the outline of their theology. This knowledge was still further increased by the wars and captivities of the nation, by their forbidden marriages, by the Jewish settlements in Persia and Ægypt, and at last was fully perfected by the translation of the LXX. Can we in fact, imagine, that the Ægyptians, the kindred Edomites and Moabites, the seven nations of Canaan, or the Beduins, of whatever tribe they might have been, would not have watched the rising and declining power of so extraordinary a people? and that the more wonderful parts of Jewish history would not have been accordingly transplanted to their own mythological pantheon?

But many analogies must be referred to the primitive times and to accidental circumstances; many must have resulted from national intercourse, whether amicable or hostile, in which way the Hebrew documents must have become partially known and perhaps promulgated by the Phœnicians in their voyages, and others must have been the natural effect of the similarity, which subsisted between all ancient mysteries and the general system of paganism. Hence, although some instances will be necessarily correct, the folly of referring every thing which exhibits any point of similitude to the Hebrew sources, instead of first referring it to the great eastern schools of mythology, becomes most apparent and undeniable. For, however, these collective causes may have contributed to the effect, it is certain that but very few of the *Origines Mythologicæ* were derived from Palestine, in comparison of those which Ægypt, Babylon, or India supplied.

RAMBLING NOTICES.

No. III.

SCHOELL.—HISTOIRE DE LA LITTÉRATURE GRECQUE.

THE first edition of the *Histoire de la Littérature Grecque* appeared in 1813, in two volumes 8vo.; in 1815 the author published his *Histoire de la Littérature Romaine*, upon an improved system; the present edition of the History of Grecian Literature was brought out in 1823. We believe there is no translation of the work, and therefore an account of it will not be unacceptable to English readers. It is—a very rare merit, by the bye—essentially what it professes to be, a *course* of Greek literature, very laborious, and, with few exceptions, very accurate; with scarcely any purely original composition or grace of thought, or beauty of expression; with little of the elegance of the historian of the Medici, and still less of the subtle metaphysics of the author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. “My first object,” says M. Schoell, “was to give notices, more or less in detail, of every Greek author of whom we possess any complete work, or fragments sufficient to authorise the collection; it is my anxious wish that the student, when he meets with the name of a Greek writer hitherto unknown to him, may learn by reference to my work the nature of his compositions, if any be extant, and the manner of their publication.” The *Histoire de la Littérature Grecque* is a compilation of all the facts and observations gathered by Schoell from a mass of books either read or run through (*parcours*), in search of materials.* It was commenced in 1819, on his arrival at Berlin, and he devoted every moment he could spare from the duties required by his office to its preparation. In all his journeys the MS., he tells us, was his constant companion; he took it with him in 1820 to Pyrmont, Troppau, and Laybach; in 1821 to Rome and the territory of the Prince of Hardenburgh, and in 1822 to the waters of the Ems, and the congress of Verona.

We can readily forgive the egotism which suggested this relation; a man who has rendered up his mind for years to books on Greek literature only, and many of them as *arid* in idea as they are fertile in reference, will naturally be desirous to speak of his enthusiasm.

It appears to us not a little singular, that M. Schoell, in his account of the Byzantine historians, makes not the most distant allusion to Gibbon's chapter on the same subject, nor (as far as we recollect) is the name of that most philosophic of enquirers mentioned throughout the work. We would recommend the reader to compare the first chapter in M. Schoell's sixth volume—*Etat de la Littérature sous les Empereurs Chrétiens*—with the latter part of Gibbon's fifty-third chapter in the fifth volume; we were never more fully satisfied than by that comparison, of the superiority of real talent over the art of compiling. The chief merit of *cleverness* consists in its being an excellent critic of *genius*. The foregoing remarks are certainly not calculated to enhance the publication in the opinion of our

readers; still it is a good book in its way, and deficient, perhaps, only in those qualifications which the author never intended it to possess. As we have no idea of entering into any analysis of eight thick octavos, we shall offer a few miscellaneous extracts, adding, in our progress, a few recollections of our own which may happen to bear upon the subject. We must not omit, however, to notice in the outset, one sentiment of the author which he appears to adopt as exceedingly fair and honest: "when I have shown by a single citation that I am acquainted with a book, and have availed myself of it in one instance, I have considered myself authorised in taking from it every thing likely to prove advantageous towards the perfecting of my plan."* The honesty and good feeling of such a practice will be immediately manifest; the reader has no security against deception; he will require a knowledge of all languages and of all people. The divine may allude once in his discourse, never mind how remotely, to the *Holy Living and Dying* of Jeremy Taylor, and afterwards hesitate not to borrow some of the sublimest passages of that most quaint and beautiful writer: a very wise and honourable procedure, doubtless.

The literature of Greece occupies more than twenty-seven ages (*siècles*): to avoid the confusion resulting from an inaccurate arrangement, M. Schoell has divided the history into six principal epochs—the fabulous, the poetic, the Athenian, the Alexandrian, the Roman, and the Byzantine. It would be vain, in our limited space, to attempt even a passing notice of one of these periods. The literature and the liberty of Greece departed together on the plain of Cheronæa. The reign of Alexander brought with it a new order of things, but the muse of poetry walked in bondage, and her song felt the influence of her chain. After the death of Alexander, Greece, it will be remembered, became a fief of the kingdom of Macedon.

Literature obtained an asylum among the Ptolemies; Alexandria was the seat of Greek letters and science. "Erudition had, indeed, taken the place of genius;" instead of a poem we were furnished with a commentary; the historian degenerated into the mere philologist, and the orator into the sophist. The May-day of dreams and phantasies had past away; the age of scholiasts was rising in its room. And yet the history of the schools of Alexandria must ever be full of lively and undying interest. The celebrated Heyne fondly cherished the hope of examining critically all the Alexandrian writers, with a view of forming a collection of the peculiar modes of thought and sentiment characteristic of the period. The influence exercised by the age of the Ptolemies over the religion and learning of after-times was highly appreciated by the German critic; unfortunately for us, the only fruit of so extensive a project is comprised in the three volumes of his edition of Apollodorus.

The public libraries of Rome:—

The first public library in Rome was founded by Lucullus. After the capture of Athens, Sylla caused the library of Apellicon,† containing the only

* Introduction.

† A wealthy disciple of the Peripatetic school; he purchased the MSS. from some of the descendants of Theophrastus. Apellicon was not always satisfied with purchasing—he occasionally obtained them at a cheaper

existing MSS. of Aristotle, to be brought to Rome. The most celebrated library was that of Augustus, placed in the temple of Apollo Palatine, that magnificent monument which he erected in memory of the victory at Actium. The library was known under the name of Palatine. It contained Greek and Latin books, and a separate librarian was appointed to each. Augustus erected another library in the portico of Octavia, composed of 270 columns of white marble, which surrounded the temples of Juno Regina and Jupiter, and whose superb ruins serve at the present day for the sale of Roman merchandize. It is not known whether the Palatine library was preserved from the great fire during the reign of Nero; the description given by Tacitus, and the manner in which he deploras the loss of the monuments of Grecian genius, would incline us to believe that it became the prey of the flames. When we place ourselves, with the *Annals* in our hand, upon the ruins of Mount Palatine, with the Grand Circus, which lay at the foot of the hill, before us, we seem to behold the flame springing up after circling about the habitations which surrounded this extensive plain, and, climbing up the mountain with rapid bounds, devour at length those immense masses whose fragments alone fill the mind with astonishment and sorrow. To repair the injury caused by the fire, Domitian sent copyists to Alexandria to transcribe the books of which no copies existed at Rome, and to correct those which their research might prove to be defective. The Ulpian Library, so named from its founder, Trajan, was likewise famous; it was transferred, in the course of years, to the Baths of Diocletian; and it was in this magnificent building, perhaps, which Buonarrotti has transformed into the church *de Santa Maria dei Angeli*, and where the ashes of Salvatore Rosa and Carlo Maratti are now reposing, that towards the close of the third century the scholar sauntered with a perfect Livy or Menander in his hand. The emperors were not satisfied with the accumulation of literary treasures only; they provided, in the chief towns of their dominions, professors capable of enabling, by their instruction, the youths to derive advantages proportionate to the value of the collections. At Rome, teachers appointed by the government delivered courses of lectures in the capitol; their distribution is characteristic of the spirit of the age: ten were assigned to Latin philology, and an equal number to Greek; to these we may add three Latin rhetoricians, and five Greek, besides one philosopher and two juris-consults. Similar institutions were established at Milan, Marseilles, and especially Carthage.—Vol. iv. pages 4, 5, 6, 7.

The only habitations now remaining on the Palatine hill—on a resting-place of the tabernacle of Roman magnificence and sensuality, the Golden House of Nero—are a few cottages among the ruins by the Vigneroles, and the convent of St. Bonaventura. Upon the terrace formed by some of the arcades which formerly supported the columns of the *Aurea Domus*, the traveller will obtain one of the most interesting views of the immortal city. We would refer the reader to Roscoe's *Life of Lorenzo di Medici* for a history of the libraries of modern Italy. Among the first, if not the very first, who followed the example of Lucullus, in the formation of a public library, was Niccolo Niccoli; the most celebrated collections before his time, it will be recollected, were those of Petrarca, Ludovico Marsilio, and Salutati. It appears, by a letter written in 1432, that the col-

a cheaper rate. He was obliged to fly from his country, having abstracted the Athenian archives and the original documents.

lections in the Vatican and St. Peter's were of slight estimation: books, indeed, for some time after the invention of printing, were a luxury necessarily confined to the rich and the powerful. Knowledge was a fountain closed, a book sealed, to the eye of the inquiring peasant. The pursuit of learning required great enthusiasm and unremitting perseverance, and consequently it attracted few followers. The discovery of the art of making paper gave new life to the pilgrim-feet of poetry and science; but, as in many other cases, the prosperity of the larger community was built upon the ruined fortunes of the smaller. The Egyptian paper, which was in universal use along the shores of the Mediterranean, formed, during a series of years, the chief article of the commerce of Alexandria, and to its decline the desolation of this once mighty city is to be attributed. A curious process was sometimes adopted to render the paper more lasting; we allude to the custom of placing, from time to time, two or three skins of parchment under it, as in the letters of St. Augustin, preserved in the library of St. Germain,* and which were, a few years since, in good condition.

The reader will find a very excellent account of the *papyrus* in the dissertation by R. P. D. Bernard de Montfaucon in the twelfth volume of the *Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*. A curious anecdote is given from the Life of St. Eugenda, a monk of Mount Jura, illustrative of the general acceptance of the Egyptian paper in France in the sixth century. There dwelt, we learn, in those regions, a damsel who was possessed of a devil; every kind of exorcism was employed to relieve her from so uncomfortable a guest, and charms written upon this paper were suspended round her neck; but all in vain. The devil, at length, seeing himself so hard pressed, made this reply: "though you were to cover me with all the paper brought from Alexandria, I will never quit this body into which I have inducted myself, until you bring me the express command of St. Eugenda, monk of Mount Jura."—P. 317. We must not omit an interesting mention of the *papyrus*† by Mr. Hughes, in his Travels in Greece. That part of the river Anapus descending from the fountain Cyane in Sicily is the only spot in Europe where this graceful plant flourishes in its natural state. "The late Chevalier Landolina," observes Mr. Hughes, "in the true spirit of an antiquary, attempted to revive the ancient manufacture, and succeeded in forming a wretched substitute for linen paper, on which he sent a recommendatory address to the European courts." The simple-hearted gentleman gained many compliments—and much ridicule: and so the matter ended. Montfaucon has proved that the cotton paper was in use in 1100. The invention considerably increased the number of literary men, if we may apply the term; and their skill was not always equal to their assiduity or pretension. Ignorance, therefore, for a time, walked by the side of Improvement. The copying of MSS. had ever been a dignified occupation, and no small rivalry subsisted between the monastical establishments in their patronage of the art. The remembrance

* *Spectacle de la Nature*, vol. vii. p. 176.

† A scarcity of this valuable article of commerce in the time of Tiberius having produced a tumult among the people, the senate appointed commissioners to make an equitable distribution.

of these facts will enable us to comprehend why the MSS. of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are more difficult to decypher than those of an earlier period. In a manuscript of the *Canons de Gratien*, preserved in the library of the Celestins at Paris, the copyist adds, after informing us of his name and the place of his birth, that he was employed a year and nine months in making the transcript. It would occupy, according to this calculation; 4,000 scribes for two years, or an individual 8,000 years, to copy the 4,000 MSS. in this collection. The new edition of the Waverley novels, we have been assured, circulates to the amount of 40,000 monthly :—a number which all the copyists of the world united would not have been able to supply.

We shall reserve a few anecdotes of the primitive printers to a more fitting opportunity. We may, however, briefly notice a mistake into which the author of that very pleasing book, *The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties*, appears to have fallen, in his history of Aldus. He fixes the death of the celebrated Venetian printer at fifty-six, but as he was born in 1447, and died in 1515, the time of his decease is antedated by two years. In these two years he published, we believe, collated editions of Pindar, Dionysius, the orators (with the exception of Demosthenes), and Plato. The last work upon which he was engaged was the Glossary of Hesychius : the period of his active labours scarcely exceeded twenty years, yet how much mental darkness he cleared away, how much corrupted *mind* he purified, how much spiritual beauty he diffused !

We return to M. Schoell, and proceed to make some extracts from the chapter in the seventh volume—*On some Greek Books, the Originals of which are written in the Oriental Languages*.

“The fables of Syntipa afford me an opportunity of mentioning a manuscript in the King's Library in France, for the discovery of which we are indebted to that Nestor of French *savans* M. Dacier. It bears the following title : Προλογος τυλεγόμενος Συντίπα τῷ φιλοσοφῷ μετὰ βλῆνης ἐκ τῆς συριανῆς βίβλου. *The Prologue of the Philosopher Syntipa, translated from the Syrian.* It is a romance resembling the Thousand and One Nights, or perhaps still more the *Decameron* of Boccaccio ; a series of *Historiettes*, sometimes related by the king's wife, who wishes to destroy the young prince ; sometimes by the counsellors, who are anxious to preserve him. Whoever may have been the author of the book, it has evidently been translated by a Christian, for the Deity is spoken of only in the singular, and the greater portion of the maxims are drawn from the Evangelists.....Simeon Seth, captain of the guards at the court of Constantinople in the eleventh century, has preserved to us a collection of Oriental fables he composed at the desire of Alexis Comnenus, a Greek version of an Arabic book *Colilah va Dimnach*, or *Kielelé va Dimné*. The origin of the book is thought to have been Indian, and to have been in existence more than 2,000 years, under the appellation of *Wisdom of all Ages*, by a brahman named *Bilpay*, and rendered from the Persian by order of Nourshirvan, or Chosroes, who sent his physician, says the preface, into India upon this mission. The caliph Mansor caused a version to be made from Persian into the Arabic by Abou'l Hassan. Simeon Seth, by making his translation from the original Arabic, has transmitted the work to us in its primitive simpli-

city; and notwithstanding its numerous errors, it is one of the most interesting relics of the middle age.

A king of India is supposed to require a philosopher at his court to furnish him with rules of conduct in the various scenes of life. The philosopher replies to each interrogatory by a story or fable, in which the actors are commonly animals. They bear no similitude, however, to the apologues of Æsop; their truth does not consist in the relation of a simple action, or a witty retort, or a piquant trait. The animals act like men, they enter into elaborate arguments like sages, and prove every *thesis* by the recital of another history; thus many of the fables commence with the Greek *on dit, λεγεται γαρ.*"

We really do not remember, to break in upon M. Schoell's narrative, a passage more beautifully true than the following, pronounced by a misermouse: "good reason had he, who affirmed that riches were necessary to existence, and that without them a man can succeed in nothing! Certes, throw thyself among the monsters of the sea, so thou dost escape poverty: *never will the little stream reach the home to which it tendeth—the wide ocean!* He who followeth after poverty entereth into a thousand perils; in his rashness he husbands neither the life that now is, nor the hope of that which is to come. If you are destitute of food and raiment, you fall into mourning, and become hateful to others; then your sorrow increaseth, even your reason forsakes you, and your mind distinguisheth not between the good and the evil counsel. And this is not all: the qualities which men laud in the affluent they blame in the needy. Is the poor man brave?—he is fool-hardy; is he generous?—he will pass for a prodigal; is he amiable?—it is the mark of imbecility; is he wiser than other men?—he will be considered the most unreasonable: *does he talk?—he is a babbler; is he silent—he is a fool.*"

Well hast thou spoken, O wise Buzzi-Joumhout, grand vizier of the high and mighty Nourshirvan, and sadly can many a desolate heart attest the truth of thy aphorisms! We must not pass by a saying about courtiers—it is full of philosophy. "Two kinds of men are fitted to live with princes—*designers*, who scatter largesses around them, and *impotent persons*, who escape envy by their very nothingness. The man of virtue, who desires to preserve his probity, must of necessity miscarry in such an enterprize; he is at once an object of hatred to the friends and the enemies of the prince: the latter hate him because he is zealous for his master's interests, the former because he approaches too near his person."

We must postpone a few observations upon the fabulous history of Alexander, which formed the model of the first romance of chivalry produced in Europe, unto a more convenient season.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE EMPEROR TIMUR.*

THIS work was found among the MSS. collected by the late Colonel Davy, who translated Timúr's Institutes, and extends to the forty-first year of that conqueror's life, the last thirty years being unnoticed in the MS., although the Persian translator affirms, that the Turki copy, which he saw in the library of Jafir, hakim of Yemen, reached from his seventh to his seventy-fourth year. The narrative is curious, as far as it relates to his superstitions; and invaluable as far as it develops his motives and policy:—in some points it differs from other works on the subject, which, however, do not exhibit such strong claims to authenticity.

From a boy at school, Timúr seems to have anticipated his future greatness and military career (p. 21); the chief obstacle, however, to his ambition of sovereignty, was an agreement engraved on steel between two ancestors of his family, that the dignity of khán should be for ever vested in the descendants of Kubel Khán, and that of sepah salar, or commander-in-chief, in those of Kajuly, to which he belonged. Notwithstanding this, he was incessantly agitating schemes to grasp the sceptre.

When he had attained his twenty-first year, he was sent by Amyr Kurgén, one of whose granddaughters he had married, to oppose an Irakian army, which had invaded and plundered Maveranaher, in which being completely successful, he was promoted to the rank of beglerberg. His next exploit was occasioned by the oppressions of Melk Hussyn Ghoury, governor of Herat, the capital of Khorasán, in which the troops under his command formed the advanced guard;—the victory, which followed, being entirely the effect of his military skill, he was left to enforce Melk Hussyn Ghoury's compliance with his stipulation of repairing to Samerkand within a month, during which he proceeded to Bakhter, and took possession of all that part of Khorasán, and on his return, being apprized of a conspiracy to murder Melk Hussyn, he completely defeated it, and restored him to his government. At his present early age, his great policy and ambition were continually discernible; by throwing dissension among Amyr Kurgén's mutinous chiefs, he quelled their rebellion, and obtained for himself the district of Shemerghán; by privately contriving that the army against Khwarizm should be confided to Abdullah, Amyr Kurgén's eldest son, he made his incapacity a contrast to his own talents and success, and by gaining the chiefs of the wandering tribes in his interest, when he was sent to relieve Abdullah, he rapidly possessed himself of Khwarizm and Ourkunjeh, and received the sovereignty of the latter as his reward. In the following year, also, having saved the Amyr's life from the conspiracy of his son-in-law, Kutlug Timúr, he still further obtained the revenue of Hisar Shadmán.

Sultán Kúly, the father-in-law of Abdullah, having been deposed by Amyr Kurgén, joined Kutlug Timúr in his conspiracy, and with him,

* The *Mufasssát Timúry*, or Autobiographical Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Timúr, written in the Jagtay Túrky Language, turned into Persian by Abu Talib Hussyny, and translated into English by Major Charles Stewart.—Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1830.

whilst the Amyr was at the chase unattended by Timúr, attacked and murdered him; after which, taking the oath of allegiance to Bian Kúly, as the khán, they raised Abdullah to the government, and shortly afterwards put the khán to death. After this event they quarrelled with Abdullah, and having successfully fought three battles against him, compelled him to take refuge in the countries of Khutelan and Anderab, where he died.

Upon this, A.D. 1359, Timúr confederated himself with Byan Selduz and Hajy Berlás to avenge the deaths of Bian Kúly and Abdullah, and with these allied forces dethroned Timúr Sháh Aghlán, whom they had raised to the khánship, seized the whole kingdom of Maveralnaher, and divided it with them, taking Kesh and its dependencies for himself. Byan Selduz shortly dying, Hajy Berlás seized on some part of his share, which occasioned violent disputes between him and the followers of Selduz. Disturbances also breaking out in Maveralnaher, on account of its petty chieftains aspiring to the sovereignty, Timúr by exciting discord among them increased his own power and possessions: about the same time Amyr Hussyn, the grandson of Amyr Kúrgen, whose sister Timúr had married, requiring his assistance, was invited by him to proceed to Maveralnaher. This was the greatest error which he committed in his reign, because Amyr Kúrgen having given to him a written promise that he should be his successor, from that time Amyr Hussyn had resolved to destroy him. In this year Timúr's son, Muhammed Jehangyre, was born, and Amyr Hussyn forcibly got possession of the whole kingdom of Badukshán, and put unjustly to death, by means of his vizier, three of the native princes, whom he had taken prisoners.

Shortly afterwards, the Jetes, under Mahmúd Yusury, made an irruption into Maveralnaher, whose march, as well as that of the other generals, he arrested by presents, and then proceeded with the same success to Tugleck Timúr, their khán, from whom he received in return the command of the tribe of Kerachár, and the absolute government of Maveralnaher. In the following year, the Jete general, Amyr Khizer Yusury, came over to him with all his tribe, and Amyr Hussyn again solicited his assistance to subdue the fortress of Shadmán, who, having thus obtained possession of it and all Badukshán, retained it for himself; notwithstanding which he was obliged once more to apply to Timúr to confirm him in his dominions, the people having revolted from him. The next exploit of Timúr was his defeat of his uncle, Hajy Berlás, who had rebelled against him, and of Khizer Yusury, who had joined the standard of Báyezid Jelayr to oppose him; but on the defeat of the latter, Hajy Berlás and Báyezid affected a friendship towards him, that they might inveigle him to their camp and assassinate him.

Unaware of their treacherous intentions, he repaired to their camp, but when he was led from the public to the private tent, perceiving the carpet raised in a particular part, he began to suspect their designs, and delayed to sit down; Báyezid held one of his hands and Berlás the other. In this dilemma he pretended a sudden bleeding of the nose, and walked from the private to the public tent; losing no time in joining his officers, with whom

he instantly escaped to his own camp. On his arrival at Termuz, Shykh Aly Jerhyry drew out his forces to oppose him, but at the first onset was compelled to betake himself to flight.

The next year afforded to him ample proofs of Amyr Hussyn's schemes to effect his ruin, upon which he requested Tugleck Timúr to visit Mave-ralnaher with an army to repress its disorders. His arrival caused both Bāyezéd and Hajy Berlás to pay the forfeit of their lives. Timúr himself was summoned to attend Tugleck Khán, at which period the account of Amyr Hussyn having collected a large army in Badukhshán against the khán being received, the whole command of the country and all the hordes of Mave-ralnaher, with the city of Subz or Kesh and Samerghánat, as far as Balkh, was given to Timúr, together with the hereditary rights of his own tribe of Berlás and other clans. By his advice the government of Shadmán and the district of Kutelán was conferred on Ky Khuseru, who commanded Amyr Hussyn's first line; in consequence of which he deserted with his men at the commencement of the battle, and Amyr Hussyn, being defeated, took to flight, and made the best of his way to Samerkand. Timúr's next object was to remove the khán from Mave-ralnaher, to effect which he suggested to him an expedition against Khorasán: but, whilst he was preparing to obey this suggestion, news were received, that the chiefs of Desht Kipchák had rebelled, and raised Beishky Aghlán to the khánship. Upon this, having ceded to Timúr the entire management of Mave-ralnaher and appointed his son Alyas Khuajé as nominal governor, he marched to quell the mutiny of the insurgent chieftains.

Oppression taking place under the weak government of Alyas Khuajé, and remonstrances being made by Timúr to the khán, he obtained permission to place his son under any restraint which he might please, which became the source of enmity between them. In revenge, the Jetes carried off seventy Syeds, or descendants of the Prophet, and 400 virgins, and sold them as slaves. Timúr at this outrage had first recourse to remonstrances, which proving ineffectual he assembled his cavalry and liberated the Syeds; an account of which being reported to the khán, and aggravated into a sign of rebellion, orders were issued to put him to death. At the arrival of this order, Timúr fled to Samerkand, and prepared to go towards Khwarizm.

During these wanderings he was joined by Amyr Hussyn, a wanderer like himself, and both resolved to engage Tukel Behader of Khyúk to assist them in an attempt on Khwarizm. He however affected not to know them, and endeavoured to seize them. Leaving Khyúk by night, and preparing to take the fort of Aurkunj by surprise, they perceived Tukel Behader approaching them with 1,000 cavalry, their force merely consisting of sixty well-mounted troopers. These were arranged into five companies, to each of which was given a distinguishing flag. The battle was desperately disputed, and at the hour of evening prayer Tukel Behader had only 150 men remaining and Timúr but twelve. After a short time the contest was renewed, nor did it cease till the reduction of the enemy compelled them to

desist from the fight: then Timúr had but seven cavalry and three foot soldiers.

He lost no time in proceeding on his journey, and, although he was followed by the enemy, he contrived to elude them, and spent the night near a well. The next morning they reached some Túrkmán huts, and were hospitably entertained for three days by the Túrkmáns, who, giving to them ten troopers as an escort, and providing them with horses, travelling equipage, and arms, conducted them to the village of Mahmúdy, where they alighted among the ruins, dug a well, and remained a month. At the end of the month the chief of the Túrkmáns, having been informed that Timúr was endeavouring to collect followers to plunder them, seized him one night by surprise, and kept him in a wretched confinement for fifty-three days. At length, having fruitlessly attempted his escape by other means, he seized the sword of one of the sentinels, attacked the guard, and pursued them to the chieftain's presence, who, from admiration of his bravery liberated him, and sent back to him the things of which he had plundered him. We must indeed imagine this chiefly owing to the remonstrances of the chieftain's brother, which arrived at this time.

Having thus escaped, he collected twelve horsemen, and again raised the standard of royalty, and resolved to proceed to the desert of Khwarizm. He was joined by Mubarik Sháh Sunjary with 100 cavalry, who brought to him several horses, as presents, and by many Syeds and people of Khorasán, who also produced their presents. When at last he had collected 200 horse and foot in the desert, Amyr Hussyn took offence and decamped to Gurmstyr and Candahar. Timúr then resolved to canton his 200 soldiers in the vicinity of Kesh, and seek recruits among the nomade hordes and clans: at this time he was also joined by his friend Timúr Kuji with forty troopers, whom he sent to the cantonment of the others. Having at last succeeded in his levies, he determined with 1,000 of his bravest followers to conceal himself in Samerkand, whilst another 1,000 took up their abode in the neighbourhood; but his plot being discovered, he was compelled to escape from Samerkand by night and repair to the neighbourhood of Kesh. From thence he quickly departed, and after various wanderings resolved to go Bákhter and Candahár, and in a short time became possessor of Gurmstyr, where Amyr Hussyn rejoined him, to whom he ceded half of its revenue.

His next act was the recovery of the fortresses of Systán for the valy or ruler of the province; after which Hussyn, having determined to subdue Bakelán, and acting contrary to his advice, was defeated by a party of Jetes in ambuscade, and forced to flee with only four horsemen and twelve footmen. Timúr was not slow in preparing his revenge, and being joined by Sadyk Berlás with 100 men and Kerenchy Behader with a strong party, he proceeded to the valley of Arsuf, where several others of his friends with their followers reinforced him. Having gained the fortress of Aujalú, as a place to deposit the superfluous baggage, he encamped in the valley of Súf, where he received an additional reinforcement, and, on his arrival at the banks of the Jihún, was apprized of five more friends advancing to his

aid with 1,000 cavalry. This intelligence was followed by that of three of Alyas Khuajé's chiefs having conspired to seize him and Hussyn, and of their approach at the head of 6,000 cavalry. When they reached the banks of the Jihún opposite to his encampment, he at first easily persuaded them to desist from their intentions; but, having disputed among themselves, they crossed the river and prepared to put their project into execution. His army at this period only amounted to 1,500 cavalry; but ere the engagement commenced the other chiefs arrived to his assistance with 1,500 horsemen; the enemy also failed not to increase their numbers, and appeared with 20,000 men, in three divisions, in array against him. Notwithstanding the vast disparity of numbers, the Jete were defeated and put to flight.

Upon this Alyas Khuajé sent a large force against him. Leaving Amyr Hussyn with his troops in the vicinity of Balkh, he went with his own towards Kehulkeh, and, having crossed the river Jihún at Termuz in boats, he encamped on a peninsula, sending his advance-division towards Kehulkeh. This division, whilst asleep, was passed by the Jete army under Aljun Behader, who came unexpectedly on Timúr. He, therefore, kept possession of the peninsula, and annoyed them with arrows, whilst his followers and baggage crossed the river; then he crossed it himself, sunk his boats, and was encamped on the bank opposite to them for a month. At length they marched off, and he broke up his quarters, and joined Amyr Hussyn in the plains of Khulm. He then attempted to unite the princes of Badukshán in his cause, and received 1,000 horsemen from the chiefs of the horde of Buraltay, and finally agreed with those of Badakhshán for the supply of 2,000 cavalry. Meeting likewise with equal success in the province of Khutelán, he mustered in the plains of Kulek 6,000 men, where he was subjected to many annoyances from the uvaricious and envious disposition of Amyr Hussyn, which caused two of the chieftains to abandon his enterprize. Here he was informed, that the Jete army consisted of 20,000 cavalry under Kách Timúr, and that Tugluc Selduz and Ky Khuserú, who had deserted from him, were advancing with 6,000 cavalry to take him by surprise. With infantry and cavalry the Jete army had 30,000 men; their advanced division however was surprised by his advanced guard, and Ky Khuserú and Tugluc Selduz were taken prisoners, and so complete was the overthrow that the enemies were driven back to the main army under Alyas Khuajé. He then encamped in the desert of Khutelán, where he was joined by Amyr Hussyn, and having made the necessary arrangements for his troops, took possession of a hill, which he fortified with his own party. There he was assailed by Alyas Khuajé, whom he repulsed; and fearful of a famine in his present station, he drew out his force into four divisions, attacked four parts of the hostile camp at the same time, discomfited the foe, and might, had he pleased, have taken Alyas Khuajé prisoner. Then he effected a junction with the rest of his army. Alyas Khuajé was however bent upon another assault, from which he was prevented by the news of his father's death, and his own succession to the khánship. Timúr's forces now rapidly increased, and the Jete commanders began to abandon their strong-holds; the views of Amyr Hussyn

were also more developed, and Timúr found it necessary to bind him by an oath at the tomb of a celebrated saint. After this he had a severe conflict with Alyas Khuajé and the Jetes, in the onset of which his troops were worsted, till he unfurled his standard and desperately charged the foe in person; the Jetes were at length defeated, and much plunder was obtained in the pursuit.

Thus was the whole country of Maveralnaher cleared of the Jetes, and Timúr seized the kingdom. But Amyr Hussyn's jealousy began to excite cabals among the inferior chiefs, and he departed to Sali Seray until intelligence arriving that the Jetes projected another invasion, he and the malcontents found it expedient to re-unite themselves with Timúr. Amyr Hussyn, however, opposed his plan of battle, in consequence of which his right was disordered, and the rout would have been general had not the prowess and tactics of Timúr redeemed the fortune of the day; the object of Hussyn being plainly to get rid of his rival by means of the Jetish swords. The battle was again continued, but owing to the non-co-operation of Hussyn, Timur's army was forced to retreat to Kesh to await reinforcements. Hussyn, being at this time frustrated in his mischievous advice, departed as before to Sali Seray, and the Jetes advanced to the neighbourhood of Samerkand, where, the plague breaking out among them, they were reduced to so deplorable a situation, that Timúr took compassion of them and discontinued his pursuit. His possession of Samerkand once more aroused Hussyn's jealousy, and caused him to rejoin him, when his avarice became unbounded and excited seditions, the result of which was an open enmity between himself and Timúr.

Both determined upon war; but Hussyn had recourse to subtlety and intrigue, and proposed a meeting between them at a pass, each being attended by only 100 men. Timúr, suspecting him, ordered a part of his forces to post themselves in front and another in the rear of the pass, whilst he advanced with 300 men. The event justified his foresight, for Hussyn advanced with 1,000 cavalry, and his first division rushed from their ambuscade with the intent of taking Timúr prisoner, but were severely discomfited by the forces which he had stationed in reserve. After this Hussyn despatched 12,000 horse against Kárshy to oppose him; placing therefore the families and provisions of his troops under the care of the tribe of Sunjary, from whom he received 1,000 men, he proceeded towards Makhán. Kárshy being thus unprotected, Hussyn's troops took possession of it; but, being deceived by false intelligence, the governor left the fort with 7,000 horse, and another detachment of 5,000 halted on their way, in consequence of which Timúr marched on the place, boldly reconnoitred it alone, and then advancing with a detachment, took it by surprise. From thence he sent out detachments, who harassed and slew many of the enemy; he also repulsed the assailants with complete success as they advanced to the gates, and in the end totally overthrew Hussyn's troops.

Amyr Hussyn resolved to avenge this defeat, and sent Amyr Musá with 10,000 horse against Kárshy; Timúr, apprized of this, determined upon a night attack, and threw them into confusion. He then proceeded to Bok-

hará, and from thence to Makhán, where he received information, that Hussyn had laid siege to Bokhará, and that the inhabitants had proved themselves treacherous; placing therefore his son Jehangyr and all his family under the protection of Melk Hussyn, prince of Herat, he marched against Amyr Musá, who was in the neighbourhood of Kárshy, surprised and dispersed his soldiers, and took two of his generals prisoners: upon this the other chiefs assembled and seized a strong post called Kúzy; whom attacking, he obtained over them a brilliant victory. Hoping to annihilate the remainder, he marched towards Samerkand, but hearing that an army was approaching to relieve the place, and that a part had suddenly entered the district of Kesh, he quitted his station and encamped on the bank of the Khujend or Sihún, where Ky Khuserú and Behram Jelayr, in revenge of Hussyn's murder of their brothers and plunder of their tribes, despatched letters with the offer of joining him at Tashkund with 7,000 horse. Accordingly he proceeded to Tashkund, where the amity was cemented by the betrothal of Ky Khuserú's daughter to his eldest son Jehangyr.

Amyr Hussyn however once more mustered a large army, from which he despatched separate detachments, which Timúr overthrew one after another; and at last Hussyn himself, with his select division, was obliged by the inclemency of the season to disperse and return home. As he still however was making preparations, Timúr sent an embassy to the khán of Jetteh, from whom he received the promise of 10,000 men. This intelligence alarmed Hussyn, and caused him to resort to overtures for a reconciliation, which, after much demur, was effected by interchanged oaths at the tomb of Atá Aly. Twice after this, Hussyn requested his assistance, but violated the terms on which it was afforded to him; yet he again solicited his aid against the Jetes, and after the defeat of his general, Musá, in a personal conference, made various offers to him to induce his acquiescence. Timúr, however, advanced with his forces alone against them and overthrew them; nevertheless, he afterwards attempted a reconciliation between him and the Badukshians, notwithstanding which Timúr obtained decisive proofs that Hussyn was plotting against his life. This discovery produced another open rupture.

Numerous discontented chieftains flocked to his standard, and Hussyn on his part endeavoured to excite mutiny among the adherents of Timúr: in consequence of which an attack was made upon his army, which was discomfited partly through the bravery of Timúr's son, Omer Shaikh. Hussyn attempted to escape in disguise, and concealed himself in the cupola of a minaret; where being discovered by the Muazin, although Timúr wished to favour his escape, he was brought to the dyván khané or council chamber by the exasperated chiefs, and was assassinated by Ky Khuserú, Aljaitú, and Muhammed Sháh, who also put to death two of his sons.

After certain discussions respecting the sovereignty, by the aid of the Syed Abú Al Berkát, and other syeds, Timúr ascended the throne in the city of Balkh. The first unpleasant circumstance which occurred after his assumption of the royal dignity was the rebellion of Zindé Khushm, whom he had confirmed in the government of Shyrghán, which was quelled

with great difficulty ; this was followed by that of Kepek Timúr. He was also threatened with an invasion of the Jetes, who however retreated on his advance, and he was nearly assassinated at a hunting party by four of his officers. His reign was likewise disturbed by the rebellion of Hussyn Súfy, the governor of Khwarizm, which was suppressed after a violent contest by the death of the rebel. In this manner was his commencement of royalty assailed, the greatest danger with which it was threatened being perhaps the insurrection of Kummer Addyn, during which his eldest son, Muhammed Jehangyr, died at Samerkand.

Although, as we have remarked, this history ends in the forty-first year of his life, Major Stewart subsequently procured MSS. which continue these memoirs to Timúr's death, which happened "on Tuesday the 17th of Shában, A.H. 807, March 19th A.D. 1405," but from their length feels indisposed to translate them. The life of Timúr has indeed long been known to Europeans from Petis de la Croix's version of Sherif'din's history, from which the present biography varies in some particulars. Respecting its authenticity there can be but little rational dispute ; it may however be observed, that there is a frequent perplexity and confusion in the numbers. The chief calamities and insurrections which occurred, evidently arose from Timúr's blind confidence in the effects which his clemency would have on the insurgents, and it may very much be doubted, whether the respect, with which he honoured the syeds, was not the offspring of ambitious policy rather than that of fanaticism.

As the book is presented to us, it is one of the best specimens of the manners, treachery, daring, and habits of his age, with which we are acquainted.

HINDU ASTROLOGY.

"It is only a resident and close observer who can imagine what a baneful influence prevails over the eastern world, and especially throughout Bengal, by means of astrology: witness only the Annual Almanack, formerly written, but now regularly *printed* at the native press in Calcutta. Referring to the moon and stars, as the ruling powers of the year over the vegetable and animal creation, the seas, the clouds, and solar rays, we have minute predictions as to wind and rain—as to heat and cold—as to corn and herbage—as to the increase and decrease of the inhabitants—the increase and decrease of property—as to the diseases which are to ensue, and their cures—auspicious and unlucky days, &c. Were this production regarded only with a smile—did it awake no notice, or excite no dread—it would be unworthy of remark ; but the case is far otherwise. The Divujnas, a regular order of astrologers, with one of these almanacks under their arm, travel the country, invoking the sun and propitiating the planets for hire ; while their prophecies are received with unwavering confidence by the poor natives. Even the opulent retain an astrologer, as they do a physician ; and all important secular movements are under his regulation : for one verification is quite sufficient to cover ten failures, and the Hindu still abides by this system of delusion and fraud."*

* *Miss. Rev.* November 1830.

SUTTEES AND PILGRIM TAX.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—The ingenious sophistry by which it is sought, in the last month's article on "English Society in India," to justify the ancient and venerable practice of burning six thousand women in nine years (being a recorded average of six hundred and sixty-six women in a single year), for the emolument of the idolatrous high priests of India, may perhaps serve to quiet the consciences of the few East-India proprietors, who either supported such an enormity by their votes at the India-House, or of those who (like a certain personage mentioned in Scripture) "cared for none of these things," and consequently never voted either way on the discussion of that question; but I apprehend that, until it can be shewn that these murders of heathenism can be successfully defended upon Christian principles, all attempts of this nature will avail nothing in a nation publicly professing Christianity; and which nation is not therefore now burning, as it once did, at the bidding of the Druids (the Bramins of England) its own women and children in wicker baskets, as a grateful homage to the sanguinary gods of our early ignorance. To bring back India to such abominations, because (according to the writer of "English Society in India,") they had been perpetrated "for cycles of years," is, I will not say the object of that intelligent but mistaken writer, but I have a right to say that, if he *can* establish his point, he would *pari ratione* equally prove that we ought also to begin the same system again in England, in order that the cycles of antiquity may have proper respect shewn to them here. It seems, from his arguments, that only such persons can be supposed to know any thing about India as have been actually there, which is unceremoniously to stultify all who reason and act on the oral or written testimony of competent witnesses, and at once to invalidate all the voluminous evidence which the East-India Company itself collected, and which the British Parliament published, on the great question of Suttees. The fact is, the abolition of this rite was the result of years of patient investigation, and was only effected upon the written reports and recommendations of the most eminent judges, civil and military officers, collectors, magistrates, missionaries of the Church of England and Protestant Dissenters, and a variety of private individuals long resident in India, all bearing a powerful and concurrent testimony against this detestable practice; and yet we are now modestly expected by your correspondent to believe, that there is not a word of truth in their united evidence, because, forsooth! it appears that a young gentleman, supposed to be going out to India with his pockets full of recommendatory letters to a certain adherent to established usages and ancient corruptions, was gravely told by his patron, that we ought to make no change in the immolation of females, whom the old gentleman persists in declaring are (like the eels) invariably killed with their own free will and consent;—apparently in complete ignorance that the grossest cases of murder ever put upon record have been proved in every court in India for many years past, whence they were duly reported to our own Parliament, and afterwards circulated through our own country.

Perhaps I may also be permitted to advert to the ridicule attempted to be thrown, in the same article, on the late attempt at the India-House to abolish the Pilgrim Tax, under which an inference is attempted to be drawn that the Company, in imposing a tax on pilgrimages, adopted the readiest way to

abolish them; as if the writer had never heard that, though a high tax (which nobody could pay) would certainly have that effect, yet a small one never has; as is seen in the increased consumption of spirituous liquors all over England, at the present moment. The truth is, that a greater source of encouragement never was afforded to any system, than collecting these pilgrims together by those who are known to make it a most lucrative trade, while in all cases where this is not done, the temple-worship, with all its pollution of prostitutes and every other corruption, languishes of course;—and abundant proof is now supplied that the revenue so collected has netted, in clear profit to the East-India Company, on only four principal temples, nearly one million of pounds sterling in about seventeen years! This last fact, in particular, is established on incontestable documents appended to the speech at the India-House, which I have just published, and to which documents, I apprehend, neither the young gentleman who went out to India, nor the old gentleman who had been there so long, can afford the semblance of an answer, since figures (like facts) are “stubborn things.”

Let me conjure this well-meaning defender of things as they were (including, although quite undesignedly, even the religion of heathenism itself) to pause before he again attempts, in this Christian country, to justify a system which is certainly doomed to fall before the extensive dispersion of religious truth, precisely as Dagon of old fell prostrate in the temple before the Ark of God; and let me further remind so able a classical scholar as he evidently is, of the indisputable axiom of antiquity: “*Qui non prohibet cùm prohibere possit, jubet.*” I would also entreat him to consider the nature of the prohibition thus intended, by distinguishing between what is really asked by myself and by the other opponents of the Pilgrim Tax, and what is not asked by us. The motion lately made at the India-House did not seek to interfere with a single temple in India, much less to molest or obstruct a single worshipper there; all it sought was, that the East-India Company should not, as professing Christians, encourage by their sanction and support the impure and sanguinary worship of idolatry, nor derive an unhallowed profit from such pollutions. The motion only asked the single renunciation, on our parts, of an indefensible source of revenue; and this from a conviction, founded on the clearest evidence; first, that Christians, who knowingly maintain and abet the worship of idols, are deeply responsible before God for the abuse of their superior light and privileges; and, secondly, that the heathen temples, if left to their own unassisted resources, and to the bad management of their priesthood, would gradually sink in the esteem of their deluded votaries, and eventually give way before the influence of that brighter and better system, which is now provided by our national church. If the reasoning more fully detailed in the speech to which I have referred, can be repelled by reasoning, the country expects and requires that it should be so refuted; but the subject, from its nature, as much excludes the use of pleasantry as does the kindred evil of suttees. Either the burning of the female sex for the emolument of the Bramins, and the taxation of heathens of both sexes, for the emolument of the proprietors of East-India Stock, are matters which can be vindicated before a Christian nation, or they cannot. If such practices can be justified upon any principles of true religion or sound logic, let the arguments adduced by me, and the evidence on which those arguments are built, be honestly met and answered. If they cannot, the sooner such evils are abandoned, the more creditable will it be to Christian England, and the more advantageous to her Indian subjects,—the more honourable will it be to the superior light which a revelation from heaven

has shed upon our land, and the more subversive of that religion of falsehood and impurity which is from beneath, and which has only him for its author, who is designated in the Scriptures of Truth as "the father of lies," and "a murderer from the beginning."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN POYNDER.

New Bridge Street, Dec. 11, 1830.

*** Our excellent correspondent seems to have entirely mistaken the drift of the writer upon whose article he animadvert. The design of the able sketches of "English Society in India," as plainly stated in the outset, is that of developing some of the most remarkable traits which are found in that peculiar compound of habits and associations, the Anglo-Indian character; and we apprehend that the imputing to an old Indian the sentiments against which Mr. Poynder so forcibly inveighs, is in perfect harmony with the writer's design, and no violation of nature.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Being neither a decided Tory, nor an enthusiastic Whig, I am not bigotted to either party; and I am of opinion that, there being some things good in each, an occasional change of administration may be beneficial for the country. I cannot doubt but that, as the opposition of the Whigs to the Tory ministry was manifestly useful to the cause of the people, so now, the Tory opposition will keep the Whigs up to their former professions, as much as their combined power shall find practicable. The new ministry have, however, come boldly to the field of action, and their tactics and their prowess will be continually under the lynx-eyed expectation of almost a world!

I have under my notice a list of the present administration; and there I find one place filled so as to give me great hope of good to arise to Britain's important appendage, India; for I see there, as President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. Grant.

Perhaps I cannot better shew to the new president my respect for him, than by speaking of his most worthy father. No man's principles were more respected than were those of the late Mr. Grant: no man better knew of what benefit England *could* be, and if true to her own duty and her glory, *would* be, to India. He strongly maintained that Great Britain, its inhabitants being a free, a humane, and an enlightened people, a nation professing Christianity, is under no obligation to uphold errors and usages *subversive of reason and morality*; but is bound, with a view to the promotion of the happiness of the natives, to look thoroughly into their internal state, in order eventually to imbue them with truth and Christian morality. For this he contended through no inconsiderable part of his life. Would that the mantle of the father may be the high and dignified garment of the son! and that, treading in the father's steps, he may, in his new station, achieve still greater good!

In former times, the Board of Control was the great, the pernicious hindrance to the success both of the Honourable Directors of the India Company, and of the Proprietors of India stock, in their efforts to put an end to the murdering of widows, which now, maugre their obstruction, is happily obtained. But, as a Grant is now at the head of that Board, a better hope arises for the

success of efforts begun, and which, I trust, will have an unwearied perseverance to bring to an end the infamy, the wickedness, and detestable meanness of a participation by Christians in profits arising from a tax on pilgrims, moved to a pilgrimage to worship the obscene and filthy idol Juggernaut.

The new president may be encouraged to every effort, by the noble and unanimous resolution of the House of Commons on the last renewal of the Company's charter, which was, "That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interest and happiness of the British dominions in India; and that, for these ends, such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

I cannot, Mr. Editor, conceive other than that, with a mind modelled, as must have been that of the new president, under such a parent; gifted, as experience has shewn that mind to be; placed where Providence (I hope for the people's good) has been pleased to elevate him; emulous of adding, by deeds worthy of renown, to the glory of the family name, and conscious of the high responsibility of his power and influence, he will be indeed alive to his important duties. I hope that, as it is the imperishable honour of the present Governor-General of India, that in his administration the murder of females became a crime punishable by British law, so it may be to the praise of the present President of the Board of Control, that in *his* presidency was accomplished that which is the earnest desire of very many British Christians,—that the British Government in India ceased to be the abettor, the sanctioner, and the participator of profits raised on pilgrims worshipping an idol-god, whose orgies the filthiest styes in Europe perhaps cannot equal.

Those who heard the luminous speech of Mr. Poynder, in September, on the subject of the pecuniary profits derived by the Company from the tax on pilgrims, and the copious evidence produced by him from undoubted sources of information, could not but be convinced of the glaring facts of the Company's real participation in this disgraceful evil. The Honourable Chairman, indeed, in his reply, said, that the Company did not give *direct* encouragement to idolatry; but the repairs of roads and building bridges and large lodging-houses for the pilgrims, cleaning out and renewing the sacred bathing-places, annually refitting the idol's car with vast quantities of the Company's finest cloth, furnishing food for the idols and priests, and pay to the prostitutes in the temple, &c. &c., and thus uniting the Company's Government with that of the idol, must be considered to be encouragement of no inconsiderable amount to idolatry, which Christians are prohibited to touch as that pollution which God hateth, and for which he severely punished his own people.

The defeat of the motion in September, was by the congregation of nearly the whole body of the Directors behind the bar, thereby making up a small majority over the friends of the motion before the bar. Even then the paucity of the majority was rather an encouragement to a rally of the forces of the haters of British support of such rank idolatry: and, now that there is a new president, and of such lineage, the encouragement increases to a blooming hope that victory is but a blessing deferred.

I am, &c.

AN INDIA PROPRIETOR.

DISSECTION OF A MUMMY.

ABOUT two years since, the Royal Asiatic Society received from Sir John Malcolm a mummy, which had been transmitted to him at Bombay from Thebes. In the letter which accompanied this valuable present, Sir John expressed an opinion that, from the high state of preservation in which the cases appeared to be, he should consider it as fine a specimen as he had ever seen. The mummy arrived in this country without the cases sustaining any material injury; and the extreme beauty and freshness of the emblematic paintings on the inner case or coffin, excited the admiration of the numerous persons who have visited the Society's museum since its reception there. It was recently suggested by a distinguished member of the Society, that from the rarity of the opportunities which occurred of submitting perfect and genuine specimens of this kind to investigation, it was highly desirable that this one should be opened, and the Council having taken the proposal into consideration, gave their assent. Accordingly, Dr. A. B. Granville, a member of the Society, who had previously operated upon a similar occasion (the result of which examination he gave to the public, in an essay printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*), undertook to conduct the process; and it was arranged that, in order to afford an opportunity of gratifying every individual who might feel an interest in the subject, the dissection should be performed in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, the use of which the managers of that institution handsomely granted to the Society for the purpose, and which was extensive enough to accommodate both the members of the Society and of the Institution, and their respective friends.

The operation was fixed to take place on the 11th December, at twelve o'clock, by which hour the theatre was very numerously and respectably attended, it being calculated that about 500 persons were present.*

Dr. Granville proceeded to advert to the subject which had called the meeting together, and in observing that the mummy which lay before it was the property of the Royal Asiatic Society, took occasion to pass a high eulogium upon that body for the magnitude and success of their exertions in the cause of literature and science, as evinced by their published *Transactions*, and the extent and variety of their libraries and other collections, which had been accumulated in the short space of seven years; it had also given rise to a separate committee for the translation of Oriental works, which had already produced thirteen translations, and had twenty-five more in preparation, and which, unlike some other branches of societies, which seemed to seize the earliest opportunity of separating from the parent institution, continued attached to and aided the exertions of the institution from which it sprung. The same spirit of zeal in the cause of science had now prompted them to place this mummy, the most complete in appearance which he had seen, at his disposal, under the idea that its opening might possibly throw some light upon the yet mysterious subject of Egyptian antiquities. With reference to the opinion held by some, of the frivolous and trifling nature of the pursuit he was then engaged in, the lecturer observed, that he should be able to shew that it was neither the one

* Among the company were Prince Dolgoroucki; Lord Nugent; His Excellency the Count de Ludolf; the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; the Hon. F. Ponsonby; Sir Henry Strachey, Bart.; Sir Wm. Ouseley, LL.D.; the Marquess of Valentia; the Count de Plater; Count Münster; Baron Munchausen; Baron Ketelhodt; Sir Lewis Moeller; the Chevalliers de Mello, Sarmento, Paravey, and Dillon; General Hardwicke; Dr. Wilkins, LL.D.; Washington Irving, Esq.; with many eminent members of the medical profession, as Drs. Parle, Davis, Scott, Dyer, Wood, Lee, and Spurgin, and Messrs. Pettigrew, Arnott, Tupper, Watkins, Wakley, &c. &c.

nor the other, inasmuch as it afforded some insight into the manners and condition of a most extraordinary people, who have long since disappeared from the earth, and of whom our knowledge is limited and imperfect. The information of which we were in possession, in relation to mummies, appeared to him to be derived from three periods of time, *viz.* from the age of the Greek writers down to the year 1800, when the French *savans* explored the remains of ancient Egypt; from 1800 to the time when he dissected his female mummy (about six years ago), and from thence to the present time: of these periods he considered the last the most important with respect to the correctness of the information obtained in it. An object such as this, he submitted, was of no small interest as an evidence of the veneration in which that people were accustomed to hold the remains of their departed relatives. The peculiar preparation of the body indicated a considerable knowledge of drugs as well as of anatomy, while the arrangement and variety of the bandages proved them to have had experience in surgery; and the inspection of the body itself was of consequence inasmuch as it would tend to confirm or disprove the theory which he had advanced from the examination of his female mummy, relative to the race of men to which the ancient Egyptians really belonged, who were not Ethiopians, or negroes, but belonged to the first class of man. The shape and construction of the coffins, again, proved them to have been adepts in the mechanic arts, while, to the antiquarian, such investigations would prove valuable, if aiding to remove the veil thrown over the civil history, language, &c. of that people. To the scholar, likewise, a practical development of the art of embalming among the Egyptians would not be without interest, by enabling him to compare the actual specimen with the accounts of the Greek writers, who would thus be found not altogether correct in their descriptions of the process.

The contemplation of an object like this, Dr. Granville proceeded to observe, must naturally excite admiration of the sagacity of a people who seemed to have looked forward to after ages, with the conviction that themselves and their performances would then be the subjects of wonder and amazement, and he thought it impossible not to partake in some measure of the enthusiasm felt and so eloquently described by Denon, when wandering amidst the relics of the mighty dead; while the evidence lay before them, that, magnificent and durable as were the edifices erected by the Egyptians, they had found the art of preserving the hands that reared them in a state even more imperishable!

The mummy was laid upon the floor of the theatre, enclosed in all its coffins exactly as it arrived in England, and Dr. Granville now directed the removal of the lid of the outer case. This case he stated to be made of sycamore wood; it was composed of several pieces well joined, and the interstices filled up, where necessary, with a cement; the whole was covered with some bituminous preparation. Down the centre of the front was drawn a band containing hieroglyphic figures.* In the inside of this coffin, at the back, was drawn a full-length profile, in outline, of a figure, apparently a priest or deity; or as some thought, the representation of the individual. Upon this lid being removed, a second case was exposed, with a band of hieroglyphics down the centre, differing in some degree from those on the outside case. The wood of this second case was not coloured with any thing resembling paint, but had a very fresh and light tint; in fact, resembling deal, but of a much coarser grain; it was conjectured to be the wild fig tree. Like the other external coffin, it was joined with

* This case measures as follows: height 6 ft. 10 in., breadth across the shoulders 2 ft. 2 in., breadth across the legs 1 ft. 6 in., depth 2 ft., thickness of the wood 3½ in.

skill and elegance. In the inside of this coffin, at the back, was painted a female figure (Isis), each of whose arms extended across one side of the case, holding an emblem in each hand. On the top or head of this case, outside, was painted a scarabæus.* This second or middle coffin being removed, the third and finest was exposed, which contained the body. Dr. Granville here mentioned, that never having before had an opportunity of seeing a coffin like this, he had, on the authority of the French *savans*, always considered it to be made of similar materials *topapier maché*. He was, however, undeceived, for having, in order to save time at the lecture, previously cut open this case, he discovered it to be composed of several fibrous layers of coarse canvas, strongly agglutinated together, having a thin coating of lime over the whole. As it fitted the figure closely, he was of opinion that this coffin must have been moulded to the body while pliable, and then fastened at the back as he then exhibited it. It was cross-laced from top to bottom with a thick brown cord, made, it is supposed, of cotton. In time, however, the case had become so hard, that the aid of the saw was required for a considerable time before it was completely cut through.† We cannot attempt to particularize the mystic emblems with which this case was covered; there were, however, two short bands of hieroglyphics on each side of the breast, and a longitudinal band running from the bottom of the abdomen to the end of the feet, having two transverse bands diverging from it. On the crown of the head was a scarabæus, and on the bottom of a kind of case, which closed up the feet, was delineated a figure of Apis. A representation of a beard, carved in wood, and bearing on the back of it several hieroglyphics gilt, was inserted into the chin. We now proceed to the body, which was enveloped in a loose wrapper of coarse cloth, of a yellowish brown tint; this wrapper was confined by a broad band of the same material, having a selvidge edge, and two or three stripes of blue; this was crossed over the breast, and wound round the legs. Dr. Granville stated this cloth to be of the same texture and pattern as that still worn by the lower orders in Egypt. Upon the wrapper being removed, the body appeared tightly bound round with similar cloth, but of which the texture appeared finer and the colour lighter as it came nearer the body. Dr. Granville observed that he did not see any necessity for losing time in unrolling the bandages, as they had so often been done in other instances; he had, besides, noticed them fully in his previous essay, and would here only say, that no surgeon of the present day could apply them with more skill and precision, though many could do it quite as well.

When nearly the whole of the bandages had been removed, Dr. Granville announced that the body did not appear to be so flexible as he had anticipated, and that, in fact, it appeared to have been submitted to the quickest and most economical mode of embalming, instead of that slower and more scientific method in which his female mummy had been prepared, and by which the muscles had still retained their fleshy appearance; whereas, in the present instance, the body had been dipped into (probably) a boiling solution of asphaltum and pitch, which had completely destroyed all appearance of flesh, and had even penetrated to the interior. Dr. Granville then removed part of the abdomen, and took out some of the internal parts, which were so far affected by the bitumen, that he could not positively pronounce what they were; from their situation, however, he conjectured them to have formed

* Dimensions of this second coffin: height 6 ft. 1 in., breadth across the shoulders 1 ft. 8½ in., ditto legs 1 ft. 1 in., depth 1 ft. 2 in., thickness of wood 2 in.

† Dimensions of the third coffin: height 5 ft. 8 in., breadth across the shoulders 1 ft. 3½ in., ditto legs 9½ in., depth 10 in., thickness of the material, about ½ in.

part of the liver and spleen. He submitted a specimen to combustion and ebullition, and the result confirmed a position advanced in his essay, that bees'-wax was the principal ingredient used in preparing the body; and it shewed also that the skin was tanned. The lecturer here intimated, that there would be no advantage in pursuing the dissection farther at this place; and proceeded to remove the skull, which he found as perfect (even the sutures being quite visible) as if taken from a recent subject, with a small portion of the hair yet remaining, which was of a kind of amber colour, probably produced by the action of the boiling liquid in which the body had been plunged; it was short, but had evidently been long and straight. A very curious fact was disclosed on removing the top of the *cranium*, namely, the existence of the *dura mater*, in an unimpaired state; even the course of the veins being distinctly traceable, and the great longitudinal sinus being demonstrable. One-half of the membrane was then cut away, but not a particle of the substance of the brain could be discovered in the cavity, the *pia mater* being entirely gone. Dr. Granville remarked, that although, in his female mummy, the *dura mater* was wanting, he had found it difficult to account for the manner in which the brain had been withdrawn by the embalmers; and in this instance the difficulty was increased from the fact of the existence of the *dura mater* in a perfect state. It was not possible to conceive that the matter of the brain could have been extracted by instruments alone; and if any corrosive injection had been used, the membranes would have been destroyed as well as the brain. Yet the *dura mater* was quite perfect, the process which divided the *cerebrum* from the *cerebellum*, and that denominated *falx cerebelli*, being demonstrable. Again; in the abdominal cavity, though the various organs were destroyed, apparently by corrosion, the diaphragm was almost perfect. The length of the body, which is that of a male person, is 5 feet 4½ inches, and the breadth across the chest, from shoulder to shoulder, about 12½ inches.

A quantity of straw and corn, quite dry and perfect, was found in the inner coffin, at the foot, with several small pieces of the substance called in Persian مومیاي *mōmiyā-ī*, a medicine so highly prized by the natives of the East as a remedy for sterility.

Dr. Granville observed that, as far as he could judge, this body confirmed the view he had before taken, as to the race to which the Egyptians belonged (the Caucasian); and in conclusion expressed his intention of pursuing the investigation at his leisure, and of communicating the results, if any thing important transpired, to the public.

Dr. Granville was repeatedly and warmly applauded in the course of his address, and Sir Gore Ouseley, as chairman of the meeting, thanked him for his valuable assistance.

Specimens of the various articles examined were sent round for inspection; but such was the eagerness which prevailed to secure some relic of the mummy, that many of them did not find their way back again. By far the greater portion of the wrappers, and the whole of the band, together with the cords which so curiously fastened the last case at the back, and the most fleshy portion of the abdomen, were missing when the muster was called; and even the skull was for some time supposed to be in danger.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.*

IN continuation of our remarks upon the third division of this code, denominated "fiscal laws," which, as has been seen, comprehends the title of "marriage," we proceed to the fourth book, on "public property;" and first of coinage.

Regulations on this head seem almost superfluous in a country, where it is the policy of the government to have no other currency than a small coin of base metal termed *tchen*, or cash, of which the legal value is a thousandth part of a *leang*, or Chinese ounce of silver. For the higher currency are substituted ingots of silver, and at the mercantile marts and in many of the provinces, the Spanish dollar. Instead, therefore, of regulations against the crime of coining, we have a prohibition against public officers retaining and accumulating the coin, instead of distributing it at due seasons, from the store-houses where it is deposited for public service; and against the clandestine purchase or sale of copper, by individuals, and the use of copper utensils (certain articles excepted) by any soldier or citizen.

The section which regulates the periods when the revenues in kind are to be collected, contains nothing worthy of remark, except that if there be a deficiency of the stipulated impost, in any particular district, at a given time, the magistrates and their clerks, and the head inhabitants, as well as the backward landholders, are severally responsible, in proportion, for the deficiency, and are punishable by blows. The contributors to the impost are allowed to be present at the measuring of their quantum of grain. If the superintending officer, or his collector, takes unfair measure, and "insists on shaking the grain into as small a compass as possible, or piles the grain into a heap, instead of striking it at the upper edge of the containing vessel," he is punishable by sixty blows.

On the other hand, where the party himself is allowed to deliver in the proportion of his goods, settled by the officer, and avails himself of this opportunity to conceal or waste the government proportion of exciseable articles, he is punishable by blows and banishment.

A very humane regulation prohibits vicarious contribution to the revenue, that is, an individual is forbidden to deliver to government the amount of the impost due from another. The object of this enactment, Sir George Staunton tells us, is that of preventing any middle man from deriving an intermediate profit from the collection of the revenue, which must either reduce the government receipts, or augment the burthens of the contributor.

Any contingent excess of revenue, beyond the amount computed, in any one branch, is not to be transferred to another; any officer attempting to supply the deficiency of one by the excess of the other, is punishable severely.

Privately lending or employing the public revenue, or public property of any kind, is prohibited, and exposes both lender and borrower to severe punishment.

In every public department, the receipts and expenditure are to be speci-

fied, as well in the document recorded as in that issued to authorize the execution of a transaction, upon both of which, laid together, the official seal is to be impressed, half being upon each document : a very simple and effectual expedient to counteract fraud. Unauthenticated appropriation of the public funds is to be disallowed in the public accounts, with the usual penalty of the bamboo.

All persons attached to the revenue department, having authority in the government treasuries and store-houses, are vested with a reciprocal right of control and inspection over each other's proceedings, and are, to a certain extent, answerable for each other ; and where any individual does not disclose the offence of another, or might have prevented it by vigilance, he is punishable ; in the former case equally with the offender, in the latter within three degrees.

In case of theft in a public treasury or store-house, through omission of searching an individual, the officers and guards are responsible.

The regulation respecting the responsibility of revenue officers is analogous to our law regarding public accountants. When any officers employed in the public treasuries and store-houses shall have completed their respective periods of service, they cannot retire till their several accounts of receipt and expenditure have been audited by the superior officer in the revenue department.

A variety of minute provisions are made respecting the receipt and issue of public stores, as well for the protection of claimants and contributors as of the government. Those who have charge of the public stores are responsible for their safety and proper condition, unless damage occurs unavoidably.

We shall pass from the fourth head, which affords few occasions for remark, to the fifth, which relates to duties and customs, the first section of which regulates the monopoly of salt.

This monopoly, which forms a considerable branch of the revenue, is managed by limiting the number of merchants, by whom the trade in salt is carried on, by licences granted by the crown, and whose proceedings are subject to the supervision of public officers, specially appointed to that service in each province. The merchants who enjoy this monopoly, Sir George Staunton tells us, rank very high in opulence and respectability ; the chief salt merchant of Canton being in his time considered the richest subject in the province.

Whoever traffics in salt without a license, or possesses any quantity of the article, however small, for sale, is punishable with 100 blows and banishment for three years ; if he be provided with offensive weapons at the time, the banishment is perpetual ; and if he resist the officers of justice employed to take him, the offence is capital. This monopoly is guarded so jealously, that all persons connected, however remotely, with the trade in salt, are exposed to severe penalties for the slightest violation of the law. As in other parts of this code, we meet with peculiarities only to be found in China—for example, whenever a married woman is guilty of any breach

of the salt regulations, if her husband or son are at home, and privy to the offence, they shall suffer the penalty instead of the woman.

This monopoly of a prime necessary of life must be productive of infinite vexation to the people, who must have frequent temptation to evade the law, and be subject to the petty tyranny of the revenue-officers employed to repress smuggling, who may easily avail themselves of the multitude of minute regulations which such a system requires. It is provided, that all wholesale merchants who purchase salt licenses from government, must personally receive their portions of the article at the public works where it is prepared, and are forbidden to dispose of their licenses to others at advanced prices.

Tea is another necessary of life upon which the government collects revenue: a clandestine sale of tea is punishable in the same manner as a clandestine sale of salt. Licenses are granted by the government to authorized persons to collect tea, without which permission, persons collecting tea from the tea-plantations are treated as smugglers. This regulation refers solely to the home consumption; the laws which regulate the foreign trade being for the most part of recent date, are not comprised among the original institutions. The only regulations under this head which relate to the external trade, is one which requires that all large trading vessels navigating the seas shall, on reaching their destined port, deliver in to the officers of the custom-house a full and true manifest of all the merchandize on board, that the duties payable thereon may be duly assessed.

Arrears of duties and customs are to be paid within a year, and if the demands of government are not liquidated within that time, the defaulter is perhaps mercifully saved a process in a Chinese court of exchequer by expiating his delay at the expense of a few strokes of the bamboo, not exceeding eighty at the utmost. It is provided that "if the superintendents of the salt and tea duties, the superintending officers at the barrier custom-houses, and the collectors of every other description of duties and customs, are not active and diligent in the performance of the business of their several departments, so that the produce of the revenue, in consequence of evasion or non-payment of arrears, is in any one year less by one-tenth than in the years immediately preceding, they shall be liable, in every such case, to a punishment of fifty blows, and for every further defalcation of a tenth in the produce there shall be an augmentation of one degree in the punishment as far as the limit of 100 blows: the superintending officer shall likewise be held answerable for the ultimate discharge of all such arrears." Such a regulation seems to present one of the most effectual checks to a "falling off of the revenue."

The sixth title relates to "private property;" and first of usury. The legal rate of interest is limited to three per cent. per month, that is, thirty per cent. per annum; as the Chinese, in computing annual interest, exclude the first and sixth months. This rate appears enormous. Sir George Staunton, in a note inserted in the appendix to his translation, observes, however, that though it is a peculiarity in the Chinese laws, which it may be difficult to account for, it must not be understood that the ordinary interest of money,

considered strictly as such, in any part of China, ever attains such an extent. At Canton, for instance, the rate is generally considered to be from twelve to eighteen per cent.; which, although subject to no control from the laws, does not materially exceed, upon an average, the legal rate of twelve per cent. per annum established by ourselves in British India. He remarks :

The rate of interest upon a pecuniary loan must, indeed, generally speaking, be influenced by a twofold consideration. Besides what is considered to be strictly equivalent to the advantage arising from the use of the money, the lender must be supposed, in most cases, to receive likewise a certain compensation for the risk to which he exposes his principal. The former consideration will always be limited by, and bear a certain ratio to, the peculiar state and degree of the general prosperity of the country; but the latter can evidently be determined by no rule or proportion which does not include the consideration of the relative situation and circumstances of the parties interested in the transaction. In England, indeed, where the security of property and the exclusive rights of individuals are so well understood, and so effectually protected by the laws, it may, in general, be almost as easy to guard against risk as to compensate for it. But in China, where the rights connected with property are comparatively vague and undefined, and being distinct from the source of power and influence, are less the object of the law's regard; where, owing to the subdivision of property, there are few great capitalists; and where also there is but little individual confidence, except between relations, who, holding their patrimony in some degree in common, can scarcely be considered as borrowers or lenders in the eye of the law; it is not so surprising that it should be deemed expedient to license, in pecuniary transactions, the insertion of stipulations for very ample interest; and in point of fact, there is no doubt that the law in this respect, indulgent as it is, is frequently infringed upon.

The inferences from the state of things indicated by this law, and from the remarks of an individual possessing such ample sources of information as Sir George Staunton, lead us to form tolerably accurate notions of the commerce of China, as far as regards its extent and facilities. Where available capital is so scarce, and where there are many borrowers and few lenders, trade must be greatly restricted and embarrassed. It is a further proof of the want of available capital in China, that it is a common practice there, as already noticed in a preceding paper, to lend money upon pledges, which has introduced a numerous class of pawnbrokers throughout the empire, who are merchants of wealth and respectability. The interest required upon loans on pledges, according to the learned translator, is usually from one and a half to two per cent. per month; whereas, upon landed security, estimated on an average of the net returns of the land, it does not exceed from one to one and a half per month: this fact affords another presumption in favour of the freehold tenure of land in China, though it is apparently irreconcilable with the restrictions and disqualifications affecting real property, which do not affect chattel property. It is worthy of remark that, "when an article in pledge has been valued, and the rate of interest agreed upon, a loan is negotiable, on the condition of the pledge being forfeited unless redeemed while its estimated value conti-

ness to be sufficient to cover both the principal and interest of the sum lent.

Provisions are made against arbitrary and oppressive conduct on the part of the lender against a borrower incapable of fulfilling his stipulations, who is liable, not to indefinite imprisonment, but to corporal chastisement, which purges him more expeditiously than an Insolvent Debtor's Court. "If a creditor accepts the wives or children of his debtor in pledge for payment, he shall be punished with 100 blows, and one degree more severely if he is afterwards guilty of criminal intercourse with the same. If the creditor seizes and carries off by force his debtor's wives or children, he shall be punished two degrees more severely than in the case of receiving them in pledge by mutual agreement; and lastly, if he is guilty of a criminal intercourse with the females so seized, he shall suffer death by being strangled." These provisions attest the existence of the crimes forbidden, and they exemplify the precise and methodical manner in which punishments are graduated.

Actions of trover or detinue are superseded in China by the more summary process of the bamboo. The Chinese law of bailments is simple, but seems to comprehend all the equity of more nice and punctilious systems. If an individual, entrusted with the goods or live stock of another, wastes or consumes it, without the owner's authority, he is punished in proportion to the value, the extreme limit being ninety blows and banishment for two years and a half. The punishment is less than is provided by the law concerning pecuniary malversation in general; the reason of this may be identified with that alleged for the 'wager of law, in an action of detinue, "which privilege is grounded on the confidence originally reposed in the borrower by the lender, and the like; from whence arose a strong presumptive evidence that in the plaintiff's own opinion the defendant was worthy of credit."* If a trustee deceitfully alleges the death of the cattle, or the loss of other property intrusted to him (whence it appears that the destruction of property bailed, by inevitable necessity, is a bar to the recovery of it, by the bailer, as under the English and Hindu laws), he is punishable in proportion to the amount or value, one degree less than is provided in cases of theft, and shall not be branded or banished, for more than three years: the reason may be inferred to be the same as we have quoted from Blackstone.

Articles lost or forgotten by the owners are to be delivered up to a magistrate, and if ascertained to be public property, the entire amount is to be retained by government; otherwise it is to remain to be claimed and identified by the owner, to whom half shall be restored; the remainder is to be allotted as a reward to the finder. If the property be not owned within thirty days, it belongs to the finder. If any person, digging in private or public ground, discovers articles which had been buried and concealed in the earth, and for which no owner can be found, he may retain the same, "saving and excepting all ancient utensils, bells, sacred vases, seals of officers of government, and other such extraordinary and uncommon articles as it is not befitting the people in general to possess!"

* Blackstone, iii. 9.

The last title, or book, in the division, relating to Fiscal Laws, concerns "sales and markets."

In every city and public market, and in village-districts where commercial agents are stationed, and in every sea-port and reach of a river, where ship-agents are appointed, these officers are to be chosen from respectable inhabitants, and licensed by the district-officer; and they are required to keep registers of the ships and merchants that arrive, and of the quantity of goods imported or brought into the market, which registers are to be inspected every month by the district board or tribunal. The commercial agents are to appraise and value merchandize, and estimate the amount of fines and forfeitures.

Unfair trading is specifically prohibited: if one party in a trading transaction exacts, by any means, an exorbitant profit, or "if artful speculators in trade, by entering into a private understanding with the commercial agent, and by employing other unwarrantable contrivances, raise the price of their own goods, although of low value, and depress that of others, although of high value;" or "when a trader, observing the nature of the commercial business carrying on by his neighbour, contrives to suit or manage the disposal or appreciation of his own goods in such a manner as to derange or excite distrust against the proceedings of the other, and thereby draws unfairly a greater proportion of profit to himself than usual," the offenders fall under the discipline of the bamboo. These regulations are not adapted to the habits of *all* commercial nations.

False weights, measures, and scales (in which are included such as, though just, have not been examined and duly stamped by the proper officers) are forbidden not only to be used, but to be made, under pain of the bamboo.

"If a private individual manufactures any article for sale which is not as strong, durable, and genuine, as it is professed to be, or if he prepares and sells any silks or other stuffs of a thinner or slighter texture and quality, narrower or shorter, than the established or customary standard, he shall be punished with fifty blows." This is the only remedy which the simple purchaser of paper ducks and leathern fitches of bacon can expect to obtain from a Chinese cheat.

ON THE VOLCANIC PHENOMENA OF CHINA AND JAPAN

BY M. KLAPROTH.*

IN China there are no known volcanos, properly so called, in activity, which eject stones, ashes, and lava; nevertheless, volcanic phenomena exist in that country. There are two mountains, named Ho-shan, or "Fiery Mountains," in the northern part of Shan-si province. The westernmost is situated in the angle of the province, formed by the great wall and the Kwang-ho, or Yellow River, where it enters China. This Ho-shan is five le to the west of the city Ho-kew-hëen, in the district Pao-tě-chow: the Hwang-ho runs in a serpentine course to its western base. Upon the top of the mountain are deep chasms, into which if dry grass is thrown, there issue dense smoke and flame. No tree or plant grows near; much sal ammoniac is collected in the chasms and fissures.

The other, Ho-shan is further to the east, in the same chain, and to the west of the city Ta-tung-foo. At its summit are what is called Ho-tsing, or "Fiery Pits," a long rent of about sixty or seventy paces from north to south, and nearly a toise in width; the bottom cannot be seen. As soon as a piece of dried grass is cast into it, smoke and flame are emitted. Five or six paces eastward of this rent is a boiling spring. To the north of the Fiery Pits is a ravine upwards of a hundred paces from west to east, and ten paces wide. At the extremity of its eastern border is the Cavern of the Winds, the depth of which cannot be ascertained, for there continually issues from it a freezing blast which hinders persons from entering.

The Ho-tsing, or Fiery Pits, which exist in the district of Kea-ting-foo, in the province of Sze-chuen, about 112° E. long. (of Paris), and 29° N. lat. appear not to be of the same nature; they are more like those of the peninsula of Absheron, on which the city of Bakou is situated. When the miners of this district open a salt pit, they often meet with a bituminous oil, which burns even on water. All these salt pits exhale above the column of water, a gas, which when conducted through a bamboo tube, with a pipe of glazed earth at the top, may be lighted by a torch, and it continues to burn till it is either blown out, or the orifice is closed by a ball of clay. There are ancient salt pits or wells, which no longer afford water, although they have been dug for that purpose to the depth of 3,000 feet; but instead, they yield matter for a prodigious quantity of fire, which is applied to use, being, by means of conducting tubes of bamboo, employed to heat the cauldrons in which the salt is boiled down. The residue is used to light the streets, and halls or kitchens, by means of conducting tubes. The gas which issues from the pits does not resemble smoke, but is very much like the vapour from a heated vessel. This air, which diffuses, for two leagues round, a very powerful bituminous odour, escapes with a frightful snorting and roaring noise, which is heard at a great distance. The flame is of a bluish and reddish hue, like that of charcoal. In winter time, the poor people dig round the sand to about a foot deep, and with a handful of

* From Chinese and Japanese authorities.

straw they set light to this circle, and warm themselves at it as long as they like; they then fill up the hole with sand, and the fire goes out.

The aperture of these pits is covered over with a block of free-stone, six or seven feet high; lest, by inadvertence, or by malice, some one might apply fire to the mouth of the pit. When such an unfortunate occurrence happens, a terrific explosion takes place, and a very great concussion of the earth is felt. A column of fire rises to the height of twenty-nine or thirty feet; the whole soil surrounding the pit catches fire, and the flames, which are about two feet high, run over the entire surface of the ground.

Similar saline pits, with inflammable air, are also found in the province of Yu-nan.

A mountain, called Chung-seaou-shan, which reaches to the upper region of the clouds, is situated in the province of Kwang-si, two le to the south of the city U-chow-foo, and the river Ke-keang, near the frontier of the province of Quang-tung, or Canton. Every third or fifth moon there appears on its peak a flame of more than ten Chinese toises high, which gradually lessens till it entirely disappears. The Chinese assert that the soil of this mountain is so warm that the fruit of the le-che trees (*demicarpus le-che*) which grows there, ripen long before that in its vicinity.

The volcanic chain, of which the first southern links are found in the island of Formosa, extend by way of the Lew-kew islands to Japan, and thence along the Kurile Archipelago as far as Kamtchatka.

The great island of Keu-seu, which is the commencement of Japan to the south-west, is very volcanic in its western and southern parts. The Oiün-zen-ga-dak, or "High mountain of Warm Springs," is situated on the great peninsula which is formed by the district of Takakoo, in the province of Fisen, and to the west of the port of Simabara. On this mountain, as in the peninsula of Tamen and Absheron, are several craters, which eject black sand and smoke. In the early part of the year 1793, the summit of Oiün-zen-ga-dak sank entirely down. Torrents of boiling water issued from all parts of the deep cavity which was thus formed, and the vapour which rose, appeared like thick smoke. Three weeks afterwards there was an eruption of the volcano Bivo-no-kubi, about half a league from the summit; the flame rose to a vast height; the lava which flowed out extended itself with great rapidity to the foot of the mountain, and in a few days, the whole country was in flames for several miles around. A month after this there was a horrible earthquake throughout the island of Keu-seu, which was principally felt in the district of Simabara: the shocks were repeated several times, and the whole ended by a terrible eruption of the mountain Miyiyama, which covered the whole country with stones, and reduced more particularly that part of the province of Figo, opposite Simabara, to a deplorable condition.

In the district of Aso, in the interior of Figo, is the volcano Aso-no-yama, which emits stones and flames; the latter of a blue, yellow, and red colour. Lastly, the southernmost province of Keu-seu, named Satsuma, is entirely volcanic, and impregnated with sulphur: eruptions are not rare there. In 764 of our era, three new isles rose out of the sea, which washes the district of Kaga-sima: they are now inhabited. To the south of the

southernmost extremity of Satsuma is Ivoo-sima (Sulphur Island), which burns incessantly.

The most memorable volcanic phenomenon in Japan occurred in the year 285 B.C., when an immense land-lapse formed, in a single night, the great lake named Mitsu-oomi, or Biva-no-oomi, situated in the province of Oomi, in the large island of Nippon, and which, in our maps, is called the lake of Oitz. At the very time when this took place, the highest mountain in Japan, Foosi-no-yama, in the province of Suruga, rose from the surface of the earth. The large island of Tsikoo-bo-sima, which still exists, rose out of Lake Mitsu-oomi in the year B.C. 82.

The Foosi-no-yama is an enormous pyramid, covered with perpetual snow, situated in the province of Suruga, on the borders of that of Kaï; it is the largest and one of the most active in Japan. There was an eruption from it A.D. 799, which lasted from the 14th day of the third month to the 18th day of the fourth; it was frightful; the ashes covered the whole base of the mountain, and the streams of water in the vicinity assumed a red hue. The eruption of the year 800 was without earthquakes, which preceded those of the sixth month of 863 and the fifth of 864. The latter was the most violent; the country burned throughout an extent of two geographical square leagues. On all sides the flames ascended to the height of twelve toises, and were accompanied by the most frightful reports of thunder. Three several shocks of earthquakes were felt, and the mountain was on fire for ten days, till at length its lower part burst; an emission of ashes and stones took place from thence, which fell partly in a lake situated to the north-west, and made the water boil, so that all the fish were destroyed. The devastation extended over a space of thirty leagues; the lava ran to a distance of three or four; its course was directed principally towards the province of Kaï.

In the year 1707, in the night of the 23d day of the eleventh moon, two violent shocks of an earthquake were felt; the Foosi-yama opened, vomited flames, and hurled cinders to the distance of ten leagues, in a southerly direction, as far as the bridge of Rasu-bats, near Okaba, in the province of Suruga. Next day the eruption ceased; but it was revived with greater violence on the 25th and 26th. Enormous masses of rock, sand reddened by heat, and an immense quantity of ashes, covered all the neighbouring plateau. These ashes were hurled as far as Josi-vara, where they covered the ground to the depth of five or six feet; and even to Yeddo, where they were some inches thick. At the place where the eruption burst out, a vast chasm opened, beside which a little mountain rose, to which has been given the name of Foo-ye-yama, on account of its formation happening in the years denominated Foo-ye.

To the north of Lake Mitsu-oomi, and the province of Oomi, is that of Yetsisen, which extends along the coast of the sea of Corea, and is bounded to the north by the province of Kaga. Upon their respective borders is situated the volcano Sira-yama, "White Mountain," or Kosi-no-Sira-yama, "White Mountain of the country of Kosi," which is covered with perpetual snow. Its most remarkable eruptions took place in 1239 and 1554. It is also called the White Mountain of Kaga.

Another very active volcano in Japan is Mount Asama-yama, or Asama-no-dak, situated to the north-east of the city of Komoro, in the province of Sinano, one of those in the centre of the great isle of Nippon, to the north-east of those of Kai and Musasi. It is very high, burning from midway to the crest, and throws out an extremely dense smoke. It vomits flames and stones, which are porous, and resemble pumice-stone. It frequently covers the neighbouring country with its ashes. One of its last eruptions was that of 1783, which was preceded by an alarming earthquake. Until the 1st August the mountain did not cease vomiting sand and stones; chasms opened on all sides, and the devastation lasted till the 6th of the same month. The waters of the rivers Yoko-gava and Kuru-gava boiled; the course of the Yone-gava, one of the largest rivers in Japan, was stopped, and the boiling water inundated the country. A vast number of villages were swallowed up by the earth, or burnt and overwhelmed by the lava. The number of persons who perished by this disaster it is impossible to determine; the devastation was incalculable.

In the same province there is a spacious lake, named Suva-no-mitsu-oomi, whence flows the great river Tenriu-gava. The lake is to the north-west of the city of Taka-sima, and receives a vast number of warm springs which issue from the earth in its vicinity.

In the province of Yetsingo, situated to the north of Sinano, there is near the village of Kuru-gava-mura, a well which abounds with naphtha, which the inhabitants burn in their lamps. In the district of Gazi-vara is also found a spot, the stony soil of which exhales inflammable gas, exactly as in some parts of the peninsula of Absheron, where the town of Baku is situated. The natives make use of this gas, by running a pipe into the earth, and lighting the end like a torch.

The northernmost volcano in Japan is Yake-yama, "Burning Mountain," in the province of Moots, or Oosiu; it is situated in the north-east peninsula, to the south of the strait of Sangar, between Tanab and Obata, and constantly emits flames. The lofty mountains which traverse the province of Moots, and separate it from that of Deva, likewise contain several volcanos. If we follow them across the strait of Sangar, we discover upon the great island of Yesso several mountains which emit flame, so that we can trace the volcanic chain which commences at Formosa, through the Kurile islands to Kamtchatka, the volcanos of which are in constant activity.

The six volcanos in Japan just described, as well as the four mountains from whence issue warm springs, namely, the Kokensan, or Yu-no-dak, in Bungo, the Fokuro-san in Deva, the Tate-yama in Yetsiu, and Foko-ne-yama in Idsu, are, according to the Japanese, the ten hells of the country.

Erratum.—In M. Klaproth's paper (last vol., p. 324, note †), for "cup of rice" read "heap of rice": the error was in the translation.

FREE LABOUR IN THE MAURITIUS.*

SOME time ago the planters in the island of Mauritius, in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in procuring labourers on their estates, and anxious, if possible, to introduce some system independent of slave-cultivation, formed an association for the purpose of importing *free* labourers into the island. It occurred to them, that those countries already overstocked with population, would most readily afford them supplies; and accordingly arrangements were set on foot, in conjunction with several mercantile houses having the command of ships, to procure the transportation of labourers from India and the Malay islands. At the same time, application was made privately, by the principal planters and merchants, to the local government, to countenance the measure; and the result of their application was a positive assurance from the governor, that the scheme met with his entire approbation, and would receive his cordial support.

Several vessels were immediately freighted to Singapore and Madras; and the consequence was, that a great number of Chinese and Malabar free labourers offered their services, and were hired for periods varying from three to five years. The rate of wages asked was considerably lower than what prevailed in the Mauritius; but, at the same time, proportionably higher than what those foreigners obtained in their own country. Notwithstanding, however, the cheapness of the rate of wages, the result of the transaction did not prove so profitable to the Mauritius planters as was originally expected. This was perhaps to be expected on the first trial of a system so novel and adventurous of its kind; but in which, as its design was so concordant with the views of the British Legislature respecting the slave-trade, the Mauritius planters calculated on the certain and promised co-operation of the government in the colony. The charge of transporting those people came to about £5 a-head; which, along with the other incidental unforeseen expenses, very nearly counterbalanced the cheapness of the wages for which they had been hired.

At length, after very considerable difficulty, about 1,500 free labourers were landed at Port Louis during the last half of the year 1829; but, to the surprise and mortification of the planters, who, in adopting the scheme originally, had been much influenced by the promised support of the colonial government, the moment that those people came ashore, the authorities interfered between them and their employers, and refused to allow them to proceed to the plantations until security was found by their masters, at the rate of £25 a-head, for the good and peaceable behaviour of those foreigners during the whole period of their future residence in the island. This most arbitrary and unprecedented step on the part of the government, was adopted without any law being passed on the subject, and seemed to be dictated by feelings of the most rancorous kind towards the planters. The chief commissary of police (who, it may be observed, had shortly before been paymaster of a regiment in the garrison) received orders to summon the planters to his office, where the above requisition was announced to them. The planters in vain objected, and humbly represented the hardship as well as illegality of such a proceeding. The government would listen to no alternative. The official order must be peremptorily obeyed; and as in our unfortunate colony, where no legislative

* This paper is written by a gentleman in the Mauritius, who is a native of the island, and personally acquainted with the circumstances detailed in it; and it is transmitted to us through a respectable channel.

assembly exists, there were no available means of appeal and redress, the planters at length found themselves compelled, though with the greatest possible inconvenience, to lodge the security required, amounting to no less a sum than £37,500 sterling.

After the planters had thus obeyed the wishes of the government, the Chinese and Malabar labourers were ultimately allowed to repair to the estates of their respective employers. But it was not long before the ill-consequences of the measures of government began to appear. These people soon became discontented with their situation, though two months' wages were given to them in advance,—being instigated by the bad advice of some of their own countrymen, previously settled in the island as servants, shopkeepers, &c. They told them that they were great fools to labour at so low a rate of wages; that every other class of workmen, even the *slaves*, received more than they did; that they ought at once to *strike*, desert from their employers, and stand out till better wages were offered them; and that they need not fear the interposition of legal authority to make them return to their service, as the government had already shewn an inclination to favour them, and even to visit their delinquencies, not upon them, but upon their employers.

Unfortunately for all parties, these ignorant creatures were swayed by the instigations thus administered to them; and many, at length, though at first only a few, deserted from the plantations on which they were settled. These their employers immediately sought to reclaim by persuasion and solicitation; but finding them obstinate, and that the contagion was spreading, the planters were obliged to denounce them at the police-office as runaways, and apply formally to that department to compel them to fulfil their agreement, and to serve out the full period of labour which had been stipulated. What was the astonishment of the planters when, in answer to their application, they were informed by the chief commissary of police, the same creature of the government who had already laid upon the planters the heavy hand of his power, that those Chinese and Indians, being *freemen*, had a right to leave their service if they pleased, and that government could not interfere to enforce the fulfilment of their engagement! On receiving this intimation, what other idea could the planters entertain of the conduct of the government, or the character of its chosen servants, but that the perfidy and bad faith of the one was only equalled by the ignorance and servility of the other; that there seemed to be a combination of all the colonial departments over which government influence could spread itself, to bring ruin on the unfortunate planters? If, therefore, after their endeavours to fulfil the wishes of the British Legislature, in seeking to eradicate slavery from the colony by the introduction of free labour, and more especially after the fair promises of encouragement and co-operation tendered to them by the local government, the planters felt disappointed, and grieved, and irritated, at the conduct of the colonial authorities, what must have been their indignation, when they found, that in the very same department to which *they* had applied in vain for redress, those runaway workmen, now destitute and starving, were receiving every possible protection, being supplied daily with one pound and a-half of rice for each man, with plenty of fuel to cook it; and, in this manner, directly befriended by the government in their unlawful dereliction of their service!

Intelligence of these circumstances soon spread throughout the island, and the disastrous effects were such as might easily have been foreseen. All the plantations, to which the news had reached, were immediately abandoned by their Indian cultivators, who resorted in crowds to the police-office in Port

Louis, where they met with the same protection and relief as had been already so liberally bestowed on their countrymen. The bounty of the government even went so far as to grant them permission to build huts in the neighbourhood of the town, on a piece of ground belonging to the harbour-master, and adjoining to his villa. In an incredibly short time, between five and six hundred of these runaways had encamped on this chosen spot, living there under the immediate auspices of the government, setting at defiance and scorning every attempt on the part of the planters to force them to return to their stipulated service. But the planters were not the only individuals doomed to suffer from the unwarrantable protection thus given to these Indian miscreants. Loosed from all control, and even, as it seemed to them, encouraged by government in their delinquency, they soon turned their thoughts to every sort of aggression. They began to infest the whole neighbourhood,—prowling about for plunder,—robbing poultry-yards, stealing sheep, calves, and pigs,—attacking black servants on the highways. In vain did those who suffered from these depredations endeavour to put a stop to the lawless violence of these semi-savages. Applications were repeatedly made for the assistance of the police: no complaints were attended to by the dependants of government.

After this most deplorable state of things had continued for some time, a government-notice appeared in the official gazette, calling on the respective planters who had employed those labourers, to shew cause, to his Excellency the Governor's satisfaction, why they should not now be sent back to their native country, and the rations given them by the police paid for,—*all* at the expense of these employers! Some of the planters, rather more bold than the rest, ventured humbly to represent, in written memorials to the Governor, that if he had allowed the existing laws to be enforced against the first runaways, and obliged them to adhere to their engagements with their several masters, the rest would have been deterred from following their example; and, moreover, that it would be imposing a most intolerable hardship on the planters, if, in addition to the positive injury already inflicted on them by being deprived of their workmen, they were now to be saddled with the expense of maintaining them after they had deserted, and of transporting them back to their own country. To this temperate and legitimate address his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius did not deign to make any reply. What reply, indeed, would it have been possible to make, in defence of the conduct of the government? Immediately after, a peremptory order was issued to the chief commissary of police, to have all the Indian labourers embarked forthwith! The order was of course instantly obeyed. Three vessels were got ready for the purpose. The tumultuous host of these lawless vagrants, who seemed to glory in the impunity with which they had perpetrated so much mischief, embarked with banners flying, and such shouts of triumph, as at first spread consternation through the whole town. At length, the whole party were got on board, and immediately sailed, no doubt well satisfied with their trip to the Mauritius at the expense of the planters, and exulting in the injuries occasioned by their visit. The Government Advocate has since received instructions to institute legal proceedings against *nineteen* of the principal planters, in order to extort from them payment of the expenses incurred in the maintenance and re-conveyance of these Indians. On the success of this prosecution, which is only intended as preliminary to future proceedings, will depend the adoption of similar measures against the rest of

the planters. The prosecution has not yet been concluded, but no one doubts what will be the issue of the trial; for the judges here * * * * *.

Thus it is that the humane attempt on the part of the Mauritius planters to second the efforts of the mother country, at the risk of their own interests, in abolishing or lessening the evils of negro slavery, has been rendered abortive by the caprice of the colonial government. We are not now possessed of any legislative assembly, which might exercise a salutary control over the wantonness of arbitrary power; we are, therefore, compelled to submit patiently, and to endure, as we best can, the weight of the iron yoke that crushes us. But we look forward soon to the award of justice and redress, which a British Parliament never refuses to the oppressed.

Mauritius, June 20, 1830.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BARUH-DUREE AT AJUNTEE.

BY THE LATE COLONEL DELAMAIN *

Stay, soldier, thy destroying hand;
Why is its force expended here?
Could this defenceless place withstand
The conquerors of famed Aseer?

A less ignoble warfare wage,
With arrogance that scorns your power;
But sacred be from battle's rage,
Th' asylum of the sultry hour.

And such a spot! where beauty smiles,
Lighting afresh the drooping eye;
And the cool rippling stream beguiles
The bosom bursting with a sigh.

Till Architecture's triumphs fade
Too slow, Tatse becomes a crime,
Let not our wanton fury aid
The too destructive shaft of Time. *

* " My indignant muse was delivered of this at Ajuntée, on the 21st June 1822, on observing different parts of the elegant Baruh-duree hewn by sabres; the walls, which are of beautifully polished chunam, broken by balls fired at them, the ornamental knobs of the terrace overlooking the waterfall knocked off, the terraces broken up by horses' hoofs, &c. I was informed that a regiment, on its return to the southward from the taking of Aseergurh, added these sprigs to their laurels."

PROJECTED SCHEME OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the dearly-bought experience of the years 1825 and 1826, an individual, who, if we are to credit associates who ought to know something of him, has figured already in various heterogenous capacities,* has speculated upon a residuum of gullibility still remaining in England, and propounded a sort of joint-stock scheme of sailing round the world, by the way of India, China, and Japan, with a view of propagating knowledge and civilization, the acquisition of science, &c. ; in short, of accomplishing in a year or two, what in the regular plodding way, in which human concerns are ordinarily managed, it would require centuries to effect.

Great exertions were made, by the individual who has the merit of projecting this sagacious scheme, to get it "taken up," as the phrase is, in this country; but without avail. His experiments upon the press were singularly discouraging. One of our principal daily journals,† (albeit no enemy to the projector or to his cause,) thus states some of the most obvious objections to the scheme; the writer guarding himself (as we beg leave to do distinctly) against being supposed to say any thing against the private character of the individual:

In an undertaking of this kind, it is evident that every thing must ultimately depend upon the personal-character of the projector,—upon his prudence, discretion, and temper in managing his associates,—upon his disinterested activity and zeal in fulfilling those engagements towards his subscribers to which he is bound only by a feeling of duty or a sense of honour,—upon the sufficiency of the resources at first placed at his disposal,—upon his exemption from accidents till he arrives at the proper scene of his operations,—and upon the continuance of his life and health till he reaps the fruits of his labours. When the subscriptions are all paid up,—when the good ship *Discovery* has got their amount on board in the shape of articles of traffic, specimens of the productions of manufacturing art, alphabets, and implements of husbandry, models of machinery, and incentives to morality—the seeds of useful vegetables and of useful knowledge; and when, with this cargo of trade, civilization, and instruction, she sails from the Thames for the eastern world, it is quite plain that those at whose expense she was fitted out have no power of controlling or directing her movements. The boasted harbinger of civilization and dispenser of useful arts may be converted into a mere coasting trader, for collecting, in the name of humanity, and under the flag of science—not the treasures of nautical discovery, but—the gains of sordid commercial speculation.

Baffled at home, the projector, with very commendable tact, availed himself of the new state of things in France, and exported his scheme to Paris, where it cost him very little to represent it as having been lauded, patronized, and adopted in England, and to exhibit in amiable colours his own sacrifice of patriotism and national prejudice at the altar of cosmopo-

* A Sketch of the History of the Indian Press during the last Ten Years, with a Disclosure of the true causes of its present Degradation, proved to have been produced by the extraordinary and hitherto unheard-of conduct of Mr. James Silk Buckingham; with a biographical Notice of the Indian Cobbett, alias "Peter the Hermit," printer and methodist preacher, mariner, merchant and traveller, editor, bubble-company projector and director, newspaper-monger, pauper-general of India, itinerant orator, and stone quarry man. By SANDFORD ARNOT. Published by John Low, late Publisher of the *Oriental Herald*, 1838.

† The Times of July 27.

litanism, by admitting a few Frenchmen to participate in the large advantages attending this magnificent scheme, for the paltry sum of 500 francs and upwards! We find the following assertion at the beginning of one of the bills issued on this subject in Paris:

Mr. Buckingham has submitted to the English public his project of a voyage which he proposes to undertake round the globe, with the triple object of making hydrographical discoveries, collecting commercial information, and establishing relations of friendship with people hitherto almost unknown. This project was received with enthusiasm (*empressement*); the idea of this undertaking has become national in England; but Mr. Buckingham wishes to give a more extended basis to it; he is desirous that it should be European!

Following up these veracious statements, the projector applied to the literary and scientific societies of Paris, ostensibly soliciting instructions for his voyage, really with a view of puffing himself and his project into more notoriety; and the societies, not distrusting his assertions of the project having excited all England, and become national in this country, probably conceived that it would be affronting to the English to decline an honourable office thus offered by a person whom they might regard as a sort of literary envoy or ambassador. Accordingly, we have before us reports upon the project made by committees of the Society of Geography and the Asiatic Society of Paris, wherein it is treated with all the gravity which might be expected on a scheme, be it ever so absurd, being presented, under such imposing auspices, to a nation proverbial for its politeness, as well as for its enthusiastic devotion to the arts and sciences.

The report of the Asiatic Society of Paris was made by some of their most distinguished members, namely, MM. E. Burnouf, Eyriès, Klaproth, the Count de Lasteyrie, and Saint-Martin. The report commences with a remark which, though innocently meant, is a severe sarcasm upon the project. These gentlemen say that the Asiatic Society of Paris ought to feel itself highly flattered that Mr. Buckingham should have given it the preference over that of London!

Although readers in England cannot require more dissuaves from the scheme than they already have, which is the reason why we should not think it necessary to insert the remarks contained in this report, which have the same tendency; yet it is written with so much ability, and the reflections in it are so just in themselves and so forcibly expressed, that we cannot refrain from quoting some passages.

In the first place it would appear, that a maritime expedition affords much fewer opportunities for researches into the languages, literature, history, and religious creeds of the people more or less civilized of Eastern Asia, than a land journey through the countries which are to be the subjects of observation; it might happen, therefore, that Mr. Buckingham would have few chances of fulfilling the instructions which the Asiatic Society might give him. Moreover, your committee is of opinion that there is an essential defect in the very plan of this traveller, which is opposed to the success of almost all his literary researches, for which it would be necessary to confer with the natives of the countries he intends to visit. Amongst the persons who are to compose his expedition we observe, with some surprise, that no mention is made of inter-

preters for the languages of India, China, Japan, &c. We can hardly suppose that Mr. Buckingham's idea is to take lascars or Malay seamen, as interpreters, who understand very imperfectly English or Portuguese; this would be to frustrate the very object the expedition has in view. In India the knowledge of English is indeed widely diffused; but in regard to that country we already possess very full information, thanks to the labours of English scholars, and the members of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The expedition of Mr. Buckingham, therefore, would find there very little to glean. Besides, the study of the Sanscrit language, which comprises the bulk of the literature of India, has made such a vast progress in Europe, that it is only necessary to bring thence the texts written in that language, for there is no want of skilful translators, and who are endowed with the requisite degree of critical knowledge. As Mr. Buckingham proposes to proceed to Bengal, there to commence his commercial operations, and he will not visit those provinces of India which are least known, we must consequently not expect any great results from his visit to the Peninsula on this side the Ganges.

From Bengal the navigator will direct his course towards China by the Straits of Malacca. The Malay Peninsula is pretty well known to us by the labours of Bosch and Raffles, the *Transactions* of the Society of Batavia, and various other works, Dutch and English, and in later times more particularly, by the accounts which are very regularly published in the *Asiatic Journal* of London, of the Ultra-Gangetic countries. Mr. Buckingham's vessels will merely pass along the coasts of the Sunda islands, and consequently we have to regret the impossibility of his adding much to the contributions of Marsden, Raffles, Crawford, and the Dutch authors who have described these regions with so much accuracy.

In China, Mr. Buckingham purposes to visit Canton and the port of Amoy in Fuh-kien. Canton is the general rendezvous of all the vessels which come to trade with China; all the European embassies which have been sent to the empire, from that of which we have an account from Nieuhoff, to that of Lord Amherst, passed this city, so that we are now perfectly acquainted with it, as well as with the vicinity by land and sea. With regard to the comparative study of the languages, the Chinese dialect spoken at Canton, and which differs in many respects from the Mandarin tongue, might have been an object of Mr. Buckingham's researches; but we have just received intelligence that the grammar and vocabulary of this dialect, prepared long ago by Dr. Morrison, is about to be printed at Macao; consequently, notions obtained *en passant* by an European traveller could hardly furnish any thing new on this subject.

It would be desirable if Mr. Buckingham could succeed in being well received at Amoy; but we very much doubt whether the rigidity of the Chinese Mandarins would admit English vessels into a port where the government of the celestial empire allows only Spanish vessels from the Philippine Islands to trade.

If Mr. Buckingham be, or he expects, favourably received in Corea, and if the despotic character of the government have been so far moderated, since the visit of Capt. Basil Hall in 1816, that he be able to execute a part of his plans there, this peninsula will afford an ample harvest to his researches. We know very little of Corea; we know no more of it than we obtain from Chinese authors, and the accounts of some Dutch sailors shipwrecked upon its coasts in 1653; for La Perouse, Broughton, and Hall, scarcely communicated with the natives of the country; we, therefore, regard this part of the voyage of Mr.

Buckingham as the most interesting, and we advise him to use his utmost exertions, so far as it is practicable without the aid of a skilful interpreter, to collect facts respecting the Corean race, and the country they inhabit. Here it is of most importance that the traveller's attention should be directed to the language; for the vocabularies published by Witsen, that in M. Klaproth's *Asia Polyglotta*, and another recently sent to Europe by Dr. Siebold, leave much still to be supplied. But it is not merely the terms of a language which it is of importance to know; it will be equally interesting to ascertain its grammatical forms, and a collection of phrases. The religion of Fuh-he, or Buddha, appears to be the one most widely diffused in Corea; but there are, besides, other creeds which originated from China and Japan, and it would be desirable to acquire exact notions respecting these different religious systems.

The exploring of the coasts of Japan will, perhaps, afford Mr. Buckingham an opportunity of communicating with some Japanese barks, by whose means he might procure some books printed in this empire, which, it is well known, is highly civilized, but which closes its ports against European nations, and only permits the Dutch to send every year a few merchant vessels to Nangasaki, where their crews are in fact imprisoned till their departure. If by the least imprudence an European navigator should fall into the hands of the Japanese, he would experience the fate of Captain Golownin, who was for several years detained as a prisoner in the country, where his life was even repeatedly in danger, and who was probably released only through apprehension of the resentment of Russia, whose possessions approximated to those of Japan. The government of the latter empire will not, perhaps, feel the same respect for an English traveller, since it has no fear of a war with Great Britain; and it is even evident, from the recent imprisonment of Dr. Siebold, that it really attaches but little importance to its relations with the Hollanders, who, for nearly two centuries, have been the only Europeans admitted into its ports. For this reason, we think it advisable to recommend Mr. Buckingham not to risk the safety of his expedition by attempting to open an intercourse with the natives of Japan. Moreover, it is useless to collect vocabularies of the language, respecting which we have ample information.

This report, as well as that made to the Geographical Society of Paris, by M. Dumont d'Urville, is much more elaborate than so wild and suspicious a project merited; but it is evident, from both reports, that the French scholars appreciate it nearly at its exact worth. We have, in fact, received several communications upon the subject of this project from Paris (which is, indeed, our only inducement for flattering the egregious vanity of the projector by noticing it), and in one of the letters, the writer,—a gentleman deservedly eminent amongst his countrymen for his knowledge and discernment,—expresses a hope that the English public will not imagine, from what they read and hear, that men of sense in France have rushed headlong into so extravagant a scheme. He adds, that it is considered to be a “financial speculation, *assez grossièrement entamée*,” that though the projector perhaps thinks he shall recommend himself in England by the success of his experiment in France, “this success is *zero*, and it is only a few *philanthropes niais* upon whose limited understandings he has made any impression.”

Such “simpletons” are no doubt to be found in France, as well as elsewhere; and we perceive that the projector intends to publish their names.”

PHILOLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

BY THE REV DR. WAIT.

No. IV.

उण् *urnū*, to cover, qu. *urna* ?कु *kū*, to emit a sound, to groan, }गु *gū*, to emit a sound, } *γούω, γόω, gemo.*क्षण् *kshānū*, to sharpen, &c., *ξείνω*.द्रु *drū*, to run, to flee, *δράω, δέιμω*.नु *nū*, to praise, *αῖνω*; it also takes आ *ā* prefixed.प्लु *plū*, to flow, *pluo, fluo*.यु *yū*, to join together, *unire*. युनामि *yūnāmī*, I join together.रु *rū*, to go, *ruo*.सु *sū*, to go, to move, *οῖω*.सु *sū*, } *सोतुं sōtum*, to generate, *satus*.पू *pū*, to purify, qu. *purus* ? *πύρ*.ब्रु *brū*, to speak, with वि *vī* prefixed, to dispute, *βείμω*.भू *b'hū*, to be, *fuo, fui*.लू *lū*, to cut, to cleave, *λύω*.रु *rū*, } to go; *ire*.कृ *krū*, to make, to create; *κρύν, κείνω*.जागृ *jāgrū*, to watch, *γρηγορέω, ἐγρηγορέω*; German, *jager*.पू *pū*, to please, to delight, qu. *πεύω, पेयς* ?पू *pū*, to labour, *πεάσσω*—परिथे *pārīthyē*.भृ *b'hrū*, to nurse, to sustain, *τρέφω, βείφω*.भृ *b'hrū*, to bear, to sustain, *βελ, βάεω, βάεω, &c., bear*.मृ *mṛū*, to die, *morior*, *मर्य*.वृ *vrū*, with उप *ūpā* and आ *ā*, to open, to reveal; qu. *aperio* ? }—, with प्र *prā* and आ *prā* and *ā*, to cover; qu. *operio* ? }सृ *srū*, to go; qu. *σείω* ?स्तृ *strū*, to strew,* to cover; *struo, στερνυμι, sterno, स्तृणोमि*
strīnōmī.हृ *hrū*, to seize, to take, *αἰείω*. आ *ā* is often prefixed.

* In this list the parallels to modern tongues are generally omitted, as they will be introduced in the sequel.

कृ *kṛ*, to throw; *jacere, jaculor* (चकार *chākāra*).*

——, to know, to distinguish, *κρίνω*.

जू *jīrī*, to grow old, *γίρασμαι, γίρας*.

तृ *trī*, to pass over or by; *qu. δῆδω, δῆρμι?* नरामि *tārāmī*.

दृ *drī*, to fear, *τρέω, τρέμω, tremo*.

भृ *b'hrī*, to reprove, *ὑβρίζω*.

सृ *surī*, to hurt, &c.; *qu. severus?*

वे *vē*, to weave; *qu. ὑφαίνω*. वयामि—उवाय *vāyāmī—ūvāyā*.

ह्वे *hvē*, to call, with or without आ *ā* prefixed, "Ευοι! Ιο! Εβοε! *qu. Ave?*

के *kāi*, to sing; *cano*.

——, to sound, *qu. κοάω, κοάξ?*

गे *gāi*, to sing or recite, *qu. γάω? γάω*.

——, with प्र *prā* prefixed, *qu. praeo?*

त्रै *trāi*, to preserve, *τήρω*.

दै *dāi*, to purify, *qu. δαίω*.

द्रै *drāi*, to sleep, *dormio*.

म्लै *mlāi*, to lose beauty, *qu. μέλλω?*

——, to be wrinkled, *qu. μέλλω, μέλλω?*

शै *sāi*,
शयै *syāi*, } to move, to go, *σύνω.†*

स्तै *stāi*, to clothe, *ἰσθίω-ἰσθίς, vestio, vestis*.

स्तयै *styāi*, to sound, to assemble, to collect; *qu. ἄστυ, ἰστιά?*

शो *śō*, to sharpen, *ξίω, ξίω, ξίστος*.

ककक् *kākāk*, to laugh; *cachinnor, κακλάζω, κακάζω, κικλίζω*.

नक् *tāk*, to go, to move, *τάχα, τάχος, ταχύνω, to tack*.

त्रक् *trāk*, to go, to move; *τρέχω, to track*.

लोक *lōk*, to speak; *λέγω, loquor*.

——, with वि *vī* prefixed, to see something beyond; *qu. velox?*

वक् *vāk*, to be winding, tortuous, to go; *qu. vagor, vagus?*

* Any part of the verb which is calculated to exemplify the analogy is here cited *ad libitum*.

† These etymologies being simply conjectural, the same Greek and Latin words are referred to many different roots of the same meaning, that the critic may form his own opinion respecting their real sources.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The first general meeting of this Society, for the present session, was held on the 4th December; Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, in the chair.

A great number of donations, principally literary, were presented: among which, the foremost was a large-paper copy of one of the most splendid works ever executed at the expense of an individual, *viz.* the *Antiquities of Mexico*, in seven large folio volumes; the first four containing the plates, which are mostly coloured; and the last three, the original text in Spanish, French, and Italian, with an English translation. This magnificent publication was projected and brought out by Lord Viscount Kingsborough, at an expense exceeding £30,000; the editing of it was confided to M. Aglio, and a number of persons have been employed for many years in copying the various collections of Mexican hieroglyphics to be found in all the public libraries of Europe; besides which, the whole of the work of M. Dupaix upon the antiquities of New Spain, published at the expense of his Most Catholic Majesty, has been here incorporated. The thanks of the Society were specially voted to Lord Kingsborough for his valuable gift. Other donations were received from Lord Teignmouth, Sir Sidney Smith, the Hon. East-India Company, Major-General Davy, Col. Monteith, Professor Schlegel, MM. Burnouf and Klaproth, Mr. Wilson of Calcutta, the Chevalier de Hammer, &c.

The Hon. W. Fullarton, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, presented a collection of arms from the Eastern Islands, consisting of spears, clubs, and arrows; and a pair of superb Turkish daggers were contributed by George Vivian, Esq.

Dr. Alexander Smith, of the King's Dragoon Guards, elected on the 3d of July, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a member of the Society.

Mr. Serjeant Rough, Chief Justice of Ceylon, was balloted for, and elected a corresponding member.

An essay, communicated by Colonel Tod, was read. It was entitled, *A Comparison of the Hindu and Theban Hercules*, illustrated by an ancient Hindu intaglio, in the possession of Thomas Perry, Esq., who, when judge and magistrate of Etawah and Mynpoori, purchased it of a person who said it came from Jeipoor.

In the commencement of his disquisition, Colonel Tod observes, that there are sceptics as to the very existence of the Pandus, and he therefore enters into a variety of arguments in proof of it: his conclusion is, that "the existence of the Etruscans and Assyrians might as well be doubted, as that of the Pandus."

The title and character of the Hercules of the Hindus; Colonel Tod assigns to Báladeva, one of the five Pandu brothers, whose wars with the Cúrús form the subject of the *Máhábhárat*. The evidence he adduces to support his position, is various and interesting. First, the intaglio itself, which exhibits Hercules clothed in his lion's hide and resting on his club, holding on his right hand a figure presenting him with a wreath or crown; behind him is a monogram, composed of two letters, in a character now incognate, but which Colonel Tod affirms to be found inscribed on monuments wherever the Pandus

colonized. The accounts of the Greek historians, which refer to the history of the Hindu nations, particularly of that race (the Yadu) to which the Pandus belonged, are compared with those of the traditions and historic poems of the Hindus, and both are accompanied by comments supplied by the learning and personal experience of the author. A curious genealogical table is appended to the dissertation, tracing the Pandu brothers up to Ad'nat'h-Búdha, the Bacchus of Arrian. In elucidating the origin, and detailing the actions of the Pandu brothers, the *Málábhárat* is freely quoted, which is accessible by the version of Dr. Wilkins; in compliment to the venerable author of which, Colonel Tod adduces the high opinion of Warren Hastings, delivered half a century ago. It is from this celebrated heroic poem that Colonel Tod infers the possibility of the *Iliad* having been derived by Lycurgus; and the result of his arguments appears to favour an opinion that the exploits of the Pandu brothers supplied the Greeks with the attributes of Hercules, and one of their number, the hero thus immortalized.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Colonel Tod for his very interesting essay.

A general meeting of the Society was held on the 18th December; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. M.P., vice-president, presided.

Amongst the donations presented were, by the Church Missionary Society, a vocabulary of the Eyo or Aku, a dialect of Western Africa, compiled by the Rev. J. Raban, one of the missionaries of that establishment stationed at Sierra Leone; by J. F. Davis, Esq., a Hindu Planisphere; by M. Klaproth, Baron A. Humboldt's *Mémoire sur les Chaînes des Montagnes et sur les Volcans de l'Asie Intérieure*; by Professor Rosen, his *Rigvedæ Specimen*, &c.

An essay on the Zodiacs of Dendera, by Robert Mackenzie Beverley, Esq., LL.D., was read.

The main object of this essay is to investigate the treatise on the Zodiacs of Dendera, published by the late Mr. Bentley, in referring to whose explanation of them, the author was struck with the extraordinary inaccuracy of all his remarks upon the subject; but as Mr. Bentley has come to very grave conclusions by what appear to Mr. Beverley most ludicrous mistakes, the latter gentleman finds it necessary to employ the *reductio ad absurdum*, in exposing the fallacies of the former. A description of the Zodiacs is given from Creuzer and others, which is compared with the representations of it by Mr. Bentley, and his errors (of no trifling magnitude) are pointed out. But, fatal as this circumstance is to his theory, his reasonings, founded upon these representations, are infinitely less calculated to bear examination. The manner in which Mr. Bentley has made use of every thing in the Zodiac to suit his idea of its being a Roman calendar, is exposed in detail by the author of the essay, who goes on to prove, that this relic is neither a Roman nor an Egyptian calendar, but an Egyptian Planisphere. Mr. Beverley states his opinion but without going at present into an argument in support of it, that it is not more ancient than 150 years B. C., and consequently that the theory of the French savans is as little tenable as the dream of Mr. Bentley. In conclusion, he hints an intention of noticing, at some future opportunity, that gentleman's work on the chronology of the Hindus.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Beverley for his communication.

The meeting was adjourned to the 1st of January.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this society, held 7th July, Sir E. Ryan, V.P. in the chair, the Rev. Principal Mill was elected a member of the Committee of Papers; several new members were elected, and letters were read from Dr. Stewart, Captain Jenkins, and Maharajah Baidynath Roy, withdrawing from the society.

A Report, by Dr. Strong and Mr. Ross, on the process and the probable expense of boring for water, agreeably to a resolution of the Physical Committee, referring the subject to the general meeting, was read; and it was resolved that one thousand rupees be placed at the disposal of the Physical Committee, to provide for the cost of carrying on the necessary operations under their general superintendence, and that they report progress from time to time. Messrs. Strong and Ross state, that, "since the boring rods have been obtained from government, about the end of May, nearly seventy feet of earth have been perforated, consisting of vegetable mould, sand, and other alluvial matter, into a compact yellow clay; but as the rainy season has advanced, considerable difficulties have occurred, sand and loose earth having been, from time to time, washed into the hole bored, and a brackish water exuded through the sand, which at this moment rises to within ten feet of the surface, and the present depth of the hole does not exceed much more than forty feet. As we have hitherto been boring in alluvial deposits, without proper pipes to keep out the yielding soil, and plentifully exuding water, the difficulties we have encountered are perhaps little more than might have been expected; and that they may be overcome, remains to be proved; but how to estimate the probable expense, is not quite so easy a matter as it may appear to a casual observer." The manner in which they intend to proceed is next given, as well as an estimate of the expense, which, in the present stage of matters, however, cannot be otherwise than conjectural. Government have liberally given, besides the boring rods, a tindal and ten kulasses to work them, and two European linguists to direct, &c.

The secretary's observations on the Mudaris, or followers of Sheikh Mudar, were then read.

Mr. Wilson describes the Madar Jhanda to be a festival, which the Mohamedans of Hindustan have derived from the Hindus, and is so called from the use of a *jhanda*, or flag, on the occasion. It is held at the end of May or beginning of June, and is celebrated by the lower classes of Mohamedans, joined by similar persons from the Hindus. The ceremony corresponds in some respects with the celebration of the marriage rite by the lower orders, and requires the preparation of similar articles for seven days previous to the principal observance. The bearing of the *jhanda*, or flag, is often the result of a vow. This ceremony, of which a particular description is given in the paper, is also called *Ghazi Meya ka Shadi*, or the marriage of the religious hero. Mudar, or Ghazi, the hero in question, was, it is narrated, the son of a distinguished soldier in the service of the King of Delhi, but who afterwards became a Pir of celebrated sanctity. "He died whilst his son was young, and Mudar entered into the service of a Patan leader, under whose banners he distinguished himself by his intrepidity, and for his ferocious antipathy against the Hindus. His character for courage has made his name a sort of war-cry amongst Mohamedan soldiers, who are accustomed to exclaim on a march or an attack, *Dum-dum Mudar!* In the midst of preparations for his nuptials, Mudar, as the story goes, was informed of the near approach of a body of the enemy, and immediately left his house to meet them; but although he distinguished himself by his usual gallantry, he was slain." The death of Mudar, and

the consequent removal of the nuptial banners and emblems, are supposed to be represented by the ceremonies observed at the festival of Mudar Jhanda. Particular and consistent as this tradition may appear, Mr. Wilson does not appear to give it any credit. "Bedia-ad-din Mudar, was a Soofi of a particular order, the chief of whose practices is the procuring of beatific visions, by intoxication with bhang or hemp. Whilst his disciples admit the divine mission of Mohamed, and profess to be of the Suni persuasion, they disclaim the prophet's title to peculiar veneration, and shew little respect to his institutes. According to their legends, Mohamed obtained access to paradise only in virtue of the phrase *Dum Mudar*, the watchword of the sect, to which many miraculous effects are ascribed in their traditions. In their costume, the Mudaris resemble Hindu Sanyasis, going nearly naked in all seasons, braiding the hair and smearing the body with ashes, and wearing iron chains round their waists and necks. These practices they probably borrowed from the Jogis, and other Hindu ascetics, after their establishment in Hindustan, for the sect originated in Persia, and Bedia-ad-din Mudar brought the creed to India, where he is inaccurately considered as its founder." As mentioned in a former paper from the same hand, his tomb is at Mukhunpoor, in the Doab, near Ferozabad. It is a large square building, but in ruins, and held in no reverence now in the vicinity. Up the country, the legend of Mudar's heroism and interrupted marriage, is told not of him, but of another individual, "one of the companions of Mohamed, the first Mussulman invader of Hindustan, and the first chief of note who fell in conflict with the infidels. This latter circumstance is, indeed, the key of the legend of the marriage, and is a curious exemplification of the grounds on which such stories may rest. The death of a Mussulman in a religious warfare, entitles him to the credit of a martyr: he suffers what is termed *Shehadat*, a word which has been corrupted into *Shahadi*, and thence confounded with *Shadi*, or marriage: the story of the marriage, therefore, being an Indian interpolation originating in the misapprehension of an Arabic word."—*Cul. Gov. Gaz.*

A meeting of the Physical Committee of this society took place on the 19th August; the president, Sir E. Ryan, in the chair.

A report of the progress of the boring in the fort, presented by Messrs. Strong and Ross, was read, and it was resolved, that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the boring now going on in Fort-William.

A series of stalagmitic balls, with some animal remains, were presented by Mr. Swinton, on the part of Mr. Scott, with a short notice of the same. These stalagmitic balls were found in the cave in the Cossyah hills, already alluded to at a former meeting.

A letter was read from the Secretary, stating his inability, from the pressure of public business, to attend to the duties of the office, and begging to be allowed to resign. This request was acceded to, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Ross, for his past conduct in the office of secretary. It was then moved, and unanimously carried, that Mr. James Prinsep be requested to accept the office for the future. Mr. Prinsep being present, expressed his acceptance of the same.

Mr. Hardie's paper, forming a supplement to his Sketch of the Geology of Central India, was then read. In a practical point of view, the author deems it convenient, in the first place, to separate the older rocks of Central India into two distinct classes, viz. the granite series, the micaceous schist series,

and the argillaceous schist series; "though it must be confessed that the rocks of this district are frequently associated together in such a manner as to set all rules of classification at defiance, still when we view the subject on an extended scale, we shall not fail to observe distinct indications of the three successive series above enumerated." Under one or other of the above three heads, he arranges all of the more important of the primordial rocks of Central India. The three series repose on each other, in the order enumerated, though, in as far as the individual members of such series are concerned, there does not appear to be any very uniform or regular order of super-position. Mr. Hardie says: "The absence of deposits of rock-salt and gypsum throughout extensive sandstone tracts of Central India, is a fact which ought not to be lost sight of. I have not heard even of a single specimen of selenite having been met with in this portion of the country, and the saline efflorescences which are frequently observed at the surface of the soil, together with the great beds of alluvium, which are found to be impregnated with chloride of sodium, and from which salt is manufactured for domestic use, afford but very doubtful evidence on this head. Deposits of rock salt, we are aware, occur to the north-west and west of Ajmere, &c., and the saline soils above alluded to do not seem to be confined to tracts where the sandstones under consideration are observed, but appear to be most extensively distributed throughout Hindostan, without reference either to the subjacent or neighbouring strata. Such soils might have been transported from a distance.

"In constructing a geological map of this portion of India, it would require microscopic minuteness to mark out the different belts of rock as they succeed each other; and if, neglecting these minuter divisions, we were to lay down any particular portion of country, as a formation of *granites* or of *gneiss*, for example, we should, in the great majority of instances, convey an incorrect idea of its geology. In almost every case these rocks are associated with some of, or with all the formations included in the *granite series*; and for practical purposes, it will merely be necessary to arrange the different rocks in classes as above, and to appropriate to each class a particular colour by which it may be distinguished." The author particularizes the geological composition of the different ranges of hills, into the details of which want of space precludes our following him. The tract between Jeypore and Bhurtpore is thus generally described: "In travelling from Jaypur to Bhuratpore direct, the route lies over a level platform, covered to a great depth, in the first instance, by a sandy, and afterwards by a calcareous soil. Immediately to the north of (and occasionally traversing) the line of march, occur numerous hill ranges and groups, in which quartz rocks, variously modified, are exceedingly abundant. These are arranged in nearly vertical strata, which in the neighbourhood of Jaypur, bear to the E. of N., though in this last respect there does not appear to be any uniformity, as the strata are also occasionally seen bearing to the W. of N. and other intermediate points between N.W. and N.E. The hills of this quartz rock formation are generally ridge-shaped, their summits exhibiting a sharp spine, either denticulated or even and uniform in its outline, and they may be distinguished, almost at any distance, by the singular and unweathered aspect of their declivities." Speaking very generally, the author states that we may say the bearing of the strata of Central India is northerly and southerly. In some parts of Central India, Mr. Hardie appears disposed to conclude that violent convulsions of nature must have occurred posterior to the formation of the new red sandstones, as these rocks are inferior to the overlying traps of their neighbourhood. Of all the forma

tions in the area alluded to, quartz rocks appear to be the most metalliferous. Iron is abundant in almost all the varieties, and is frequently associated with manganese. Lead is also said to occur at the village of Savar, in Meikar. Copper has not yet been found in any great abundance in Central India; and silver, though the natives mention that it was formerly mined to great advantage in Meikar, has only been found associated, in very small quantities, with the galenas of Ajmere. In a statistical point of view, the marbles of course are the most important of the rock formations of this district. These, generally speaking, are coarse granular; but slabs of a very fine texture, and pure alabaster white, are also quarried in some situations. There are various geological facts and interesting speculations founded upon them in Mr. Hurdie's paper.—*Ibid.*

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—A very full meeting of this Society took place on the 7th August, it being understood that a proposal would be submitted as to the best mode by which the Society could testify their regret for the death, and their respect to the memory, of their lamented secretary and fellow, Dr. Adam. The vice-president, Mr. H. H. Wilson, addressed the meeting upon the subject, as follows :

“ Before we proceed to the regular business of the evening, I beg to call the attention of the meeting to the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of its secretary, the late Dr. John Adam. It must be quite unnecessary for me to dwell upon his merits; they must be well known to most of the members present, and will be readily admitted to constitute a strong claim upon the grateful recollections of the Society.

“ There is no doubt that the very existence of the Society originated with Dr. Adam, and that a sense of its advantages induced him to propose its institution to a man whose equal zeal for the profession, added at that time greater influence from his standing in the service. From that time we all know that Dr. Hare and Dr. Adam co-operated actively in the formation of the Society; and as we have already recorded our obligations to the former, it is incumbent upon us to pay a like tribute to the equal claims of the latter.

“ But the institution of the Society was one of the least of our late secretary's merits: he has other and higher claims upon our regard. The same zeal for the credit of the profession, and the promotion of professional knowledge, which had prompted him to propose the formation of the Society, inspired him to the last, and induced him to discharge the offices of his situation with unwearied diligence and interest. I believe that on no one occasion was he ever absent from his post. On all occasions, too, many of us can vouch that he never failed to conduct the business of the evening as if it was a labour of love, or to take part in the amicable discussions which our meetings are accustomed to witness.

“ It was not only at our meetings, however, that Dr. Adam's warm interest in the prosperity of the Society was evinced (and his labours were cheerfully and successfully devoted to it at other seasons); a variety of little details must always devolve upon the secretary to an institution like ours, which, though comparatively unimportant, are not the less troublesome. The correction of the press, too, devolved upon him, and was performed with remarkable accuracy; but the most troublesome part of his extra-official duty was the correspondence he had to maintain with medical men throughout India, in furtherance of the views of the Society. The manner in which he executed this part of his function was no doubt eminently successful; not only has no

complaint of delay or inattention failed to reach us, but it has been evident, from the tone of such letters as were laid before the meeting, that his correspondents were highly satisfied; that from being personal strangers, they learned to write to him as familiar friends, and that the interest they took in the Society was mainly owing to the manner in which the secretary invited and encouraged their assistance.

“ Of Dr. Adam's personal claims to our regret, and of the estimation in which his character was held by all who knew him, this is not the place to speak. We are now only to consider the claims his memory has upon the Society; and those you will, no doubt, admit to have been such as to demand a suitable acknowledgment. Before we engage in any other business this evening, I propose that we consider how we shall best express the sense we entertain of the services of our late secretary, and our sorrow for his loss.”

After which, resolutions were passed to the following effect :

That the Medical and Physical Society of Bengal was originally projected by their late secretary, Dr. J. Adam, and owed its institution, in a great degree, to his exertions.

That the success which attended the foundation of the Society, and the prosperity it has since enjoyed, are mainly attributable to his assiduity, abilities, and zeal.

That the Society feel it therefore incumbent upon them to record their high sense of his services, and their regret for his loss.

That, further to mark the sentiments they entertain, they erect a plain monument over his tomb, with a suitable inscription, and obtain, if procurable, a portrait, to be hung up in the apartment where they may assemble.

That the Committee of Management be empowered to carry these resolutions into effect.—*Ibid.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. (Calcutta.)—A meeting of this Society was held on the 23d June; the president, Sir E. Ryan, in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Macnaghten, deputy secretary to government, enclosing an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, accompanied by a request that they will furnish Government with their opinion as to the best mode of making the experiment with the cotton and tobacco seeds, adverted to in the Hon. Court's despatch.

“ Extract from a public general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 9th December 1829 :

‘ 2. Our letter of the 8th July has acquainted you with the measures we are taking for obtaining from the United States of America various kinds of cotton seeds, as well as the most approved machines used in the southern states of North America for clearing cotton wool from its seeds and impurities.

‘ 3. We have received the first supply of American cotton seeds, which have been drawn from the crop of the year 1828. This supply comprises the species known as Upland Georgia cotton and seeds of the cotton of Louisiana, known in commerce as New Orleans cotton, both being of the description called by the planters green seed cotton, the wool of which adheres to the seeds with a considerable degree of tenacity, fully as much as in the common cotton of India. These are the kinds of American cotton which are most extensively used by the manufacturers of Britain. We have also obtained a supply of the seeds of Sea Island cotton (which are black), the wool of which is much esteemed for the fineness and length of its fibre.

' 4. We have likewise received six of the machines for cleaning cotton, called Whitney's saw-gins, two of which we shall transmit to your presidency with the cotton seeds. We have desired our agent to send us a description of the method of using the saw-gins in North America, and you shall be furnished with a copy as soon as it comes to hand. It is sufficiently clear from an inspection of the machine, that it is put into motion by manual labour by means of a wheel and winch with a revolving strap upon the small pulley-wheel that forms part of the machine itself, as shewn in a sketch drawing that will be found in the packet. The large wheel or first motion is very simple, upon which account, we suppose, it has not been transmitted to us from America with the machines. A wheel of this kind can however be readily constructed in India.

' 5. We have caused a trial to be made in our presence of the working of the saw-gin upon a small quantity of India cotton, happening to be in our warehouses, which had been very imperfectly, if at all, divested of its seeds, and although this experiment was made under the disadvantage of the cotton being old, very dry, and much pressed together, the result seemed entirely to establish the merit of the invention.

' 6. The Whitney machine, which it is our desire to introduce into India, has been noticed in the Parliamentary papers of the year 1828, in a report of an American committee of commerce, where it is said to be so simple in its construction and so easily worked and managed, that the negroes in the southern states are employed to work it. We cannot, therefore, entertain any doubt of the saw-gins being suitable to the process of cleaning cotton by the natives of India. We also conclude, that the Indian workmen will be competent to fabricate such machines for general use: but in order to facilitate the bringing them into practice without loss of time, it is our intention to send you some separate sets of the circular saws, which are of iron (not steel), as the only part of the machine in the making of which there can be no difficulty. These detached saws will also be useful as patterns for native smiths, for the guidance of whom we propose also to send a complete set of all the other parts of the machine which are of metal.

' 7. You will receive with the before-mentioned articles a small quantity of cotton seed, of the growth of Demerara, in South America, which, although it is not unknown in India, we are desirous should be planted, as a renewed experiment. It is of the black seed kind, like the Sea Island, of which the wool readily parts from the seeds, and probably will not require the application of a saw-gin. This kind of cotton is cultivated with great success in the Brazils.

' 8. We shall also send a case containing twenty-five pounds of Maryland tobacco seed, which we are informed will be sufficient for cultivation upon a large scale, and it may, therefore, be tried experimentally in a variety of situations.

' 9. We transmit in the packet the following papers having reference to the culture of cotton and tobacco, viz.

' I. Remarks on the culture of cotton in the United States of America, which we have received from our agent with the cotton seed.

' II. Paper on the culture of tobacco in Virginia, received in like manner.

' III. Statement of the best method of cultivating New Orleans cotton, received in like manner.

' IV. Extract of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America, so far as regards the cultivation of cotton; but we must remark that this author's

statement of the mode of cleaning cotton by what he denominates Whitney's saw-gin, is not applicable to the machines now about to be sent to you, but evidently refers to another American gin, probably like that which we sent to India several years ago.

' 10. We are strongly impressed with the opinion that nothing but attention and perseverance is required to make Indian cotton-wool a productive article of export, and there is no commercial object connected with our Indian possessions of greater national importance. We desire, therefore, that the arrival of the saw-gins in India be made matter of general publicity, and that such extracts from the papers now sent in the packet as you may consider likely to be useful to the general cultivators, be published at intervals in the newspapers.

' 11. We have prepared the like supply of machines and seeds for consignment to our Government of Bombay.' "

It was resolved that the letter of Government, and the extracts which accompanied it, be referred to the Agricultural Committee, which is requested to take the whole into consideration, and to report to the Society, at the next meeting, its sentiments on the whole clauses of the letter, when a reply will be framed and forwarded to Government.

A letter was read from Capt. Sage, of Dinapore, proposing the establishment of a branch or provincial society of agriculture and horticulture at that place; which proposal was approved.

Baboo Radacanth Deb presented some "suggestions for the culture and preparation of cotton," which were ordered to be published.

A special meeting of the Society was held on the 7th July; the president in the chair.

Two letters from Mr. Macnaghten were read, covering extracts from the proceedings of Government relative to the cotton and tobacco seeds and saw gins referred to above, which were placed at the disposal of the Society; and requesting that the result of the experiments may be reported by the Society for the information of Government and the home authorities.

Two reports, of some length, from the Garden Committee, were read, relative to the experiment in the horticultural garden rented by the Society at Allypore. The first report detailed the operations pursued by the committee since May 1829, when they took charge of the garden, at which time it was covered with timber and trees, decayed fruit trees of a worthless description. A complete clearance was made, and six several experiments of manuring tried, with the view of ascertaining under what particular compost the most productive crops could be obtained. The committee specify a long list of exotic fruit trees which have been propagated by different modes. The vine culture having failed under a former experiment, the committee have adopted a new one. Seeds from England, China, the Cape, the Mauritius, and Australasia, have been or will be distributed throughout the upper provinces, and amongst the native gardeners in the vicinity of Calcutta. An entire investment of English seeds has totally failed. The West-Indian arrow-root has succeeded, and proved of the first quality.

The second report contained an account of the prizes and medals distributed by the Society; and it stated that the committee had ascertained, that of the experimental composts referred to in their first report, that which had been found most useful, as producing vegetables of very superior quality, was the following: lime 1½ part, sand ½ part, decayed cow-dung 2 parts.

Society of Van Diemen's Land was held in the Court-house on the 16th January; the president, Dr. Henderson, in the chair.

The Lieutenant Governor (Col. Arthur), Mrs. Arthur, and several other ladies, with upwards of a hundred of the most influential persons in the colony, were present at the inauguration of a learned society on a spot, which, comparatively few years ago, was occupied by savages.

The chairman read an address explanatory of the objects and character of the Society. He began by taking a view of the benefits likely to be derived from the institution; and proceeded to remark on the present state of the natural sciences, particularly as regards their nomenclature, suggesting an entirely new system for introducing one general and determined form of expression, by which those who collected new plants, animals, or other curiosities, though themselves at a distance from each other, might infallibly be enabled to give the same name to their discoveries. Calling the attention of the Society to the importance attached to a scientific acquaintance with all that is connected with the soil, its productions, and inhabitants, he gave a sketch of the geological formation of the isle, and explained the notion that he had formed from the inspection of several parts. From this he proceeded to remark upon the botanical varieties already discovered in the country, and to point out the numerous subjects of natural history that encourage the researches of the philosopher at every step.

Mr. Frankland congratulated the members on the formation of such a society on an island, their very residence on which was a practical proof of the utility of science, for it was the progress of astronomy and navigation which led to its occupation. He observed: "science led to its discovery, but its discoverers, instead of bringing blessings in their train, have heaped ruin and destruction upon those children of misfortune, the aboriginal owners of the soil; a people naturally amiable and intelligent, who, with better treatment on the part of those who have come in contact with them, might have been rendered valuable friends, and have continued a happy nation. However, I should hope that there is yet time to restore that harmony which, but for the brutal inhumanity of white men, had never been broken; and surely no more glorious object could this Society propose to itself than that of acquiring a more intimate acquaintance with this much-wronged people, with a view of ameliorating their condition, and of saving them from being extirpated from the face of that earth on which the Almighty had placed them."

Mr. Hone said, he was glad that his friend, the surveyor-general, had alluded to the aborigines as a subject towards which the inquiries of this Society might be applied. He lamented the estrangement which had taken place between Europeans and the natives, and remembered a meeting which had been held in the building opposite (pointing to the church), at which he had presided. Much had been said on that occasion, and much had been done since.

Dr. Turnbull remarked, that though Lavoisier, by recasting the language of chemistry, had given new life to that science, yet similar attempts had failed in benefiting equally the other branches of natural history. The president had endeavoured to supply this desideratum, on a new and unambitious plan, which certainly promised to be successful. He had declared war against the 30,000 arbitrary names of plants received in the nomenclature of botany, and had suggested the substitution of certain syllables and letters, of which might be compounded names expressive of the diagnostic marks of each particular plant. It remained for the president to apply these principles to the new plants discovered in the botanical investigations of the Society, and should they work

well in practice, most assuredly he will have conferred a great boon upon science. The opportunity was favourable if the system could here be tried on neutral and untrodden ground.

Dr. Ross said that he shared in the gratification which the Society must have experienced from the scientific and beautiful essay that they had just heard; but he held a different opinion from their worthy president on one part of the subject on which he had enlarged. He alluded to the proposal of adopting a new form of nomenclature. He thought that the attention of the Society ought to be devoted, in the first instance, to the collection of facts illustrative of the natural resources and productions of the island, rather than indulge in speculative schemes and new theories; that whatever new species might be discovered by the members would for many years to come readily find a place in the excellent classification which learned men had adopted in the old world.

Academy of Sciences of Paris.—At the sitting of November 2, the secretary read, on behalf of Dr. Larrey, an extract of a letter from M. Gamba, French consul at Tiflis, wherein he states some particulars relative to the progress of the *cholera morbus* in the Russian empire. The disease appeared at Tera, in the autumn of 1829. It ceased during the winter, but in the spring it broke out afresh, spread along the banks of the Caspian, and extended to Astracan. Its ravages seemed for a time to moderate, but they soon recommenced with redoubled force. On the 8th August it appeared for the first time at Tiflis, and attacked three soldiers of the garrison. The nature of the malady was not at first known; but prior to the 13th no doubt remained. The affrighted people endeavoured to check this new scourge by making processions; but the assemblage of persons, some of whom had the germ of the disease, only served to accelerate its propagation, and the number of cases augmented with prodigious rapidity from day to day. The earliest symptom was commonly an entire prostration of strength, which was soon succeeded by alvine evacuations and repeated vomiting, icy coldness at the extremities, then all over the body, cramp, and at length death, which often happened before the eighth hour.

Calomel, bleeding, and stimulants were applied, but no mode of treatment succeeded. In order to restrain, as much as possible, the causes of contagion, the bodies were buried immediately after death, and with the clothes on; but a variety of general causes contributed to favour the propagation of the disease: such as the elevated temperature of the place, and the situation of Tiflis between two mountains, which impedes the free circulation of air. In less than a year, the number of inhabitants has been reduced from 30,000 to 8,000.

At Tabreez more than 5,000 persons have already fallen victims to the *cholera morbus*, or the plague, which prevailed there at the same time.

Of twenty Frenchmen at Tiflis, four are dead. M. Gamba persisted in remaining in the place.

Dr. Larrey recommends that the French Government should send some medical men into Russia, in order to study a disease which seems on the point of invading Europe.

At the meeting of this Society on the 8th November, M. Libri read a memoir on the determination of the scale of the thermometer of the Academy del Cimento. The thermometer invented by Galileo, and improved by Sagredo, became in the hands of Viviani a meteorological instrument, the full utility of which the members of the Academy del Cimento knew at once how to appreciate. By their means, successive observations

were undertaken to be made in different parts of Italy, principally in the convents. The registers were kept with regularity, and great expectations were formed as to the happiest results from this body of meteorological observations, when Leopold de Medicis, friend as he was to the sciences and to scholars, sacrificed the academy to the resentment of the Popes, who still prosecuted Galileo in the persons of his disciples. Many writings of this great man were consigned to the flames; others only escaped that fate because they were destined to domestic uses. The archives of the academy, the documents which it had accumulated from the unpublished works of several of its members, were likewise destroyed or dispersed.

After the lapse of a considerable time, several of these papers which had been spared, either by design or accident, were recovered, in the number of which were some of the registers of thermometrical observations; but these observations appeared at first useless, because the thermometers of that time, although they might be compared with each other, were constructed upon a different scale from ours, and which was no longer known. The instruments employed for these observations had disappeared at the same time with the archives; they were supposed to be destroyed. M. Libri did not despair, however, of recovering the scale employed by the academy, in comparing the numbers recorded in the registers for certain invariable temperatures, with those of our own thermometers, filling up the intervals by the ordinary method of interpolation. He was not perfectly satisfied with the results he obtained; when, at the very time he was thinking of abandoning his labour, he learned that there had just been recovered a case full of the instruments of the Academy del Cimento, amongst which were found several thermometers, which were soon placed at his disposal. These thermometers (two of which were presented by the author of the memoir to the Academy of Sciences) are divided into fifty degrees, zero corresponding to 15° of Reaumur, and 50° to 44° of Reaumur. The observations recorded in the registers hereby becoming comparable, M. Libri has ascertained that the temperature of Italy has not varied since the time of Galileo, which is contrary to the opinion generally received, that by reason of the *un-wooding* of the Apennines, which has taken place since that period, the country has become sensibly colder. The observations made by Borelli on the temperature of the animals coincide likewise exactly with the most recent observations.

VARIETIES.

Danger in the Carimata Passage.—Lavender's Shoal has been discovered on the 17th of May 1830, by Capt. T. Lavender, of the ship *Roman*, bound from Canton to New York, who passed it at 2 p.m., bearing east about a quarter of a mile distant, in soundings from twenty to twenty-six fathoms. It was found to extend about three-quarters of a mile north and south, but it is not more than 200 yards in breadth, having breakers along the eastern side, where the depth did not appear to exceed two or three feet. When the Cirencester sand-bank was visible from the fore-yard, bearing about N. by W. to N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., the shoal bore S. by W. two or three miles, and it is situated in lat 3° 25' S. lon., 109° 2' E.

N.B. This account has been transmitted to me by Capt. Lavender.

Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

Population of Madras.—The following was the amount of the population of Madras in 1823, according to a census made by Government. Black

Town; men 33,789, boys 21,305; males 55,094; women 45,720, girls 19,832; females 65,552; total 120,646. Chindatrepettah and the villages within the jurisdiction of Madras: men 75,457, boys 58,687; males 134,144; women 99,196; girls 61,765; females 160,961; total 295,105. Khandans and their servants, 46,300. Total population of Madras, 462,051 souls. The number of houses is 29,612, of which 14,093 are in Black Town, and 2,826 houses, verandahs, and huts of the Khandans and their servants. The excess of females over the males, in Black Town and the villages, is therefore 87,275, or a disproportion of about one in eleven in the whole population.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

An Inquiry into the alleged Proneness to Litigation of the Natives of India; with Suggestions for amending some part of the Judicial System of British India. By the author of "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Long-continued Stationary Condition of India," &c. London, 1830. Parbury and Co.

THE author of this well-written tract (Mr. Bruce of Bombay) combats the prevailing opinion of the proneness of the Hindu people to litigation, which has been so generally received as to be adopted as a datum in our practice, and is attributed to an "irritable nature and great weakness of mind." He refers the mass of litigation so observable in India, mainly, if not solely, to other causes than to an inherent litigious aptitude or propensity on the part of the people, namely, to the peculiar structure of society and state of property, our revenue system, the disuse of the ancient institutions of the country, and the constitution of our courts of justice. He shews very clearly that these are causes necessarily productive of litigation, independent of the ordinary sources in other countries, and independent of the occasions of dispute created by questions of caste and religious usages, and by debts arising out of ceremonial observances, bazar transactions, and by the uncertainty of the laws. The result, which the author makes out by the demonstrative process, accords exactly with the conclusions of Sir H. Strachey and Sir Thos. Munro, the latter of whom says of the Hindu people, "I have had ample opportunity of observing them in every situation, and I can affirm that they are not litigious." Mr. Bruce approves of the changes made in our judicial system, which have thrown more of the administration of civil justice into the hands of natives, and recommends further alterations, such as a reduction of the stamp duties on law proceedings, and a limitation of appeals to a single one, in the case of gross partiality or corruption only.

The East-India Question fairly Stated; comprising the views and opinions of some eminent and enlightened Members of the present Board of Control. London, 1831. Ridgway.

Mr. Eneas MacDonnell (to whom, we believe, we may attribute this little pamphlet) has performed a very essential service to the cause of truth, in placing before the public the sentiments of such men as Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Henry Ellis, and Mr. Robert Grant—all members of the present Board of Control, and the first-named distinguished person, president of that Board,—on the important question respecting the future management of East-India affairs. So considerable a body of practical information upon the subject was perhaps never before condensed into so small a compass; and if those persons who are sincere and disinterested opponents of the present system (we exclude, of course, the Crawfurds, the Croppers, *et id genus omne*) would bestow but one hour's candid attention upon this little collection of facts and opinions, recorded without comment, they must inevitably become wiser men, for they would assuredly unlearn some great radical errors. We agree with the compiler, that the sentiments which these eminent personages express, are most amply justified and sustained by the examinations before the Committees of the two Houses of Parliament in the present year.

' *The Vizier's Son, or Memoirs of a Moghul.* Three vols. By the Author of *Pandurang Hari, The Zenana, &c.* London. Saunders and Otley.

WE are happy to see the author of *Pandurang Hari*, and of the thoroughly Indian Tales contained in the *Zenana*, again before the public. In selecting the reign of Shah Jehan, and the court of that monarch, the author has placed his adventurer in a theatre but too productive of intrigue and incident, which cannot fail to afford abundant entertainment. One great merit in the productions of this writer is the great accumulation of incident: to which, in the work now under consideration, is added much variety. For although we should have imagined that the reign of Shah Jehan, and the intrigues of his four sons, would have afforded ample scope for the author's talent of invention, yet, not content with so extended a field, he has introduced several tales admirably calculated to give an insight into the manners, customs, and habits of the various classes and castes with which Hindustan is peopled. These, together with the useful notes at the end of each volume, we consider to be the best parts of the *Vizier's Son*. The tale of the Guebre's Daughter, while it is well adapted to amuse the novel reader, will also interest those who are curious in enquiring into the manners and customs of the Parsees, or Fire-Worshippers, whose religious and other ceremonies differ so materially from all other Indian sects. The tale is full of dramatic incident, and would tell well upon the stage.

The work is evidently the production of one who is well acquainted with the scenes he describes, and who thoroughly and fairly appreciates the characters he has to deal with.

The Life of Bruce, the African Traveller. By MAJOR F. B. HEAD. Being No. XVIII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THE history of Bruce is, in point of interest, what some sceptics consider portions of it to be in reality—a romance. Whatever doubts, however, may attach to parts of the narrative of his African discoveries, respecting which the scientific world is not yet in a condition to pronounce a decisive opinion, and whatever may be the specific value of those discoveries, there can be no controversy as to the fact of his having visited Abyssinia and the intervening countries, or as to the striking qualities of the individual himself, which are quite sufficient to make up a charming narrative; and it has not suffered in the able hands of Major Head.

Narrative of Discovery and Adventures in Africa, from the earliest age to the present time. By PROFESSOR JAMESON, JAMES WILSON, Esq., and HUGH MURRAY, Esq. Being No. II. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall. 1830.

“THE object of this volume is to exhibit, within a moderate compass, whatever is most interesting in the adventures and observations of those travellers who, from the earliest ages, and in various directions, have sought to explore Africa; and also to give a general view of the physical and social condition of that extensive continent at the present day.” This extract from the preface of the work sufficiently explains its scope, and it only remains for us to say, that the object thus sketched out is admirably executed. The following are the divisions into which the work is distributed: General view of the natural features of Africa; Knowledge of Africa amongst the Ancients; Discoveries of the Arabians, the Portuguese, the early English, and the French; Proceedings of the African Institution; Park's Journeys; the journeys of more recent Travellers, including Denham, Clapperton, Laing, and Caillié; the geography, internal history, and social condition of Africa, and the several branches of its natural history: Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, are reserved for a separate volume. The departments of the work are thus apportioned: the narrative is executed by Mr. Murray, the geological illustrations are furnished by Professor Jameson, and the natural history, a very interesting portion of the work, is treated by Mr. Wilson.

For a volume bearing these eminent names as a pledge of its value, and which consists of 500 pages, beautifully printed, with an engraved map and fifteen cuts, the charge is only *five shillings*.

The History of the Western World. No. I. *The United States.* Being No. XIII of Dr. Larimer's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

COMMENCING with an outline of the country of North America, and a sketch of the aboriginal inhabitants, this volume proceeds to give an historical narrative of the different settlements now constituting the United States, and then enters upon the great war of independence, the origin of which is traced with much precision and impartiality, and which is brought down to the close of the year 1778. The author, though in no want of materials, must have been somewhat embarrassed in the choice of them; but he appears to have steered carefully through all the quicksands and dangers of the *questiones reate*, and to have compiled a history which is as valuable for its fidelity as for its interest.

The Achievements of the Knights of Malta. By ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Esq. In two vols. Vol. I. Being No. LXIII. of *Constable's Miscellany.* Edinburgh, Constable and Co. London, Hurst, Chance and Co., 1830.

THE Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, an order of military friars who at one period filled all Europe with their renown, has virtually ceased to exist; but their history is far from losing its interest on that account. From the voluminous materials supplied by Vertot and Boisgelin, which were derived from the archives of the order, and from more recent works, Mr. Sutherland has compiled a very curious narrative, which, he says, is "the first attempt to arrange in a regular narration the exploits of the knights, from their institution in 1099, to their political extinction in 1800." The narrative is brought down to the election of the thirty-eighth grand master, the celebrated D'Aubusson.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A., has nearly ready for publication, the *Life of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*

Mr. John Gould, A.L.S., is preparing for publication, a *Century of Birds*, from the Himalaya Mountains, never before delineated.

An *Account of the Naval Operations in Ava during the Burmese War*, by Lieutenant Marshall, (intended as a companion to Major Snodgrass's narrative) is now in the press.

John Sanders, architect, announces a work on the Temple of Jerusalem, according to the description of the Prophet Ezekiel.

Professor McCulloch is preparing for publication, a *Theoretical and Practical Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation*, in one large volume.

The last Cape Town papers announce the appearance of the "*Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette.*"

Zwick and Schill's *Account of a Journey from Scrapta to several Calmuc Hordes of the Astrachan Government*, undertaken on behalf of the Russian Bible Society, is nearly ready.

A newspaper in "manuscript," was established on the 1st February last, in Freemantle, on the Swan River; the editor is a Mr. John Gardiner, formerly of London.

A translation has been made by some of the church missionaries at New Zealand, of the first three chapters of the Book of Genesis, the first nine of St. Matthew's Gospel, the first four of St. John's Gospel, the first six of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, the Morning and Evening Services of the Church of England, the Ten Commandments, the Church Catechism, and eleven Hymns, into the language of that island, which has been reduced to a grammatical form, and its orthography settled. The work, which fills 117 pages, has been printed at Sidney.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A New Voyage Round the World, performed in the years 1833, 24, 25, and 26, by Otto Von Kotzebue, post-captain in the imperial Russian navy. 2 vols. post 8vo., with plates. £1. 1s.

Narrative of a Journey through Greece in 1830, with Remarks on the Actual State of the Naval and Military Power of the Ottoman Empire. By Capt. T. A. Trant. 8vo., with plates. 16s.

The History of Modern Greece, from its Conquest by the Romans, B.C. 146, to the present Time. By Jas. Emerson, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 12s.

Travels and Researches of Eminent English Missionaries; including an Historical Sketch of the Progress and Present State of the principal Protestant Missions of late Years. By Andrew Pickens. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The present State of Australia; its Prospects with Reference to Emigration; and an Account of its Aboriginal Inhabitants. By Robert Dawson, Esq., late Chief Agent of the Australian Agricultural Company. 8vo. 14s.

Major Rennell's Geography of Herodotus; a new edition, printed from the Author's revised copy, with the original Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s.

Minutes of Evidence and Report from the Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 1830.—(China Trade). 2 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.

Considerations arising out of the late Proceedings in Parliament relative to the India Question. Inscribed to the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. 8vo. 4s.

An Inquiry into the Alleged Proneness to Litigation of the Natives of India; with Suggestions for amending some part of the Judicial System of British India. 8vo. 2s.

The Eries of Palestine; a Tale of the Holy Land. By H. Carne, Esq., author of "Letters from the East," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

The Vizier's Son; or, the Adventures of a Mogul. By the Author of "Pandurang Hari," "The Zenana," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 4s.

The Persian Adventurer; forming a Sequel to "The Kussilbash." By J. B. Frazer, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Lays from the East; a Collection of Poems. By Capt. Calder Campbell, of the Madras Army. Post 8vo. 6s.

The Alexandrians; an Egyptian Tale of the Fourth Century. 2 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Mamluk; a Poem. By Eleanor Dickinson. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Adventures and Feelings of a Griffin. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 12s. (Edinburgh).

Solinda; a Persian Tale, in Three Cantos. By Richard Bednall. 8vo. 3s.

Life and Adventures of Giovanni Finatti, Native of Ferrara; who, under the name of Mahomet, made the Campaign against the Wahabees, for the Recovery of Mecca and Medina; and since acted as Interpreter to European Travellers in some of the Parts least visited of Asia and Africa. Translated from the Italian as dictated by Himself, and edited by W. J. Banks, Esq. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo., with a Map. 14s.

The Military Bijou, or the Contents of a Soldier's Knapsack. By John Shipp, author of his Own Memoirs. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Speech of John Poynder, Esq., at the East-India House, Sept. 23, 1830, on the Subject of Indian Idolatry, and the Tax upon Pilgrims. 8vo. 3s.

Flora in the East, comprising India, Canton, and the Shores of the Red Sea, drawn by Prout, Stansfeld, Boys, &c. &c. from the original Sketches by Capt. Robert Elliot, R.N.; with historical and descriptive Illustrations. Parts I. to IV. imp. 8vo. 5s.; royal 4to., proofs on India paper, 10s.; imp. 4to. do. do. before letters, 16s.

Indian Vegetable Rarities, or Descriptions and Figures of a select Number of unpublished East-India Plants. By Dr. N. Wallich. No. IV. folio. 52. 1834.

Illustrations of Indian Zoology, from the Collection of Maj. Gen. Hardwicke, arranged by J. E. Gray. Part IV. folio. £1. 1s.

Review of "Two Pamphlets, by the Rev. John Dyer, and the Rev. E. Carey and W. Yates," by J. C. Marshman;—Thoughts upon the Discussions which have arisen from the Separation between the Baptist Missionary Society and the Serampore Missionaries, by W. Carey, D.D.;—And an Appeal, by the Serampore Missionaries, on behalf of the Labours in which they are engaged. 8vo. 1s.

The East-India Register and Directory for 1831, compiled from Official Returns. 12mo. 10s.

The Life of Bruce, the African Traveller. By Major F. B. Head. royal 18mo. 5s. (Written for the "Family Library.")

History of British India. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., &c. Vol. I. royal 18mo. 5s. (Written for ditto, and to be concluded in three volumes.)

Africa; its Geography and History, Ancient and Modern; with Plates, 18mo. 4s. (Written for the "Juvenile Library.")

A Biographical Memoir of the late Dr. Oudney, Capt. Clapperton, and Major Laing, all of whom died amid their active and enterprising Endeavours to explore the Interior of Africa. By the Rev. T. Nelson. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

An Appeal to the British Nation on behalf of the Jews. By Barnard Van Oven, M.D. 8vo. 2s.

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A Review of the External Commerce of Bengal, from 1813-14 to 1827-28. By H. H. Wilson, Esq. 8vo. 8s.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. IV. 8vo. 18s.

CALCUTTA.

The Kobita-Rutnakur, or Collection of Sungskrit Proverbs in popular Use; translated into Bengalee and English. Compiled by Neel-Rutna Hoidar.

Review of the External Commerce of Bengal, from 1824-25 to 1829-30; with Appendix of Tables, &c. By John Bell.

Suggestions regarding the Management of part of the Nagpore Territories. By Capt. G. R. Crawford, of the Bengal Artillery. Fcap. folio, with plates. 4 Rs.

Sketches on the New Road from Calcutta to Gynah; twenty-two folio plates, with a page of description to each. By Sir Charles D'Oyly. 36 Rs. (Lithographed).

A Letter on the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to the Gentlemen of the Bengal Civil and Military Services. 8vo. 1 R.

An Account of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, principally intended for the use of persons residing in India; pointing out the readiest means of going there; and the advantages it holds out to them for a permanent Establishment. 10 Rs.

Juvenilia; or a Collection of Original Poems, Essays, &c. &c. By the Pupils of the Parental Academic Institution.

Ninth Report relative to the Serampore College; for the year ending Dec. 31st 1829.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of Sugar-Cane and the Manufacture of Sugar, the Distillation of Rum, some useful Information on the Cultivation of Coffee, Ginger, &c. &c. By W. Fitzmaurice. 3 Rs.

The Culture and Manufacture of Indigo reduced to a Theory, to facilitate the Processes in that branch. 2 Rs.

BOMBAY.

An Itinerary of the Route from Suez to Alexandria, Cairo, &c. By Signor Giuseppe Mutti.

MEMOIR OF THE COUNT DE BOIGNE.*

THE battle of Mairta was not less disastrous to the Rajpoots than that of Patun. A cannonade commenced on the 9th September 1790, and Gopal Rao Bhao, the Mahratta general, was for bringing on a general engagement immediately; but M. de Boigne prudently deferred provoking it till next day, on account of the exhausted state of his brigade, after their long march and exertions to get the artillery out of the sands of Alneeawas. In the mean time, he reconnoitred the position and numbers of the enemy, examined the ground, and arranged his plan of battle. The force of the contending armies was not very disproportioned: numbers were, indeed, on the side of the Rajpoots; but discipline was in favour of the Mahrattas, as well as an artillery of eighty pieces.

Before daybreak on the 10th September, De Boigne led his brigade to the attack, and completely surprised the Rajpoot irregular infantry. They were roused by showers of grape, from fifty pieces of cannon, which soon broke their position, and all was confusion. The alarm reached the distant parts of the camp, where the two great Rahtore leaders lay, Seo Sing of Ahwa, and Maheedas of Asope. The latter was famed for the immense quantity of opium he consumed, and even the appalling tidings could scarcely rouse him from his stupor. A gallant band was, however, soon formed of chiefs of note and leaders of clans, who "drank opium together" for the last time, and devoted themselves to certain slaughter for their country's honour. In a dense and compact mass, they advanced against M. de Boigne's brigade, which was well posted. "Remember Patun!" was the cry with which this handful of brave men rushed upon the position, regardless of the showers of grape, cutting down the line which defended the guns, and passing them to assault the Mahrattas, who were flying in all directions from their impetuous valour. The commander of the right wing of the Mahratta army had, without orders, imprudently advanced beyond the line of battle; and the Rahtore cavalry dashed upon his three battalions, and cut off for a time his return to the main body. In short, "had there been a reserve at this moment," says the historian of the Rajpoots,† "the day of Mairta would have surpassed that of Tonga. But here the skill of De Boigne, and the discipline of his troops, were an overmatch for valour unsustained by discipline and discretion. The Rahtore band had no infantry to secure their victory; the guns were wheeled round, the line was re-formed, and ready to receive them on their return. Fresh showers of shot and grape met their thinned ranks, and scarcely one of the four thousand left the field." De Boigne, when he found his brigade thus assailed by the Rahtore cavalry, threw his infantry into a hollow square, which rendered all their attacks ineffectual; and when they were exhausted, the infantry resumed their position, made a furious attack, conjointly with the artillery, on the whole line of the Rajpoots, routed them,

* Concluded from p. 8.

† Colonel Tod's *Annals of Rajast'han*, vol. i. p. 764.

took possession of their camp and baggage, and to crown the victory, the town of Mairta was taken by assault.*

"De Boigne's battalions," says a Calcutta paper of the time,† "have certainly all the merit of this victory (of Mairta); De Boigne has shewn such ability and courage, that the corps seem to act as if they thought themselves invulnerable."

After a short repose, M. de Boigne led his victorious troops towards Jodpore, the raja of which, as well as the Rana of Oudipore, tendered his submission and sued for peace. This boon was granted only on condition of a considerable cession of territory, a large annual tribute, and an acknowledgment of the paramount supremacy and control of the Mahrattas, who thus were enabled to fasten their fangs upon Rajpootana, which they had almost drained by their exactions when the British army expelled them.

When he returned to Delhi, on the conclusion of the war, De Boigne was received by Sindia in a manner suitable to his great merit and services. He had developed military talents of a high order: in a single campaign, he had destroyed the last resources of the Mogul chiefs; he had subdued the Rajpoots, taken their strong fortresses, and placed their territory at the victor's discretion. These brilliant successes, whilst they exalted the reputation of General de Boigne, and threw a splendour around the Mahratta arms, by their consequences raised Sindia above all the other chiefs of the confederation. The Chumbul, which had hitherto been the boundary of the Mahratta territories, now flowed through the midst of the states of Sindia, who beheld his conquests consolidated, his authority established, and his enemies reduced to impotence: the emperor of the Moguls was a mere instrument in his hands, and Sindia was substantially the ruler of Hindustan. The power of Sindia became a topic of remark in the British House of Commons, in March 1791, where a statement from Mr. Hippenley to Mr. Taylor was read, in which great stress was laid upon the perfection of his army and the ability of his general.

Seeing all his most ambitious views and projects of aggrandizement more than realized, Sindia was not insensible to the claims of one to whom he was mainly indebted for his successes. He lavished honours and rewards upon M. de Boigne, who was invested with pompous titles from the emperor, and a considerable share of the contributions levied upon the Rajpoots was assigned to him. His renown spread throughout India, and was conveyed, by the English newspapers ‡ in Bengal, to Europe, where he became an object of considerable notice.

Sindia was now so impressed with a sense of the advantages of a regular infantry, that he commissioned M. de Boigne to levy two additional

* "Three years ago," says Colonel Tod, in a note to his *Annals of Rajasthan*, p. 766, "I passed two delightful days with the conqueror of the Rajpoots in his native vale of Chambery. When I talked of the field of Mairta, the remembrance of past days flitted before him, as he said, 'all appeared as a dream.'"

† *The Calcutta Chronicle* of October 14, 1790.

‡ *The Bengal Journal* of September 18, 1790, observes, "It is said that this brave and victorious general (M. de Boigne) is a Frenchman. His history will make an important figure, in future times, in the annals of India, that will immortalize his name, and add celebrity to the European character."

brigades of the same force as the other, and upon the same model. He provided for the pay of these troops, by assigning to the personal direction of their general a tract of territory between Muttra and Delhi, and the country east of the Jumna, consisting of fifty-two pergunnahs, producing an annual revenue of twenty-two lacs, of which revenue M. de Boigne was authorized to reserve two per cent., besides his regular emoluments as general, which were fixed at 6,000 rupces a month, but which the profits arising from bazars and other legal sources, increased to double that amount.

The general, now clothed with almost unlimited power, established his head-quarters at Coel, in the Doonab, and applied himself to levy his new brigades, and to organize the grand army, which, with the sanction of Shah Allum, was dignified with the title of "Imperial."

Whilst Sindia was thus extending and establishing his power in the north of India, the Mahrattas of the Deccan were aggrandizing themselves in the south. By a treaty between the British, the Peshwa, and the Nizam, signed at Poona, in June 1790, an alliance offensive and defensive was concluded against Tippoo Saib, which stipulated that whatever conquests were made from that prince should be equally divided between the three allied powers. The war terminated to the advantage of the allies; and by the treaty of the 18th March 1792, the Sultan of Mysore was obliged to cede to them a moiety of his estates, besides a large indemnity for the expenses of the war.

Sindia had declined acceding to the alliance; but the acquisitions of the Peshwa, under the treaty, which comprehended the territory between the rivers Wurdha and Kistna, with the principality of Savanore, though 300 leagues from his own possessions, drew his attention to the policy and views of the court of Poona. Leaving Gopal Rao Bhao, as his viceroy, at Delhi, and General De Boigne at the head of the powerful force he had organized, Sindia hastened to Poona, escorted by two battalions of De Boigne's, under the command of two Europeans, Messrs. Hessing and Filoze, and arrived there in June 1792. The ostensible motive of his journey was to invest the Peshwa with the title and insignia of the splendid office of Vakeel-ul-Mulk, which he had granted him in the name of the emperor; but his real object was to subject the court of Poona to the same sort of dependance upon him as that to which he had reduced the court of Delhi.

Meanwhile, Ismael Beg began to renew his attempts against the power of Sindia; but they were rendered ineffectual by the promptitude of De Boigne, on whose generosity Ismael soon after was induced to throw himself, on the sole condition that his life should be spared.

A more serious disturber appeared in the person of Holkar, who had vainly endeavoured to derive some advantages from, and to participate in the fruits of, Sindia's successes. When the latter was absent in the Deccan, Holkar, at the head of a numerous army, passed the Chumbul, and marched towards Rajpootana. Hostilities soon broke out between this chief and Gopal Rao Bhao, who directed the Mahratta general, Luckwa

Dada, to join him with the Mahratta cavalry, and M. de Boigne advanced, at the same time, from Coel, by forced marches, with the infantry and regular horse. Holkar was brought to a decisive engagement in September 1792, at Lukhari, where that chief had concentrated his forces, consisting of 30,000 cavalry; several battalions of regular infantry, and a numerous artillery.

After reconnoitring Holkar's position (his army extended in an immense line in the rear of a morass), M. de Boigne arranged his plan of attack. When his army was in motion, he placed himself at its head, and formed his line as the troops debouched from a forest, which it was necessary to pass. The enemy's batteries opened upon them with much effect; but the battalions continued to advance, and the artillery, emerging at length from the forest, returned the enemy's fire. An unfortunate accident had nearly caused the loss of the day. Some of the magazines were set on fire, and in the confusion caused by the explosion, the enemy advanced rapidly. General de Boigne, perceiving the coming storm, instantly withdrew his whole line into the forest, and thereby saved it from the charge, whilst a rolling fire from 9,000 muskets forced the cavalry of Holkar to retire in disorder. A small select body of cavalry (a few hundreds only) was ordered by the general to charge the fugitives, and darting upon the vast masses of horse, they completed their defeat. At the same moment, the infantry and artillery, emerging from the wood, suddenly charged the enemy's left, which consisted of the regular infantry, commanded by a French officer (M. Dudrenec), which, in spite of an obstinate resistance, was wholly destroyed. The camp of Holkar, his baggage, and thirty-eight guns, fell into M. de Boigne's hands, and the wreck of the conquered army hastily repassed the Chumbul. Captain Grant (Duff) says, of this action, that "the attack was planned by De Boigne, and the conflict was the most obstinate ever witnessed by that officer."*

This brilliant victory, and complete defeat of so potent a competitor, was not the only triumph of De Boigne this year. Pertaub Sing, the raja of Jypore, took advantage of the absence of Sindia, and the war between him and Holkar, to refuse to pay his tribute, renounced his dependance, and assembled his troops. M. de Boigne marched into the Jypore territory, drove the raja into his capital, which prepared for an obstinate defence, but soon offered to capitulate. The general required not only the discharge of the arrears of tribute, but the immediate payment of seventy lacs into Sindia's coffers; which terms the raja thought it prudent to comply with. General de Boigne made a short stay in Jypore, where he was treated with great distinction, and then set off to rejoin his army, which had marched towards the Dooab. On his way, he paid a visit, by invitation, to the raja of Macheri, at Alwar, where he narrowly escaped assassination.

The power of Sindia being now, in appearance, thoroughly established, M. de Boigne took advantage of the interval of tranquillity to complete the organization of the army, which was perfected in the course of the year

* Hist. of Mahrattas, vol. III, p. 83.

1793. It now consisted of three entire brigades of regular infantry, to each of which were attached 1,000 Rohillas, the warlike natives of Rohilkund, proverbial for their contempt of death. The total amount of the forces under De Boigne was 30,000 men, of whom 22,000 were regular infantry, 5,000 were employed in the territory appropriated to the support of the army, and 3,000 were cavalry, including 600 Persian cavaliers, whose horses, equipage, and arms, were the private property of the general. M. de Boigne admitted indiscriminately into his army Hindus and Muselmans, Moguls, Mahrattas, and Rajpoots: most of his officers were Europeans, whom his celebrity had attracted in great numbers; amongst them was M. Perron, whose name became afterwards so conspicuous. He established manufactories of arms and founderies for cannon; the former, under the direction of Mr. Sangster, already spoken of, where muskets were fabricated which would bear comparison with those of Europe.

M. de Boigne carried his ameliorations beyond the details of mere military discipline and the concerns of the army. He introduced a system of order into the provinces which Sindia had committed to his care; equitably fixing the amount of the tax, and constituting two offices of account, to be a check upon each other: in one, the accounts were to be kept in French; in the other, the records were to be in Persian; and at the end of every month, the result was to be transmitted to government. These civil, as well as the military details, which he personally superintended, occupied the whole of his time. He is allowed by an English witness to have done more than impart discipline to his levies: "it is not the least merit of General de Boigne," says a Calcutta paper,* "as a military man, to have tempered, by admirable perseverance, the ferocious and almost savage character of the Mahrattas; he subjects to the discipline and civilization of European armies, troops hitherto deemed barbarians; and licentiousness and rapine, formerly so common amongst them, have now become infamous even in the estimation of the meanest soldier."

The power and influence, even the merit and services, of M. de Boigne, were calculated to provoke the jealousy and excite the intrigues of those persons of rank who were eclipsed by his reputation. But he, nevertheless, retained his station till the last. He had even influence enough over Sindia to protect Gopal Rao Bhao, his viceroy, who had taken refuge in De Boigne's camp, from the vengeance of the Mahratta chief, which Gopal Rao dreaded in consequence of his suspected participation in the intrigues of Nana Farnevees against Sindia's supremacy. This retirement of the viceroy left the government of the empire and of the Mahratta states effectively in the hands of De Boigne.

In February 1794, Madhajee Sindia died, at the age of sixty-four, leaving the succession to his vast territories and power to his great nephew, Dowlut Rao Sindia. Upon this event, there was a general stir amongst the princes whom Madhajee had kept in thralldom; and the emperor offered M. de Boigne the post of first minister, if he would employ his forces and his influence in restoring him to the plenitude of his imperial authority.

* *The Bengal Journal of September 18, 1790.*

Zeman Shah, King of Cabul, sent ambassadors to him, with the most tempting offers that could beguile an ambitious mind. M. de Boigne, however, who must have felt his own importance, a sense of which such solicitations could not fail to inspire, did not hesitate to reject them, and to adhere to the successor of the prince whom he had served.

Dowlut Rao had not the same predilection for his Northern States as his great uncle, and he contented himself with confirming M. de Boigne in the government of Hindustan, and devoted all his own attention to the affairs of the Deccan.

Meanwhile, the toil and fatigues of the general had seriously affected his health, and he solicited leave to retire from his post. These solicitations were urged for two years, before Dowlut Rao could be prevailed upon to part with a man upon whom alone he could rely for the security of his Northern States, whilst he was employed in the Deccan. Towards the close of 1795, however, his indisposition rendered it absolutely necessary for him to quit the burning climate of India, and to breathe a more genial air. Dowlut Rao, nevertheless, would not accept his resignation, but claimed of his general a pledge that he would return as soon as his health was re-established. In a letter addressed to M. de Boigne, after his arrival in Europe, Sindia most earnestly and impatiently entreates him to return to India.

M. de Boigne quitted Sindia in February 1796, and set off for Calcutta, accompanied by his regiment of Persian cavalry.* On his way, he stopped some time at Lucknow to arrange his affairs, and in September embarked for Europe.

Having remitted his vast fortune to England, he arrived in this country in January 1797; and finding his health re-established, he contemplated, in the following year, revisiting India, the disturbed condition of Europe probably offering little prospect of repose to him. Savoy, wrested from the King of Sardinia, at this time formed part of the French republic, Chamberi being comprized within the department of Mont Blanc. The ascendancy of Buonaparte soon after, which gave an assurance of permanency to the state of affairs in France, induced him to forego his intention, and even to resist the pressing instances of Sindia, who soon began to feel the want of his aid.

Perron, the Count's successor in the command of the brigades, which still retained the name of their originator, was a very different character essentially from De Boigne. The Savoyard was distinguished by a manly straight-forward intelligence; Perron owed every thing to intrigue. De Boigne, as has been already shewn, adhered to Sindia with sturdy integrity, in spite of the most dazzling offers, and would have stood by him to the last; Perron deserted him at his utmost need.

"Although M. de Boigne," says one of our authorities, "covered with

* The general offered to transfer this corps, which consisted of 600 men, to Dowlut Rao, who proposed to pay the price asked for it when De Boigne returned, which was a civil refusal. He then offered it to the Nawab of Oude, who demurred about the price. Upon its being tendered to Lord Cornwallis, he agreed to the terms at once, which were 300,000 rupees; and the regiment became the property of the Company.

laurels, and the possessor of immense wealth honourably acquired, might have illustrated one of the first cities in the world, he modestly preferred a residence in his native place, which he blessed in his life-time with his prodigal beneficence. Religion, age, and penury, shared his pious generosity, whilst the sums he lavished upon the comfort and convenience of his fellow-citizens, did not starve his patronage of literature and the arts." His estate at Chamberi was the admiration of travellers. The château which he built was splendid, and his establishment a princely one. "The prodigious wealth which General de Boigne brought to Europe," says M. Millin,* "was nobly acquired, and it is expended with princely magnificence. His plantations and gardens are elegantly laid out, and kept in exquisite order. A remarkable object is the Belvidere, a kind of Indian tower, whence the view stretches over a most delicious landscape of vast extent."

Honours were not wanting. He received from his own sovereign, Victor Emanuel, the title and dignity of Count, the rank of Lieutenant-General, and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; besides the distinction of having his bust in marble, sculptured by the king's order, placed in the public library of Chamberi. Louis XVIII. of France emulated the example of the Count's sovereign; he created him *maréchal de camp*, and gave him the cross of St. Louis and that of the Legion of Honour.

In this kind of peaceful but splendid retirement, did Count de Boigne pass the last thirty years of his life, sympathizing with the reverses of Sindia, but delighted at the occasional intelligence that, although he ceased to lead them, the brigades of De Boigne still distinguished themselves by their discipline and valour, till they were crushed at Laswaree. He died, in the eightieth year of his age, on the 21st June 1830.

The following is a list of the charitable institutions at Chamberi, which the Count created or assisted, during his life-time, and for which he disbursed upwards of 3,678,000 francs, or £150,000:—Enlargement of the Hôtel Dieu; foundation and endowment of the handsome hospital of St. Benedict for aged persons of both sexes; foundation and endowment of a mendicity establishment; foundation and endowment of an hospital for lunatics; a foundation for providing beds for sick persons not received into other hospitals; the same for poor travellers, of whatever country or religion they may be; an annual allowance for furnishing every week to poor prisoners a clean shirt, some bread, and money; a fund for establishing the Jesuits in the royal college of Chamberi; a new large and magnificent street with porticos, the whole length of the town; building the church of the Capuchins; a fund for a façade to the Hôtel de Ville; sixty thousand francs for repairing the theatre; foundation and endowment for an establishment to teach trades to girls; an annual sum for the assistance of the Royal Academical Society of Savoy, of which he was perpetual president; gift to the Company of Chevaliers Tireurs, &c. &c. By his will, he bequeathed to his servants legacies of from 1,500 to 10,000 francs

each; to his brother and his nephew, 30,000 francs each; to each of his grandchildren, 200,000 francs; to his widow, 60,000 francs per annum; to friends and acquaintances, legacies to the amount of 100,000 francs; to the town of Chamberi, for public improvements, an estate expected to produce 500,000 francs, and to every poor person in the hospitals, asylums, and poor-houses in Chamberi, a pension of five francs per annum.

He left an only son, Count Charles de Boigne, who married the daughter of a nobleman, the chief justiciary of Piedmont, and has a large and amiable family. To this gentleman he has left real and personal property estimated at from fifteen to eighteen millions of francs, not very far short of a million sterling. He passed his life, like his father, splendidly, but without ostentation, in domestic enjoyments.

An English gentleman, who visited the Count about two years before his death, has favoured the writer with the following sketch of his personal character:—His frame and stature were Herculean; he was full six feet two or three inches in height. His aspect was mild and unassuming; and he was unostentatious in his habits and demeanour, preserving, at his advanced age, all the gallantry and politeness of the *vieille cour*. He loved not, from an innate modesty, to advert to his past deeds, which induced those, who were but superficially acquainted with him, to regard him as lost to early recollections. But when the field of Mairta was mentioned in the society of those who could partake of the emotions it awakened, the subject acted like a charm; the old general “shouldered his crutch,” and hours fled with inconceivable rapidity whilst he dwelt upon the romantic tale. He always concluded: “My past life appears like a dream.”

Although he has left so many substantial proofs of his benevolence, perhaps a better evidence of it cannot be cited, than that a simple Indian servant was for thirty years, and until his death, the *major domo* of his noble establishment at Chamberi.

A man, who, from comparatively humble circumstances, strenuously wrought his way to rank and fortune; who, in the equally trying scenes of adversity and of prosperity,—when all his hopes seemed blasted, as well as when he had realized more than his most ambitious thoughts could have aspired to,—lost not sight of probity and honour, even in the enervating and corrupting atmosphere of an Indian court; who applied wealth honourably acquired, not to the purposes of selfish gratification, but to the welfare of his country, and to mitigate the sufferings and the sorrows of mankind, is no common character, but is worthy of being held up to the admiration and the imitation of the world:—such was the Count de Boigne.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

THE fourth division of the code comprehends the "Ritual Laws." The first head relates to the Sacred Rites, the administration of which is regulated with the utmost precision, and errors of form or etiquette are visited, like offences against society, with the bamboo.

It would be natural to expect that we should find in this part of the code some distinct intimation as to the objects of adoration, to whose service the "Sacred Rites" are appropriated. But it can scarcely be asserted that any specific information is afforded upon this important point. It is provided, that all the officers of government whose province it is to superintend "the grand imperial sacrifices and oblations to heaven and earth, and to the spirit presiding over the productions of the earth and the generations of mankind," shall prepare themselves for their functions by abstinence, not from feasting merely, but from mourning for the dead, visiting the sick, and certain other public and private duties. The officers having this superintendence, are, moreover, responsible for the condition and quality of the animals and articles offered at the grand sacrifices and oblations, and are bound to give proper notices of the days appointed for sacred rites. This is a summary of the section on the administration of sacred rites.

The learned translator considers it a doubtful point whether the expressions cited, namely, "heaven, and earth, and the presiding spirit," as well as other similar terms employed by the Chinese, are intended to imply the existence of so many distinct objects of worship, or are, in fact, only descriptive of the different characters and attributes of one Supreme Being, recognized and adored as such. The latter opinion, he observes, was strenuously held by the Jesuits; the former is now most prevalent, or at least appears to be tacitly acknowledged in all the forms of instruction adopted in China by the teachers of Christianity.

Besides the eminent objects of worship already enumerated, "the local genii, the genii of the hills, the rivers, the winds, the clouds, and the lightnings; also the ancient holy emperors, enlightened kings, faithful ministers, and illustrious sages," are also to be severally "honoured and commemorated" by oblations and holy rites; herein agreeing with the Hindu code, which directs the following to be honoured: "spirits, holy sages, men, progenitors, and household gods."* The number of these sacred objects is kept select, by a regulation that no sacred rite or commemoration is to be paid to any spirit or holy personage to whom honours or oblations are not decreed.

Destroying or damaging altars, sacred mounds or terraces, is a crime punished with 100 blows and perpetual banishment, whether done intentionally or inadvertently. Losing or destroying any article, however trifling, consecrated to sacred or imperial rites, is also punished severely.

The sepulchral monuments of ancient emperors and princes, and also the tombs of saints, sages, faithful ministers, and other illustrious indi-

* Institutes of Menu, ch. iii. v. 177.

viduals, are to be carefully preserved by the officers of the district, and no cattle are to be allowed to feed in the place where their remains are deposited.

False worship is forbidden : amongst the modes of which are enumerated, performing the ceremony of the adoration of heaven and of the north star, burning incense for that purpose, lighting the lamps of heaven, and also seven lamps to the north star ; these are held to be “ a profanation of the sacred rites, and derogatory to the celestial spirits ! ” Priests of Fo-he and of Taou-tsze are forbidden to imitate the sacred imperial rites. Females are not to be allowed to go abroad to the temples of priests, to burn incense in token of worship, on pain of forty blows, to be inflicted on their husbands or fathers ! “ Magicians, who raise evil spirits by means of magical books and dire imprecations, leaders of corrupt and impious sects, and members of all superstitious associations in general,” are denounced ; and when such persons, “ having in their possession concealed images of their worship, burn incense in honour of them ; and when they assemble their followers by night in order to instruct them in their doctrines, and by pretended powers and notices, endeavour to inveigle and mislead the multitude,” they are punishable capitally. It is further provided that persons shall not meet tumultuously, after dressing and ornamenting their idols, accompanying them with drums and gongs, under a penalty of 100 blows to be inflicted upon the instigator. “ This prohibitory clause,” observes Sir George Staunton, “ describes nothing more than what is frequently and openly practised in every part of the empire.” The people are, however, permitted to meet to invoke the terrestrial spirits in spring, and to return thanks to them in autumn.

The Christian religion, though the number of Catholics in China has been, and probably is, very large, and although they have been frequently objects of attention to the government, which has sometimes severely persecuted them, is passed over in silence.

Sir George Staunton, in the Appendix, has inserted two curious edicts relative to the Christian religion, and declaratory of the law on that head, which were issued in 1805 : the last is remarkable for its containing a criticism on some of the tracts circulated by the Catholic missionaries, some of the doctrines of which are pronounced to be “ as contradictory to reason and social order as the wild fury of a mad dog.” The edict concludes thus : “ For the future, we earnestly exhort our Tartar subjects to attend to the language and admonitions of their own country and government ; to practise riding and archery ; to study the works of the learned and virtuous, and to observe the social duties. If the sects of Fo-he and Taou-tsze are unworthy of belief, how much more so is that of the Europeans ! ”

The second and last head of this division relates to miscellaneous observances connected with rites, and with the imperial person. If any physician inadvertently prepares medicine for his Majesty in a manner not sanctioned by established practice, or does not accompany them with a proper description and directions ; or if the ingredients are not genuine and

well chosen, or the prescription be not carefully compounded; in either of these cases, the physician is punishable by blows, from 60 to 100. This may be entitled a law for the prevention of improvement in the science of medicine, and it shows the absurd length to which the Chinese are prepared to go in vindication of the wisdom of their ancestors.

Gastronomy is also under the cognizance of the law: if the cook, employed in preparing the imperial repasts, introduces any prohibited ingredients into the dishes, even *by inadvertence*, he is punishable with 100 blows; if any of the dishes of food be not clean, he is liable to eighty blows; if the articles be not genuine and properly selected, to sixty blows; and, lastly, if the cook omits to ascertain the quality of the dishes by tasting, he incurs fifty blows. If the superintending, or dispensing officer, or the cook, introduces into the imperial kitchen any unusual drug or article of food, the offender is punishable with 100 blows, and is compelled to swallow the unusual preparation! This has very much the air of burlesque legislation.

The sacredness of all the imperial concerns is exemplified by a regulation, for keeping in repair and preservation the imperial equipage and furniture, being classed amongst the "Ritual Laws." Whoever, having charge of such articles, presents any to the emperor for his use in an improper manner, by omitting to present what is necessary, or by presenting what ought not to be presented, is punishable with forty blows; and whoever, having charge of his Majesty's horses and carriages, does not duly exercise and examine them, so as to ascertain that they are sound and fit for the imperial service, is punishable with eighty blows. If his Imperial Majesty's pleasure boats and vessels are not sound and in good order, the artificer is to be punished with 100 blows.

The possession and concealment of celestial images, instruments for explaining and portraying the celestial bodies, astrological books, books for calculating good and bad fortune, portraits and representations of former emperors and kings, official seals, and other articles which private persons cannot lawfully possess, is punishable by blows and a fine.

Presents made by the emperor must be delivered in person by the officer deputed by his Majesty; the delegation of this trust is punishable by blows and disqualification.

"When any of the officers of government in waiting, or in the train of the emperor, are spoken to or questioned collectively by his Majesty, the first in rank shall come forward and speak in reply first, and the others successively, according to their order of rank; if any one violates this order, by coming forward and speaking before or after his turn, he shall forfeit one month's salary."

The following regulation is unaccountably severe: "If any officer of government, or other person who is entitled to the honour of being presented to his Imperial Majesty, is vexatiously detained and impeded upon unwarrantable pretexts, by the superintendant of the ceremonies, instead of being forthwith introduced by him to the imperial presence, such superintendant shall, upon conviction of having done so by malicious design, be condemned to suffer death by being beheaded! All the great officers of

state who are privy to the offence, without making any inquiry into it, shall be punished as equal participators in the guilt." This law was probably acted upon in the case of the indignity offered to Lord Amherst, with a mitigation of the penalty.

The head relating to addresses on public affairs, discloses some characteristic features of the Chinese theory of government. It is enacted that whatever is erroneous in the general administration of public affairs, or is beneficial or injurious to the people, or tends to public benefit or the prevention of public injury, shall be inquired into, and the result *personally* communicated to the emperor by the officers of the six supreme tribunals. The censors (who are invested with the power of inspecting and animadverting upon the acts of the sovereign himself), the viceroys, and sub-viceroys, are likewise to represent faithfully and unreservedly whatsoever it shall appear advisable to communicate. In all such representations to the emperor, the facts and reasonings must be stated simply and candidly, and all empty phraseology and unnecessary repetition must be avoided.

Compliments paid by inferiors to superiors are restricted by a section in this division; to which, however, a modern clause is tacked, whereby a soldier or citizen is punishable with fifty blows who does not make way when he meets a civil or military officer of government on the public road, or who, if on horseback, does not dismount on such occasion. It would be curious to ascertain the date of this clause.

It is provided that the houses, apartments, carriages, dress, furniture, and other articles, used by all classes, are to be conformable to the established rules and gradations: deviations are punishable with blows, in which the maker of the new-fashioned article participates. Severe penalties are attached to the possessing for use articles absolutely prohibited, such as silk-stuffs representing the imperial dragon or phœnix. These sumptuary laws, Sir George Staunton tells us, are frequently evaded, but the Chinese, nevertheless, are in a great measure, if not wholly, precluded from the enjoyment derived from the display of superior wealth. The dress of the priests of Fo-he and Taou-tsze is confined to stuffs and silks of a single colour and simple pattern; they are prohibited from wearing damasks, and flowered, or variegated stuffs.

A neglect, on the part of the astronomical board at Peking, to mark the celestial appearances of the sun and moon, the five planets, the twenty-eight constellations, eclipses, meteors, comets, &c., is punishable with sixty blows.

Conjurors and fortune-tellers are interdicted from frequenting the houses of civil or military officers, on pretence of prophesying impending national calamities or successes; but they may, however, tell fortunes and cast the nativities of individuals by the stars in the usual manner.

A long section sets forth the punishments allotted to those who evade the duty and conceal the occasion of mourning for deceased relatives, or who discard the mourning habit, and partake of festivities before the expiration of the term of mourning: blows with the bamboo are the consequence, and which constitute the motive or incitement to legal grief in China,

This regulation is characteristic of a patriarchal theory of rule; the following still more so: "If any person, in order to hold an office under government, absents himself from a father, mother, paternal grandfather, or grandmother, who is either upwards of eighty years of age, or totally disabled by any infirmity, while such near relation has no other male offspring, above sixteen years of age, to perform the duties of filial piety," the offender is liable to eighty blows.

It is impossible not to be struck with the analogy between the Chinese and the Hindu economy, as respects the veneration paid to parents and ancestors. The Chinese worship their ancestors; and one of the grounds of their objection to Christianity is, its hostility to this species of worship. This custom is analogous to the ancestral *sraddha* of the Hindus, or rite to departed progenitors, which is held to be an act of exalted piety: "an oblation by Brahmins to their ancestors," says Menu,* "transcends an oblation to the gods;" and the *Véda* enjoins that forefathers should be revered as deities.

The same reverential feeling towards relations is inculcated in the law interdicting a party from amusement and recreation whilst a husband, father, mother, paternal grandfather or grandmother, is in confinement on a capital charge; and also in the law which requires a strict observance of the customary funeral rites and ceremonies to relations. It is a discriminative character of the Chinese government to enforce those observances by law, which, in other countries, are left to the discretion or the caprice of individuals.

It is worthy of a passing remark, that the consumption of a corpse with fire, or the committing it to the waters, is expressly forbidden, unless the relation happen to die in a remote country, and the children or grandchildren are unable to bring the corpse to be interred in the native district of the deceased, when it may be burnt instead of buried.

This division is closed by a regulation respecting country festivals, which declares that, in rural assemblies, at solemn feasts, there are established rules of precedence and seniority, and prescribed forms; and it enacts that, whoever disregards either the one or the other, shall be punished with fifty blows: so tenacious is the Chinese law of the slightest violation of order, decorum, and established customs, even amongst the lowest classes in the provinces.

* Ch. III. v. 203.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

At a moment like the present, when any occurrence, however trivial, relating to the East-India Company's government, whether of a civil or of a military nature, becomes interesting, the author of a letter, signed *EQUES*, in the Journal for May, will not be surprised that the subject of it should attract the notice of others, as well as of the person to whom it has been more immediately addressed. I venture to offer it as my opinion, in the first place, that *EQUES* has misunderstood the application of the subject adverted to by *VERITAS*. Whilst the Indian Government are exerting every nerve to discover a mode by which the smallest pittance can be dis severed from the scanty all, that a subaltern in their own service is now allowed, and whilst no such allowance is granted to either of their own European regiments, it cannot but be matter of surprise that one hundred rupees per month should be given to each of the regiments in his Majesty's service for an interpreter, making for the twenty regiments no less than an annual increased sum of 24,000 rupees.

EQUES implies that *VERITAS* is moved by unworthy motives, and hopes that there is now a door opening for the indiscriminate admission of King's officers to a share of the fine pickings which have been thus far withheld from them, whom he asserts to be so much better qualified to fill the situation of quarter-master-general than those of the Company's service, which they enter as boys at the age of sixteen.

If *EQUES* will take the trouble to examine the records, he will find the names of many officers who entered the Company's service at that age, who have proved themselves not only fit for the situation of quarter-master-general, but for various other situations of great responsibility, which their previous education and talents enabled them to fill with no less credit to themselves than benefit to their employers; and as *EQUES* is perhaps a young man, experience may hereafter assure him, that in general, languages are much quicker learnt in early age than at a more remote period of our lives, and that it is more usual for us to learn that branch of our education which capacitates us for the appointment and duties of quarter-master-general before the age of sixteen than after it.

I do not, neither does *VERITAS*, to my comprehension, mean to imply, that the gift lately granted to each King's regiment of 100 rupees per month for an interpreter was misapplied; I mean only to state, that, when so many smaller sums were taken from their own service by the Indian Government, on the avowed imperious necessity for economy in every department, and which have occasioned so much strong feeling, it naturally excited great indignation when it became known that the increase already stated should be made in a quarter where it was neither immediately nor indispensably necessary, *EQUES* having admitted that officers in the Company's service have performed the duty of interpreter to King's regiments whenever required in times past.

In respect to length of service in India of King's officers, I quite concur with *EQUES*, that officers of whatever service, employed under the same government, and executing the same duties for a certain length of years, should be equally remunerated; but as this is not a matter within the control of the Company's officers, it should neither cause irritation nor form a subject of invective against them.

Regarding the propriety or policy of detaching any number of officers in his

Majesty's service, and appointing them to duties similar to those which are performed by officers in the Hon. Company's service, and viewing the measure in a light totally distinct from any pecuniary advantage that the individuals of either service might gain, I must avow my entire difference of opinion from *EQUES* thereon: in support of my objection, I first beg to state, that with the sanction of Government, the East-India Company have for several years been granted 20,000 effective European troops from this country for the protection of their territory in the East, for which, I believe, about £3,000,000 sterling is annually paid. *EQUES* says that these troops always bear the brunt of the battle; if Europeans were not considered by the Indians, divided as they are, more formidable than themselves (though instances can be adduced of sepoy's advancing against the enemy when Europeans have fallen back), I do not think the Parliament need be troubled about the renewal of the charter—the Indians would resume that authority which they formerly held, but of which they have for several centuries been deprived by the irruptions of various foreign nations.

Such being the present opinion of the Indians of the superiority of Europeans, let me ask, if it would be wise to endeavour to undeceive them; and whether much of that superiority may not be attributed to the discipline and order which is observed in all his Majesty's regiments in India; and if the same discipline and order were not constantly preserved by the presence and attention of the requisite number of officers, what would become of the efficiency of the regiment, and where would be their effectual support at a time of need? Lord Teignmouth truly said, that we hold India by the thread of idea; open the eyes of the natives, let them unite, and we are driven from the country. It is a mistake to conclude that the natives are universally weaker than Europeans; there are thousands who are not so; they only require unanimity, and the adoption of a military system, holding out rewards, and a certainty of maintenance for their families in case of being killed in action, and on the event of losing a limb, the equal certainty of a pension, when the equality of the physical strength of a sufficient number, and of their courage, would be as instantly witnessed. May this never occur, feeling convinced, from many years' residence in that quarter, and from much intercourse with the natives, that India was never so well ruled, or with so much impartial justice, by the native princes, as it has hitherto been, and still is, by the East-India Company, under the judicious superintendence of the Board of Control!

I cannot but think it a matter of regret, that the talents of *EQUES* should have been evinced in such a spirit of acrimony in the latter part of his letter, after displaying so much liberality in the former, by an accusation against *VERITAS* for "absurd ideas of his own consequence, and for pretensions far beyond what is due to his extravagance." And from whence has this change arisen, but from a generous support of the claims of the Indian Army against what *VERITAS*, and the officers in general, consider deductions of a most unjust and impolitic nature?

EQUES kindly recommends "these grumblers to quit a service in which they are so badly treated;" and states, "that many effective officers on half-pay, and deserving young men in England, will be happy to accept the commissions of those who set so bad an example to the native soldiery by their audacious complaints about reductions, and who think themselves indispensable."

Let me ask *EQUES*, whether it is the man, who, feeling himself injured, candidly expresses that feeling and openly solicits redress, that should, as he

recommends, be worse treated, and considered unworthy of attention ; or is it him who, bearing all things and saying nothing, but suffering the wound to fester and rankle in his bosom till it drives him to madness and desperation, that is to be regarded as setting an example of good conduct to the native soldiery, and can be pronounced as doing his duty, with the most praiseworthy submission and forbearance, and with the greatest benefit to his employers? But EQUUS has a simple remedy, which he would wish to be immediately applied, for all this. May not this remedy, however, like many other cathartics of these times, prove worse than the disease? Without any previous education fitting them for the guidance of native soldiery, without any knowledge of their language, with rather a prejudice against their customs, young men are to be sent from England to fill the situations and perform the duties of others, who, possessing all those qualifications, and the attachment of the soldiers, are to be driven from what EQUUS conceives the land of promise (where they nevertheless appear in rather a pining state), and in the enjoyment of the lion's share of the rich appointments, to make way for those who, from ignorance of the unhealthy climate they would have to encounter, the long list of seniors they might hopelessly look to succeed, and a strong probability that they would never see their friends in Europe again, might unfavourably be led to catch at the bait held out to them.

I have said that 24,000 rupees per annum for interpreters to King's regiments, when they have always hitherto been, and still can be, procured from the Hon. Company's regiments when required, was an unnecessary expenditure of the public money, at a time when economy of the most rigid nature was directed to be observed by every department under Government. In this assertion I have neither been instigated by party spirit nor by any other petty motive whatever ; but solely by the injustice of the principle upon which the grant was founded at that particular crisis, and with the view of proving that there was reason and no audacity in the moderate remonstrance upon it by a man of such superior endowments as is possessed by VERITAS ; whom I have not stood up to defend, for he needs no such feeble assistance, but to offer him my humble thanks for a generous act, which I hope may be acceptable, as they come warm from the heart, and are justly earned.

Surely no one can be in earnest who would induce King's officers to relax in attention to their regimental duties for the sake of becoming Oriental scholars ; they are of much more importance to the state in their natural situation. In the policy and justice of an equal remuneration for those duties and for equal length of service in the same uncongenial climate, I shall ever be ready to concur ; but whilst an effective force of Europeans is necessary in our eastern territories, which it must be so long as we hold the country, they must never be made inefficient by reducing their proportion of officers. The disposition of the native troops cannot be compared with that of the European—their discipline is certainly in a high state, and easier preserved by a full complement of officers ; but with a commanding officer, an adjutant, and one or two more Europeans added to their proportion of native officers, the regiment can always be kept in good order, and whilst treated with liberality and kindness, no danger from insubordination or ill-behaviour is ever to be apprehended. Such are the reasons why the Company's officers can safely be detached from their regiments, and why the King's cannot."

I shall, in another letter, offer my sentiments upon the policy of liberality to all grades of our countrymen in so distant a quarter as the East-Indies.

I am, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. IV.

WE noticed in a former article the besetting prejudices of your genuine Anglo-Indian, respecting what he has taught himself to believe are no less than portentous changes in our relations to the native population. Those prejudices may seem to accord most ungraciously with the spirit of liberality which is abroad in our day ; but many of them have their origin in correct notions concerning the delicate and complex threads of our eastern policy, which any violent or sudden movement may for ever snap asunder, as well as in those habitudes of thinking, which European residents, till the new era dawned upon them, were wont to cherish in every former period of the British government in India. For it is pretty obvious, that we have lately been solicitous to remove from the eyes of our native subjects every monument of the real subjection, in which, by the necessities of our own tenure, we are compelled to hold them. The subjection is actual and substantial—the extraordinary tolerance stretched so far beyond the utmost limits of our ancient practice, nominal and ideal. Can so unnatural an equilibrium long remain? These are questions that are for ever obtruding themselves on the reflexions of those who have been brought up in the old school of our oriental policy.

It may, therefore, easily be imagined with how torturing an impatience our Anglo-Indian friend contemplates the unrestricted comments of the native newspapers, upon matters heretofore considered, in that part of our dominions, sacred from the slightest breath of animadversion—those papers, too, assuming and exercising to the utmost latitude the right of passing strictures upon the administration of the British government, and of criticising the acts of its servants, with a severity of sarcasm and a vehemence of invective scarcely surpassed by the most liberal of our English journals, in their comments upon what is going on at home. Conceive, then, the strange sensations to which the remarks of the *Chundrika*, the *Kaumudy*, and other native journals, published without restraint and circulating all over India, tinged as they necessarily must be with political speculations, of a character formerly deemed to be much below the tone and temperament of Asiatic feeling, must have awakened in the mind of my worthy friend, who for some time past has felt a morbid sensitiveness on the subject of Indian innovation. Being an indefatigable reader of the Bengal newspapers, extracts from these extraordinary publications are continually meeting his eye, and they seem occasionally to conjure up tempests of thought within him. Some allowance, indeed, ought to be made for the strength of his feelings, and the gloominess of his anticipations, upon a subject which appears to give uneasiness to no one else ; for he proceeded to India not many years after our acquisition of the Dewanny, and resided there nearly forty years ; during that large portion of human existence filling in succession many high and honourable posts in the civil service, and therefore, with a pardonable complacency, deeming himself a kind of Nestor upon almost every topic of eastern politics. Often, at the same time chuck-

ling with the pleasing recollections of his early career, has he told me how encouragingly Clive patted him on the shoulder, what courtesies he received from Mr. Hastings, and how hospitably he has been entertained at Mr. Barwell's house, the first villa that was as yet built at Garden-Reach. In short, he might be said to belong to ancient more than modern India. His mind and all its ideas had of course been drilled in the discipline of those austerer times, when no such phrases existed in the Anglo-Indian vocabulary, as *native gentlemen* or *native newspapers*: combinations of sounds from which he always started with perturbation and affright. And here I observe, that, in speaking of native newspapers, I must be understood to refer only to native printed newspapers, in their present form, and conducted on their present strange and irresponsible maxims; for *manuscript* instruments of communication between different parts of Hindustan, though uniformly confined to topics of mere local interest, such as the proceedings at assemblies of castes, marriage and funeral ceremonies, nautches, consecration of idols,—in one word, what we call in England by that expressive phrase *parish-business*,—have certainly time out of mind existed in India. My readers then will be enabled to judge of the alarm and horror of the Anglo-Indian, when every arrival brings him copious extracts from these journals, in which whole columns are devoted to the discussion of the plans, counsels, even the embryo resolves, of the civil government, whilst the minutest subjects of domestic history pertaining to the European residents undergo the alembic (sometimes tolerably hot) of satire, sarcasm, and declamation, and public and private transactions are exposed to the test of a sharp and microscopic investigation.

I found him the other morning at our club-house, in St. James's Street, sitting darkling and melancholy in the corner near the window, which he usually occupies, and which by general courtesy has been long conceded to him. From the direction in which his eyes were fixedly gazing, a stranger might have imagined that he was amusing himself with the ceaseless succession of glittering equipages that were rolling along the street. No such thing. The Indian journals had arrived that very day, and they had awakened in his mind the same train of reflexions, to which I have referred already. "I told you," said he, somewhat more emphatically than usual, "what your native newspapers would do, as soon as they touched upon some real and substantial grievance; and they have found one with a vengeance. The *Chundrika* has lighted upon the foulest and most ulcerous spot in the whole system of our civil administration. The rogue has penetrated into the abuses of the Supreme Court with a perspicacity quite astonishing, considering how unintelligible the forms and jargon of English law and lawyers must be to any native, however shrewd and intelligent, and dilated upon them with great force and feeling. Yet, powerful as it is, I am sorry to say, that his delineation falls infinitely short of this enormous engine of oppression. Sir, it deals out sorrow and wretchedness, instead of law or justice." My friend was a great quoter of Milton, and, whilst he assured me that it was a tribunal that plundered widows, orphans, and children without mercy, he ejaculated, as if to make

his tirade the more impressive, that vehement declamation of the poet on the abuses of the Romish church,

Besides what the grim wolf with *privy* paw
Daily devours apace, and nothing said,
But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to *smite once and smite no more*.

"For it does its work," he continued, "*quite clean*. It picks its suitors to the bone. The law, whether Hindu, Mahomedan, or English, as it is administered in this court, is nothing better than the Upas tree, nay, it is more baleful than the imagined one. Sir, I foresaw"—(my friend, in common with other persons endued with a large and varied experience, took some credit for predicting mischiefs long after they existed),—"I foresaw all this from the first. Why, there never was a worse job than the charter, which first inflicted it upon Calcutta; and I was always grieved that Lord North, who in the main was a well-intentioned and upright statesman, should have condescended to it. But it is no easy matter to withstand the lure of patronage. In 1783, with a large majority of the inhabitants, native and European, I petitioned against it; although the evil that it worked then was comparatively small, for the settlement did not stretch far beyond the Mahratta ditch, and its whole population was not a fourth of its present amount. What do you think? The satirical dog (holding out the paragraph to me) has actually inserted the death of a person who had been a party to a suit in that court in his weekly obituary. 'Died last week, of a successful suit in the Supreme Court of Judicature, Ram Chund Roy. After years of litigation, in the case of a disputed will, he *recovered*, by a decree of the court, half a lac of rupees; and, after defraying the expenses of the lawyers, the residue, which amounted only to 100 rupees, was paid into his hands. He died of grief.'

"These native papers," my friend went on, "may hereafter loosen some of the fundamental holdings of our empire, if they have cases of this enormity to work upon. Thank heaven, however, in every other respect, our rule is essentially a blessing, and at present they seem convinced of its beneficence. But to return to the Supreme Court, here is another native journal, in which the evil is delineated in colours still stronger, and with a comment still more pointed. 'The Supreme Court,' says the editor, 'has been established upwards of fifty-six years. During that long period it has diffused poverty and want over our large city, and the majority, even of those who have succeeded in their suits, have been irretrievably ruined. That ruin results from the heavy costs incident to the cause in every stage of its progress. Moreover, the moral mischief exceeds infinitely the evil of mere loss of property. Those, who have once become parties to a suit, find time for no other occupation. All the operations of industry stop, and the wealth already acquired, instead of swelling by new augmentations, melts away, and leaves whole families desolate and famished.' He concludes his remarks—(they leave stings behind them that ought to pierce much more than skin-deep all those who have any influence over the British policy of India), with the most appalling illustration of them; and citing the case

of one Baboo Nama Churn Mullik, who was considered, he says, the first man in Calcutta for wealth and wisdom.* It is shortly, said my friend, this. Baboo Nama, besides being an opulent merchant, was well acquainted with the practice of the Supreme Court, and lived much in the society of the pundits; and if any man was competent to a legal disposition of his property, it was Baboo Nama. He devised by will, with the exception of certain sums dedicated to the performance of certain religious acts, the whole of his estate to his eight sons, two of whom he constituted his executors to superintend those religious acts, and to see that they were duly performed. This will was disputed in the Supreme Court by six of the brothers, who filed a bill against the two executors, contending that they had expended too much money on the ceremonies. At length, a decree was made confirming all the provisions of the will; and you will immediately jump into the natural inference, that all further litigation would cease. Be not, I beseech you, so hasty. The suit of the Mulliks was delayed after this decree for *many years* in the master's office. They who are acquainted with the machinery of that office, must know that this officer is in fact the real judge in the cause; for it is on his decisions mainly that the fate of the suitors hangs. If he is indolent or dilatory, every movement of the cause is suspended; and it happens, unluckily, that his profits do not depend on the speed of his progress. After the decree, the master had been ordered to send in his report without delay. But the six brothers, who disputed the sums laid out by the two executors, excepted to his report, but after a long examination of witnesses the same master reported against the executors. The two filed their exceptions, which were heard, the report was rejected, and the court ordered, that if proof could be given of the sums expended, they should be allowed. The disbursement of every rupee was actually proved before the master, but he clipped the whole down to a trifling amount. Exceptions were again made and heard, but the report was confirmed, although every pice of the sums disbursed had been proved pursuant to the directions of the court!!! Both parties appealed to England; but the documents and papers on one side did not arrive there. The native editor states some further proceedings which were had in the Supreme Court, and then exposes the delay and expense of the suit: facts that are worth volumes of declamation and invective against this abominable system of legal depredation. This suit of the Mulliks, he says, has been TWENTY-THREE YEARS in the court, and is not yet settled. The expenses cannot have been less than eighteen or nineteen lacs of rupees (£238,000)!! "And now," said the Anglo-Indian (looking earnestly at me), "what think you is the concluding comment of the editor upon this atrocious case?" Here I observed, that of course it was virulent and angry. "Virulent and angry," said he: "is that all? Could you expect any thing short of the utterance of the deepest indignation that can heave the bosom of man; the tempestuous agitations of the soul under the acutest sense of insulted nature and violated right?"—"Certainly," I replied. "It is a most aggravated case of legal injustice."

* *Asiat. Journ.*, N.S. vol. iii. p. 187.

"Why then," said my friend, "unfortunately, all that he permits himself to say is contained in this question—'what advantage is there in all this?'" "Unfortunately!" I returned, "I am glad to observe so cool and measured an animadversion."—"Do not, I beseech you," said he, "judge so lightly from appearances. From the very coolness and temperance of the remonstrance, I draw a most fearful omen. The heart is overloaded, though it vents not itself in idle bewailings; but the grievance rankles the deeper. Be assured, that it is placed to account; it forms an item in the aggregate mass of suffering, which, if the system is permitted to continue, may be too much even for the proverbial endurance of those on whom we inflict it.

"Whatever they may deem concerning our other institutions," continued my friend, "here is this branch of them, the most important of all, as it concerns our lives, our property, and the whole of our civil and social existence, which is perpetually at work in grinding down the wealth or competency of those who seek its relief; nominally erected for the dispensation of justice, but in reality dispensing injustice of the worst description: for even the rights which it pretends to establish become wrongs, when the decision is obtained at a cost so tremendous. Now, this is no ideal evil. They see around them the wretched monuments of that injustice. They cannot walk along the streets without meeting the impoverished victims of the master's office. Is it weak or visionary, then, to apprehend the natural transference of these feelings to the whole system of our ascendancy, how mildly and beneficently soever it has been hitherto exercised? In vain will you tell them, that the odious judicature under which they have groaned so long, is an excrescence quite foreign from the spirit, and at variance with the ends, of our administration. The question will immediately prompt itself—why then is it still suffered to continue? And how operose a business would it be to explain to those who reason from what they feel (a logic which it is always difficult to refute), that the court was erected by an authority superior to, and distinct from, that which they have been accustomed exclusively to recognize; that the Company (the only organ of sovereignty which exists in the contemplation of the native) have not the power either to remove or modify the nuisance. A native reasoner, I say, can hardly be expected to make these discriminations, as to the origin of the grievance, or the causes of its duration. He feels the mischief; he has clearly demonstrated it; but he finds himself fast within the horns of a dilemma, from which he cannot extricate himself. Either the court is a part of the British government of India, or not. If extrinsic to it, why permit it to exist, to impoverish and ruin us, seeing that it stands in hideous contrast to the general wisdom and equity of your government. If a part of that government, it is a deformity, which you yourselves ought to be ashamed of, or at least endeavour to rectify into a becoming harmony and proportion with the rest of your institutions: and, rely on it, it is the Company that reaps all the disgrace of it."

Although the prejudices of my excellent friend against the Supreme Court were of long standing, and perhaps not a little strengthened by the

unavoidable jealousy of the civil service to an establishment in which immense fortunes are made in a few years, and the members of which are embarking homewards with overflowing pockets long before the civilian has become so much as a senior merchant; and although I began to be convinced that he was carrying them to an undue extreme, when he could speak in commendation of the old Mayor's court, which it superseded, I could not forbear acquiescing in the general justice of his declamation. But as I thought he had diverged from the subject of the *native newspapers*, I could not help reminding him of the point from which he had set out. "I am not at all inconsistent," said he. "The Supreme Court, and its evils, form an essential part of my reasoning on that very subject; for it is quite obvious that nothing is to be apprehended from the animadversions of these journals, although circulated from the snowy mountains to Cape Comorin, unless we find substantial provender for their discontent. It is probable also, that if the history of this suit, with all the commentaries that indignation, or scorn, or compassion might suggest, had appeared in any of the English journals at Calcutta, either the Government, at the instance of the Supreme Court, or the Supreme Court by its own authority, which it is not over scrupulous in exercising, would have visited the editor with marked displeasure. But a similar interference with a native journal would come with the worst grace imaginable, and, in all probability, have the worst effect; and how absurd is it to prohibit to an English journal what you are obliged to permit to a native one?" I could not refrain from observing, that fortunately, the Supreme Court did not extend over the native population beyond the limits of the presidency.

"True," said he, "it is limited both for good and evil to the jurisdiction of Calcutta; but consider how large a portion of the wealth and intelligence of Bengal that jurisdiction embraces; and even in respect of population it is equal to many European sovereignties. Such, however, is the ubiquity of a printed journal, that the grievance inflicted at Calcutta vibrates to Benares, in the ruin and destitution perhaps of some member of a large family, or some partner of a mercantile concern whose names are familiar in every part of India. The original discontent is thus propagated over Hindustan, and the confidence of the whole empire may be shaken in a government by which they may, erroneously indeed, but not unnaturally, suppose the obnoxious system to be upheld and cherished. Yet I perceive that with regard to expense" (he seemed half-pleased as he made the observation), "the Supreme Court inflicts its justice with the same impartial measure upon its European as on its native suitors." Here he pointed out a report, in the Calcutta *John Bull*, of the proceedings for a libel, instituted by Dr. Bryce against one of the editors of a Bengal journal. Nothing could have come more opportunely to the confirmation of his prejudices on this subject (if they deserve to be called prejudices), nothing more calculated to excite an additional quantity of his honest bile against the machinery of that tribunal. It was simply this:—an action had been brought by this gentleman (a clergyman) for damages as a compensation for the injury he had sustained from that libel. He obtained a verdict of

800 rupees damages. Such however, and so operose, were the proceedings, such the pleas, the demurrers, the subsequent taxation of costs by the master, that the final decision of the court, which had awarded him those damages, inflicted upon him the successful plaintiff, an amount of costs considerably outweighing the compensation that had been awarded him. "Here," said my friend, as he put the report into my hands; "cast your eyes over the opinions of the judges. The very hair of a lawyer trained to the practice of Westminster Hall would stand an end for the rest of his natural life after he had read them. It is an inexplicable enigma what it was they intended to say, and no *Œdipus* can resolve it. What they said borders on the extreme point of absurdity. It seems that one of the counsel was so forcibly struck with the incoherence and inconsistency of the Chief Justice, as to have thus expressed himself, in reply to one of his lordship's opinions. "My lord, on the 16th November 1829, your lordship said very differently." To this the Chief Justice replied, "I will not allow counsel to bring forward from newspapers or from his own notes statements that differ from what is in the recollection of the judge, and which do not appear in *his* notes." It is pretty clear, therefore, that on these terms he can never be convicted either of being inconsistent or absurd. For the inconsistency and absurdity must appear from his own notes!

These enormous expenses, it is said, arose from a number of pleas pleaded by the defendant. That is no excuse, for the court ought to have struck them off the record. Well: to these pleas there were demurrers. The question of costs, however, was referred to the master, who thought the easiest mode of solving the difficulty, was to transfer the items from the defendant's bill of costs to the plaintiff's. The reference itself was irregular as well as oppressive; the question ought to have been decided by the court. The costs of the reference, a thing never heard of after a *nisi prius* verdict, came out of the successful plaintiff's pocket, and those costs amounted to 10,000 rupees, when the damages recovered were only 800. Not to dilate superfluously on this singular procedure, he, the victorious plaintiff, the recompensed plaintiff, had to pay in sterling money £638 more than the defeated unsuccessful defendant. "Most insane wert thou, oh Reverend Dr. Bryce," exclaimed the Anglo-Indian, "not to have submitted in silence to the wounds inflicted on thy character. Thou mightest then have escaped the master's office—that Serbonian bog where so many suitors have sunk—that gulph of rupees and gold mohurs, from which the unhappy litigant is day after day bandied to the court, and again from the court to the master's office, "dragging," if I may so profane the words of the poet, "at each remove a lengthening chain" of expense and vexation.

He continued. "Yes; I have for years watched this Supreme Court, from its first establishment in 1781 to the day of my departure from India, and I have traced the original sin that has entailed all this world of woe upon those who in an evil hour are induced to have recourse to it. The charter by which it sat was unhappily so framed as to erect a judicature, especially on its equitable side, which should be as precise a fac-simile of the English courts, with all their technical complexities, as possible. Even

then the vices of the English Court of Chancery were of an adult growth, and they were transplanted in all their vigour and luxuriance to Calcutta. The table of costs was framed on the principle and practice of Westminster Hall, but in a tenfold proportion of expense. Hence bills, answers, exceptions, paper-books, the master's office, the examiner's office, enormous fees to counsel, an almost indefinite license of plunder to the attornies, and the vast swarm of minor evils which disturb the fountains of equity. This I consider the master-vice of the system—the introduction of the artificial rules of English law, and of the numberless fictions of that law, with all its disgusting verbosity, and the whole mass of its abuses, which, with us, has been the growth of ages, and are attributable, in a great measure, to the efforts made, from time to time, to force into a reluctant amalgamation the usages and maxims of rude periods with the modes of thinking that belong to more improved ones. For what can equal the absurdity of introducing that obsolete, worm-eaten practice into a new judicature, intended for a people who had never before heard the barbarous gabble of pleas, demurrers, replications, rejoinders, and rebutters, and who required only that cheap and prompt justice which does not convert, like the Supreme Court, its suitors into its victims. However, when it was once determined to send out English law, English lawyers of course followed with it; and the pure streams of justice have thus been converted into a putrid ditch, in which alligators of the most voracious kind knot and engender."

Here I appealed to the candour of my Indian Mentor, and hoped to moderate the over-heated temperament of his strictures, by reminding him of the English judges who had, from time to time, adorned the Calcutta bench; but I found that I had again touched the wrong chord. "I am not disposed," he answered, "to join in your panegyric (generally speaking) of the men who have been selected for judges in India. Now and then indeed, but *longo intervallo*, men of great accomplishments, and strongly disposed to resist the abuses and diminish the expenses of the court, have appeared there. But the rest—I allow of course large and liberal exceptions—the rest, who have they been? Men for the most part trained to the narrow technicalities of the special pleader's desk, but proverbially ignorant both of the Hindu and the Mahommedan law, which they were sent out to administer, and therefore obliged to lean on the mercenary dicta of the court pundits, through the medium of a language, in which, with the brilliant exception of Sir William Jones, they were all equally uninstructed. Speaking however generally, they have been legal monks, who had never peeped at mankind but through the murky windows of their chambers in the Temple; or, on the other hand, men of indolent, gentlemanly habits, who took every thing very quietly, and thought the Supreme Court went on very well, so long as they could enjoy the guttural music of their hoo-kahs, or play their rubber for gold mohurs in the evening." I was unwilling to interrupt my worthy friend's diatribe, yet I thought that he overlooked some very distinguished exceptions. "No doubt," he replied, as if he saw what I was objecting to, "many of them were well-intentioned men, but either unwilling or unable to stem the torrent of its abuses, but in private

life they were seldom gentlemen, and but little respected. Sir William Jones indeed, Sir William Chambers, and, at a later period, Sir John Roysds, were perfect English gentlemen, and universally beloved; and in the time of the former judge (Sir William Jones), the attornies and officers of the court were satisfied with a more moderate table of fees than have since sprung up; but Sir William lamented with great feeling the enormous expense incurred by the suitors, and its diminution was one of the amiable projects which were intercepted by his untimely death. I lived with him on terms of friendship. He was a good lawyer, but on a comprehensive scale; conversant only with the subtleties of law, as far as they were auxiliary to a correct administration of justice, but despising them when they were employed to delay or defeat it. He had educated himself to his judicial duty by making himself familiar with the codes of civilized nations, and especially with civil law, the great fountain of European jurisprudence; nor was he unread in the sound constitutional law of his own country. He was, therefore, enabled to ascend to those principles of natural justice, which are anterior to all municipal law, and are always the safest interpreters when municipal law is silent or perplexed. It was through this course of study, that he had taught himself to discern the true genius and spirit of the Hindu law, which, rightly interpreted, he considered to abound in maxims of the most enlightened equity. Under this conviction, he mastered the Sanscrit, and translated the laws of Menu into his tongue; a work of unspeakable advantage to India. Of social life, he was the delight and the pride, though he had a few ridiculous eccentricities, which contributed sometimes to the good-natured amusement of the settlement. Among these, my friend told me, was his ambition to be considered a remarkably fine dancer; and he thought it not inconsistent with his judicial dignity to figure now then at a ball; on which occasions he never failed telling his partner, that in his younger days he had been a favourite pupil of Gallini's, who, at that time, was esteemed the best teacher of that accomplishment in Europe.

"But with regard to many other judges (for their succession has been very rapid) the less," said my Anglo-Indian, "that is said of them the better. They are quite forgotten, and their memories are not worth reviving. You well know, however, how soon after the establishment of their court they exhibited those unseemly graspings after an extension of jurisdiction, which brought on so many conflicts with the government of Mr. Hastings, and heaped upon the head of that excellent man and upright statesman so much unmerited obloquy and persecution. Those who followed were not much better. Their knowledge of law was chiefly confined to English books of practice, and the evils of protracted delay and immense expense under their hands almost amounted, as it does at present, to a denial of justice. It is, however, only due to the name of Sir John Anstruther to say,—though he was by no means a great lawyer,* in the Westminster-Hall meaning of the phrase, and was rude and insolent in his bearing towards the bar and the attornies,—that he felt strongly the

* The current epigram of Westminster Hall upon Sir John shews at least in how little estimation he was held by his profession:

Why is Anstruther Necessity's brother?

Necessity has no law, no more has Anstruther.

abuses of the court, and did all he could to restrain them. He was, however, but ill seconded by his coadjutors. Sir John Royds, who sat on the bench with him, and was a complete gentleman of the old school, had some weaknesses of character which made him shrink back even from a duty, when it was of an invidious nature, and his other colleague was the mere special pleader—the *auceps formularum cantor*, who thought only of pleas, demurrers, and saving money: in this last respect exhibiting a striking contrast to both the others, who were hospitable and generous to an extreme. Anstruther became unpopular with the profession, because he used to hear causes, which were not worth the expense of the Supreme Court, in a sort of private cutcherry at his own house; but they were chiefly petty matters of litigation, which, if an attorney had got hold of, would have ruined both parties. Now, there were most scandalous practices in the Mayor's Court, which I am old enough to remember; yet, upon the whole, the suitors found substantial justice. The bench consisted of some very intelligent and upright magistrates, and, notwithstanding some suspicions were afloat as to their having been bribed in one or two cases involving a large amount of property, they were suspicions which fell only on one or two, and were, I am inclined to believe, quite groundless. 'The practisers there were men of good common wholesale sense: no great lawyers, but for that reason not very adroit in the quirks and quibbles of the profession.'

I must again protest against the conclusion likely to be drawn by some of my readers, that, in detailing these conversations, I am identifying the opinions of this excellent old gentleman with my own. On the contrary, I think that his pictures are frequently overcharged, too much shadowed with the dark Rembrandt hue, in which he has accustomed himself to contemplate that which is bad, to exhibit with sufficient effect those streaks of good, which a more unprejudiced investigation would discover in every institution devised for a beneficial purpose. He was in all probability deeply impregnated with that exclusive corporation spirit, which in different proportions characterizes the civil service of India; for it is notorious that, from the first to the last, the little community appended to the Supreme Court has been considered an heterogeneous infusion into the English society of the presidencies. They never mixed cordially together. The sudden affluence of these legal adventurers, and their immense emoluments, have never been subjects of very complacent contemplation out of the professional circle; and I have often heard my friend vent his disgust at the wives and daughters of the lawyers, and tell amusing anecdotes of the whole settlement being set together by the ears, when those amiable creatures advanced their foolish pretensions to precedence. In short, it was an ancient grudge, and he had imbibed it in all its bitterness; for during his long residence in India, as he told me, he had made it the rule of his life, "to shun all Calcutta lawyers and their women," with one exception only. I was of course anxious to know who it was that was honoured with such a reservation. "It was Bobus Smith," he said; the only barrister he ever recollected there who was at once a man of genius, literature, and law. As for the rest, he could not call to mind a single individual of the bar, who

had so much as common talent, unless a certain degree and kind of talent must be presumed from the great fortunes they carried home with them. Allowing, however, the weight which these prejudices must have had in his estimates, it would be irrational to deny the almost entire want of adaptation in the Supreme Court to the habits and usages of the native population. If it must remain, it is a luxury fitted only for the English. The technical complication of its procedure; the dilatoriness of its adjudications on the equity side, that part of its jurisdiction to which questions of stupendous magnitude respecting the disposition of property are always referred; the large sums extorted from the suitors in the shape of fees to the officers, and costs to the attornies, not to omit the extravagant remuneration of the counsel; are manifest evils, and would be hideous deformities in any system of judicature; but the evil becomes aggravated tenfold, and the deformity still more heightened, in a judicature intended for a people who have been taught only to venerate law when it is simple in its forms and prompt in its decisions. The policy of that institution is on other grounds more than doubtful.

For surely the genius of confusion himself must have presided over the counsels of the statesmen, who projected the King's Supreme Court of Judicature for India. Two authorities co-existing and independent were thus erected, as if those notable projectors had made trial of their skill merely to frame a political problem to perplex and astonish. These two authorities acting harmoniously together, proceeding in the same course towards the same beneficent end, for which both were instituted, would have been a problem still more puzzling, by which reason would be set at nought and experience rendered ridiculous. The world has not yet seen, the world will never see, two elements so repugnant in their natures, assimilated in their operations. Strife is the law and condition of their mutual existence; collision is their necessary and inherent tendency, their sure and inevitable result. Was it long before the tendency and the result began to display themselves? Every body acquainted with the history of British India, has heard of the enormous strides of jurisdiction made by Sir Elijah Impey, and his passive and stupid colleagues, in 1782. It was but the other day (not to mention innumerable intervening instances) that the King's court at Bombay made their very modest attempt to bring all the late Peishwa's territories within the ring-fence of its jurisdiction. The battle was as fairly fought out, as with the evident odds in point of physical strength, it could be; but it was fought. The court demanded obedience to its writ; the government, exacted obedience to its power. The "two authorities were up." What dissensions arose between the court at Madras and the local government, in the time of Lord Powis, respecting the immunity of the Nabob of Arcot from the King's process! Those bickerings have broken out in repeated fits subsequently. But one of the collisions of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, though of a very recent date, has attracted little attention; yet it was one only of those innumerable cases in which that court have exercised their *summum jus*, so as to make it

the *summa injuria* to the natives; and it involved a most indecent conflict with the Zillah court, a conflict which, in respect of principle, is a conflict with the government.

The house of M*** and Co. in Calcutta had advanced considerable sums to a mercantile house established at Furruckabad in the Western provinces under the name of Mercer and Co. These men, by means of the capital with which they were thus assisted, obtained an immense credit, and under the superintendence of different members of their firm, set up distinct branches of it at Allyghur and Calcutta. Their affairs went on well for some time. As to their real solidity, it was a fact that lay snugly in the conusance of those who had helped them to build up their credit. Such, however, was the general confidence reposed in them, that numbers of persons in the army, as well as in the civil service, and natives of all descriptions, had made them their bankers to a very large amount. In the midst of this confidence, when no one, however suspicious, so much as dreamt of any thing injurious to their commercial reputation, the partners retired to the Danish settlement of Serampore, and M*** and Co., who held a bond and judgment-security against them, entered up that judgment in the Supreme Court, and seized all their available property at Calcutta, under a writ of execution. Things of this kind attract but little attention at Calcutta, where they are by no means unfrequent. But the scramble up the country was yet to commence. Thither therefore special bailiffs were despatched in all directions, to seize the property of the unfortunate firm wherever it was to be found. Nothing can exceed the consternation of everybody, when the alarming intelligence of the failure arrived, with the still more alarming news that a single creditor at Calcutta, by virtue of a *feri facias*, was helping himself to the whole of that property, which it was thought, according to the most obvious maxims of equity, ought to be divided amongst the general body of the sufferers. At Furruckabad, the principal merchants and soucars thronged about the office of the judge and magistrate of the district, imploring him to place the seal of his court, by way of protection, on the factories, indigo, and other property of the firm. Petitions alleging the fact of the debts, and the failure of the parties, were instantly given in, and orders were issued in consequence to place the seal of the court on the property, the magistrate making at the same time a report to government and to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlet of what had been done, and requesting their directions. The bailiff in the mean time was not idle. He proceeded to the factory, and by virtue of the writ in his pocket, took possession of all he could find. But the seizure was in the teeth of all the forms of the zillah court. No seals had been fixed—no security given for the revenue accruing from the demesne: a condition, without which, according to the regulation, no possessory right can be acquired. Then came the struggle—*plusquam civilia bella*—between the judge and the bailiff; the judge avowing that the property should not be touched; the bailiff threatening him with attachments, and I know not what vengeance, from the court. Seeing the determination of the judge to be fixed, the bailiff betook himself

to other districts, the magistrates of which were more obeisant to the Supreme Court, and every where but in Furruckabad the property fell into his hands.

The utmost exertions were made to obtain from the Sudder Adawlet an order directing the judge at Furruckabad to release all that he had attached, amongst which were several indigo-boats belonging to the firm. The zillah court was in consequence ordered to abandon its process, and to give up every thing to M*** and Co. of Calcutta, on the alleged ground of the natives having only sent in petitions, instead of filing regular suits, which the time (it was Saturday, and no business is transacted by the zillah court on Sundays) would not permit. Thus, by a mere piece of paper, sealed by the Supreme Court, a vast amount of property, at the distance of eight hundred miles from Calcutta, upon which, by the regulations of the Company, the natives had a regular lien, and landed property of considerable extent, which, by the express words of the same regulations, no European could hold in any of the Company's districts, were transferred to the same house. The judge's office teemed with remonstrances, and the law he had sworn to administer seemed to him so imperative in favour of the remonstrants and the general exasperation began to diffuse itself so widely, that he again proceeded to the factories, and having personally ascertained that the sheriff's seal had not been affixed on any part of the property, he again fixed his own. Again, orders were issued to the judge by the Sudder Adawlet, no doubt from an unwillingness to bring matters into issue with the Supreme Court, requiring him to take off his second attachment, and *the government authorized the magistrate to apply for a military force from Cawnpore*, in order to put three merchants, who by law could not own a foot of land, in possession of some of the largest estates in those provinces, in direct opposition to the regulations, to which the natives look for the secure enjoyment of their rights. What were the feelings of those poor people whilst these transactions were going on? Certainly not such as were likely to strengthen their allegiance, and confirm their confidence in the benevolence and equity of the British government. The credit of British merchants through the country has received its death-blow, and the deepest curses on the Supreme Court are at this moment murmuring in every mouth and rankling in every bosom. "Justice is asleep," they exclaim, "when natives appeal to her. Her eyes are always open when she is addressed by Europeans."

I have before observed the inevitable tendency to collision with the government inherent in the Supreme Court. The only mode of avoiding that collision is by concession on one side or the other, or by mutual compromise. But are not these greater evils than the conflict? In that case, we all know the issue. Government must prevail; and if it has acted with a sound discretion, its measures will receive the sanction of the home authorities. But a compromise is a *mutual* dereliction of duty; and one concession only prepares the way for another, establishing a dangerous precedent, of which it will not be long before the party, to whom it has been made, will take a sinister advantage. In the affair of the mercantile

house at Calcutta, the government had obviously nothing to do. The zillah judge had been sworn to execute the law of the zillah court—the judges of the Supreme Court to execute theirs; and the error of the interference was aggravated infinitely by calling in an armed force to the aid of a civil process. What is the consequence? In the minds of the sufferers, the Company's government has ceased to be a protecting and paternal government. It is associated in their feelings with tyranny and unjust force, as having taken part with the wrong-doer, and being an accessary after the fact in the depredations committed upon them by European adventurers. This may be, and undoubtedly is, a distorted and exaggerated perception of the grievance: but they are not likely to take a correcter estimate, whilst they are smarting under their losses, and feel that they are reduced to penury and despair by their confidence in the good faith of British merchants. It is therefore by far a worse case than that which furnished my worthy friend with so exuberant a theme of invective; for here the desolating influences of the Supreme Court were not limited within its assigned jurisdiction, but extended to remote provinces, and smote a number of their most peaceful and industrious inhabitants: for those who were thus made its victims had never invoked its aid, and perhaps would never have heard of its existence, but for this melancholy visitation.

As to the expediency of permitting the circulation of the native printed journals, which appear to have stirred up such "supernatural solicitings" in the breast of our old Indian, they who meditate attentively the tenure of our Eastern dominions,—a tenure which considered as the mere creation of power is of light and gossamery texture, but as it is seated in opinion and based in moral strength mighty and adamant,—it is a question that is not to be lightly examined, or hastily decided. Armed with cases like these, they could not fail of being dangerous. Such oppressions, without the help of rhetorical artifice, must, in their most naked and simple statement, goad the feelings of man, to whatever clime he belongs, into something much beyond the mere impatience of our yoke. It is impossible to say what maddening effects they might not produce, in the hyperbolical and passionate language of complaint peculiar to Oriental countries. Besides, the privilege of an unrestricted press presents a most striking contrast to the spirit and genius of our Indian constitution. It is grudgingly and on hard conditions* only, accorded to our English subjects, to whom freedom of discussion is almost as necessary as the food that sustains them; and no one can pretend that the government, to which the natives of India are subjected, is the polity of a free state towards free citizens. And what an obvious absurdity it would be, to permit to natives a license which you withhold from Europeans! Yet I do not participate in all the alarms of my friend, who has suffered himself, by a strange process of his understanding, to suppose that such a political and social system as ours can

* If any one be disposed to doubt this proposition, let him cast his eye over the Madras journals, and he will see the extent to which the censor is every day carrying his abscissions. These are sometimes capriciously, and even absurdly made. Formerly the secretary of the government exercised that office. He happened to be a distant relation of the late Lord Melville. When the reports of his Lordship's impeachment arrived in the English newspapers, they were of course copied into the Madras papers, but were all struck out by a stroke of the secretary's pen.

remain for ever in the same position. In every colony, and our establishment in Hindostan partakes of the nature, though it is not designated by the name, of a colony, the manners and usages of the colonized people will insensibly glide into something like an imitation of those by whom they are colonized; and Tacitus tells us that it is the surest means by which a people can be retained under dominion. The inflexibility of Hindu customs in some degree weakens the force of the aphorism; but they are characteristically a gossiping nation, and, what is the news? (τι καινῶν) agitates their curiosity as sensitively as it did that of the lively and inquisitive Athenians. Exercised within modest limits, I do not apprehend with him that the native press will turn India topsey-turvy; with this solemn premonition, however, that we do not by our wanton and impertinent interference with their religious ceremonies, shocking as they may be to our moral tastes or our religious opinions, fill the columns of their journals with vindications which we have no right to provoke, and prematurely call upon them to stand on the defensive in support of usages which their law has consecrated, by needlessly bringing them into controversy or contempt.

RESCUE OF A LINGAYET WIDOW FROM INHUMATION.

MR. T. H. BABER has favoured us with the official documents respecting a successful effort, made by Hindus, under his directions (when principal collector of Dharwar, in 1826), to save a Lingayet widow, at Arilecutty, in the Hoobly talook, from burying herself alive with the corpse of her deceased husband. The Mamlutdars of that and an adjoining talook, with the Brahmin zilladars, went to the widow, with a message and instructions from Mr. Baber, and found her beside the corpse of her husband, which had been bathed, dressed, and decorated with a wreath of beads and flowers about the neck; the ashes of cow-dung had been applied to the forehead; perfumes were burning, and all other ceremonies completed. The widow, who was about forty-five, had also bathed, and was dressed in a new *sādy* (cloth); she had betel-nut, rice, and fruits, wrapped in a cloth, and suspended to her waist. A grave (*sāmādy*) was prepared large enough for both bodies, with the name of the man inscribed round it. From 5,000 to 7,000 persons were assembled. When the officers first attempted to dissuade the woman from her purpose, she was obdurate, declaring that, if she was prevented, she would destroy herself by other means. She said she had no child, and had promised her husband, when he was dying, that she would follow him; adding, she was certain of securing thereby the possession of her husband, and of continuing his wife in the next world. The officers then applied to the *jungums*, or priests of the Lingayet caste, who told the widow that if she performed *pooja* twice a day to the linga which she had received from her gooroo, and prayed from her heart, that her husband might be admitted to *moksham* (bliss), and that she might be re-united to him, her petition would be granted. The widow thereupon renounced her determination, and cheerfully consented to substitute a life of devotion.

THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

THERE is a very important question, connected with the extension of the British settlements in Australasia, which cannot be too soon or too urgently pressed upon the serious consideration of the Legislature of the mother country, namely, what is to be the fate of the aboriginal population of that immense territory? No systematic attempt has yet been made to civilize the tribes we are in contact with; the idea of English settlers blending and amalgamating with *blacks*, is utterly abhorrent to European notions, and an opinion is fast gaining ground, and may be regarded as pretty well established upon the spot, that the natives of Australasia are incapable of civilization. The practical result of this opinion must be, that the whole system of our relations with the aboriginal tribes will be regulated by principles analogous to those which are applied to a country, selected for colonization, which is occupied by animals *feræ naturæ*. If they are harmless, they are allowed to perish slowly by the progressive diminution of the means of subsistence; if they are savage, they are exterminated. Both these modes of proceeding appear to be commencing at least, if they are not in actual operation, in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively. In the former, the natives are being gradually forced further into the interior, in some cases, perhaps, urged upon hostile tribes, and consequently provoked to mutual slaughter; in the latter, the settlers are at open war with the Tasmanian blacks, who are of a more resolute character than those of Australia, but who must in process of time sink beneath the superior power and address of the invaders of their country.

Assuming that Providence has thought fit to create a portion of the human race, with so slender a furniture of the reasoning faculties, that the individuals are utterly incapable of ascending much above the standard of brutish instinct; and assuming also that a civilized nation has a right to invade and wrest from them the soil assigned for their support and subsistence, neither of which propositions is demonstrable, there is a question yet unsolved, the answer to which ought to form the major proposition in the argument, namely, do the aborigines of Australasia belong to this degraded class? Hitherto the popular notions of the intellectual character of the blacks of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land have been chiefly derived from the reports of settlers, the majority of whom are by no means competent to form an accurate or unbiassed opinion of the character of these poor creatures.

It was once the fashion to consider the African race as labouring under this curse of incapacity; and the consequences of that notion, co-operating with a sordid thirst of commercial gain, were the slave-trade, and negro slavery in America and the West-Indies. At the present day, notwithstanding the resolute stand made by certain physiologists, the African character and understanding are triumphantly redeemed from the stigma under which they laboured. One, we may say *both*, of the unhappy consequences of the mistake, however, still exist. Let us take a lesson of caution,

therefore, from the past, and not be too ready to adopt, for our own convenience, a theory which may produce even worse results.

We observed that no systematic efforts have been made to civilize the natives of Australasia. But the account stands less favourably for us: our intercourse with them, though it has imparted no good to the natives, has entailed on them much evil. Mr. Commissioner Bigge lamented, in his official report, the mischiefs which the profligate example and tuition of Europeans had inflicted upon the Australian people and those of Polynesia; and very recently, we have been told the same melancholy truth, in more affecting language, by Archdeacon Broughton, in his primary visitation-charge to the clergy of Van Diemen's Land:

It is an awful, it is even an appalling consideration, that after an intercourse of nearly half a century with a Christian people, these hapless human beings continue to this day in their original benighted and degraded state. I may even proceed farther; so far as to express my fears that our settlement in their country has even deteriorated a condition of existence, than which, before our interference, nothing more miserable could easily be conceived. While, as the contagion of European intercourse has extended itself among them, they gradually lose the better properties of their own character, they appear, in exchange, to acquire none but the most objectionable and degrading of ours. The most revolting spectacle, which presents itself to a stranger newly arriving on these shores, is the sight of their natural occupants reduced to a state of worse than barbarian wildness, by that fondness for intoxicating liquors which they imbibed from our example; and in reckless addiction to which they are still encouraged, by many whose superiority in knowledge ought to have been directed to some less unchristian purpose.

The sentiments of the settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, respecting the aborigines, may be collected from the hostile tone in which they are almost invariably mentioned. Mr. Oxley speaks of the "ferocious treachery" of the mild Australians. A year or two back, the Sydney newspapers hinted at a design to *poison* the natives in the vicinity of Hunter's River, as "one mode of destruction," on account of their having become "extremely troublesome" to the settlers, and stated that *corrosive sublimate* had, in several instances, been prepared for them. In Van Diemen's Land the natives seem to be regarded as out of the pale of legal protection. The *Colonial Times*, of July 6, 1827, says, "the people over the second western tier have killed an *immense quantity* of the blacks this last week; they were surrounded whilst sitting round their fires, when the soldiers and others fired at them when about thirty yards distant." Martial law has recently been proclaimed against them by the local government. But the most striking indication of the feeling of the colonists towards the "blacks" was displayed by the mode in which a learned counsel (Dr. Wardell) defended an Englishman charged with the wilful murder of a native.* He argued, upon the authority of Lord Bacon, Puffendorff, and Barbeyrac, that savages, who fed upon human flesh (as the native in question was assumed to have done) were proscribed by the law of nature, and, therefore, to slay them was no offence!

* See *Asiat. Jour.* vol. xxi. p. 617*.

It is important as well as consolatory to find a well-informed witness occasionally lifting up his voice on behalf of these children of nature, and giving testimony in favour of their aptitude to be civilized: transferring, in short, the reproach of their unimproved condition from them to us. Amongst this scanty number is Mr. Robert Dawson, late chief agent of the Australian Agricultural Company, whose work,* though it is replete with local information, and abounds in useful suggestions to the emigrant, has recommended itself specially to our notice by the manner in which the writer has spoken of the natives of Australia, respecting whom, he says, "no person, perhaps, ever had so favourable an opportunity as myself for making experiments upon them, or of accurately learning their real characters."

This gentleman went out to New South Wales, as chief agent of the Australian Company, in 1825, and located the little colony he took with him at Port Stephens, where he remained for three years, constantly in contact with the natives, being a kind of petty governor of the station, and travelling over, as he states, a very considerable portion of the located as well as the unlocated parts of the colony. He says,

It has been the fate of some to encounter savage tribes, and to find amongst them only a barbarous ferocity; it has been my happier lot to meet a generous confidence in my unenlightened brethren of the south, who, though born and nurtured in the darkest ignorance, and possessing little in common with civilized man, have yet shown that germ of good within which marks them as the children of one common parent. The condition, however, of these poor aborigines, and the ignorance which has hitherto prevailed upon the subject, have unhappily excited little or no interest concerning them in the minds of persons intending to emigrate as agriculturists to New South Wales. Their first step is to procure an introduction to some individual who has been in the colony, and although he may have been a resident only in Sydney, and therefore wholly unacquainted with the agricultural capacities of the settlement, and the habits of the aborigines in their native state, still the mere fact of his having been in New South Wales is deemed sufficient to stamp his information with an authority to be relied upon, while the corrupted and degraded remnant of the native tribe, which prowls about the streets of Sydney, is shown up as the rag-end of humanity, and represented as a sample of the whole. Nothing is generally more fallacious, for (without imputing any wish to mislead) not one person in a hundred of those who return to this country know much, if any thing, of the real state of the case in either respect.

Mr. Dawson seems to think that all the tribes of Australia, within a reasonable distance, at least, are the same people, though they differ a little in language and customs. It was formerly supposed that the natives to the west of the Blue Mountain range were a different race from those near the coast; but he ascertained, by personal communication with natives from beyond the Blue Mountains, that they are evidently of the same origin as the others, though their languages materially differ. Another fact is very

* The present State of Australia; a Description of the Country, its Advantages, and Prospects, with Reference to Emigration; and a particular Account of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the Aboriginal Inhabitants. By ROBERT DAWSON, Esq., late Agent of the Australian Agricultural Company. London, 1830. Smith, Elder, and Co.

important. Mr. Dawson could find no evidence whatever of cannibalism amongst any of the tribes. The charge is often made, not only by Europeans, but by natives against tribes with whom they are at enmity, "knowing that they cannot, in any way, so much degrade their enemies in the eyes of white people as by calling them cannibals." Whenever he had the means of inquiring into the charge, he discovered it to be groundless; and, in one case, where he investigated officially a statement of this kind, which had been reported to Sydney, he found that it was "a tale fabricated solely to excite a prejudice against the natives."

Of government there seems to be no vestige amongst this rude people; not even chieftainship, which, though supposed to be found, Mr. Dawson asserts does not exist amongst the tribes he was acquainted with. Each tribe is divided into independent families, which acknowledge no chief, and which inhabit a district in common. The families belonging to a tribe meet together at festivals, or to consult upon important matters; "but although they have a community of interests at such meeting, still each family has its own fire and provides its own subsistence; except in a general kangaroo-hunt, where the game is impounded and taken in large quantities, when it is fairly divided." This want of government is amply compensated by parental influence, which has introduced a kind of patriarchal rule amongst them. "The parents," says our author, "retain, as long as they live, an influence over their children, whether married or not. As long as the sons remain unmarried, they form a part of the family, and in the event of the father's decease, the mother still retains her place and influence. If her children should all marry during her widowhood, she dwells with one of them, and appears much attached to her grandchildren." The fondness of the natives for their children is so great, that they will labour to serve them even when they are old enough to assist their parents. On the other hand, native men will manifest their regard and duty towards their mothers, by making the most painful sacrifices to please them, and by sharing with them the food and gifts they obtain. "I have seen this son," says Mr. Dawson, referring to a native man at Port Stephens, "when he was very hungry, receive boiled Indian corn after his work, and carry the whole of it for several miles to divide with his mother."

The religion of these people admits of as summary a treatment as their theory of government. They have scarcely any notion of immaterial beings; none of a future state. They firmly believe that their dead friends go to another country, are turned into white men, and return to their former country again. This crude doctrine of Metempsychosis is so strongly impressed upon their minds, that when they discover any likeness between a white man and one of their deceased friends, they identify them instantly: in their jargon, they say, "Dat black pellow (fellow) good while ago, jump up (rise again) white pellow, den come back again." Mr. Dawson endeavoured to ascertain whether they had any notion of the influence which thus transformed them, but could obtain no further information than that it was managed through the intervention of *Coen*, or *Debble-debble* as he is more familiarly named, a malevolent being, who causes thunder, and inunda-

tions, and diseases, and sometimes runs away with "black pellow" into the bush. All they could tell about this Coen was that he was in form like a black man, and delighted in tormenting and terrifying "black pellow." Of the existence of a good being they distinctly disclaimed any knowledge. Mr. Dawson relates an incident (p. 163) whereby he endeavoured to demonstrate the fallacy of their belief in this *Debble-debble*, and not altogether without success.

When relations die, the survivors evince their sorrow and respect by plastering their heads and faces with pipe-clay, which remains till it falls off of itself: the *gins* (women) also burn the front of the thigh severely, which lames them for a considerable time. The funeral takes place secretly. They make the grave, where they can, in a soft, sandy soil, which they dig with their hands to a considerable depth, always selecting the nearest possible spot to the birth-place of the deceased. No white man is ever allowed to be present at the interment of a native, or even to know the spot where the body is buried. If the deceased had sons, the eldest changes his name. They never mention the name of their deceased friends, and when they are alluded to, it is always in a tone indicative of sorrow. The grief of a native woman for her son, a black man, who was shot by an English constable, "either accidentally or by design," is described by Mr. Dawson in terms, which exhibit the social affection of these people in the most amiable light. She was inconsolable; the mourning suit of pipe-clay was a mere outward symbol of customary sorrow; for she had "that within which passed shew." Before the catastrophe, she was a remarkably fine woman, tall and athletic. Soon afterwards, Mr. Dawson beheld her, "a truly wretched and forlorn spectacle, apparently wasted down by watchfulness and sorrow. As soon as she saw me, she held up her hands (the sign of grief), with her body half bent forward, and wept till the tears overflowed her whitened cheeks in streams of unaffected grief. She left me to join a group of women around a fire a short distance off; I watched her unperceived, and saw her sitting, leaning with her cheek upon her hand, apparently in silent sorrow."

Theft is commonly a vice inherent in savages. Mr. Dawson says, "I never knew a single instance of want of fidelity and honesty in the natives, when confidence had once been placed in them; but if no trust was put in them, they would sometimes pilfer." The exception is highly complimentary to their intellectual, and, we may add, their moral character. He gives some very remarkable examples of the sturdy, inflexible integrity and veracity of natives when their *honour* was trusted.

Another trait almost inseparable from the savage character is indelicacy in what regards the intercourse of the sexes. Mr. Dawson says, "the sexes are modest in an extraordinary degree in their deportment towards each other;" and he remarked instances of delicacy in the women which betokened almost a state of refinement.

Of the gratitude of these poor people, and their extreme sensibility to kindness, Mr. Dawson makes repeated mention. One anecdote is worth relating. In journeying overland from Sydney to Port Stephens, he discovered a native and his gin lying before a fire in the forest. The female

was ill, writhing under acute pain in the abdomen. The husband evinced much concern, and even tenderness towards her. The native men, it appears, are far less inattentive to their women than is pretended. "During the paroxysms of pain," Mr. Dawson says, "I saw the husband take her up in his arms several times, and change her position, and upon one occasion, he placed her across his lap, with his eyes turned towards me, strongly expressive of his concern for her." She was relieved by medicine, and Mr. Dawson quitted them. Fifteen months afterwards he fell in with a tribe of natives sitting round a fire; when a man and woman came up to him and reminded him of the circumstance, the woman exclaiming "murry tick (very sick) in bush good while ago." Both evinced great pleasure at the meeting; Mr. Dawson's name was sent through the camp; the people pressed round him, and he says, "this meeting was to my mind one of the most gratifying incidents which had occurred to me during my intercourse with the poor natives."

He has adduced an instance of placability in a native which is strongly contrasted with the vindictive temper of a *soi-disant* Christian. He gives it "as a practical contradiction to the assertion frequently made, that the natives of New South Wales are not above the level of brutes:"

On the occasion I allude to, Bungaree came to me in a state of extreme anger and agitation, to complain that a white man had struck him because he would not consent to carry some burden for him on his head. I immediately confronted the accuser and the accused. Bungaree in the first instance was violent, making use of the low slang language of abuse which the natives unfortunately learn from the convicts, with whom they are always intimate. The man, who was an emancipist, did not deny the charge, but said that the master with whom he had formerly lived would not have cared if he had killed a dozen of such useless vermin. Upon hearing this unwarrantable line of defence, I threatened to commit him for the assault, or to turn him from the establishment. Perceiving my indignation at his barbarous language, he soon became, or at any rate appeared, humbled, when Bungaree whispered to me, "Bael hurt it, massa; only blow it up dat no pight me 'gain." I then dismissed the man with a suitable admonition, informing him that he owed his further employment on the establishment to Bungaree's wish that no further notice should be taken of the offence. The man immediately walked off, and I thought, as well as Bungaree, that he was sorry for what had occurred. Bungaree followed him, and called out, "Tom, Tom, chake hand!" Tom would not however turn his head. Bungaree still followed him, and actually pulled his arm from his side and shook his hand in the true spirit of forgiveness, while the fellow walked sulking off without uttering a word or paying the least attention to him. I then called him back, and reminded him that, notwithstanding his contempt of the natives, this poor black had shown himself to be vastly his superior, and that as his conduct was perfectly brutal, I should instantly order him to be discharged from the establishment. Bungaree appeared exceedingly mortified, and bid me good bye in a tone and with a countenance that exhibited more feeling than I had before believed could exist in the breast of a human being who had possessed so few advantages as he had done.

Mr. Dawson elsewhere says, that they are not a vindictive people; and

however much they may have been ill-treated, upon many occasions, they are ready to forgive upon being soothed and reasoned with.

Depending upon precarious resources for food, they are often compelled to fast for a long time, and they indulge to excess when they have plenty: nature has adapted them for both extremes. But although gluttonous, they are not selfish. "Nothing like selfishness," says Mr. Dawson, "was ever exhibited by them towards me or any one else." They fairly divided the prey they took, and would spontaneously offer and even press upon Mr. Dawson the wild honey, or mimosa-gum, which they found in their journeys, though fond of both to excess. As to their eating offal and raw flesh, our author treats this and other similar charges against the Australians as calumnies. He says:

I know the poor and unprotected natives of Australia have been traduced by many who have ascribed to them, exclusively, customs and practices which are common to *all* human beings in uncivilized life; and I have seen observations made upon them in print by well-meaning people, who write without the necessary information, attributing to them habits which have no existence amongst them, and which would place them *quite* upon a level with brutes. It has been said that they will eat even dogs in a state of putridity, and that they will drink polluted ditch-water. I can only say, that I never saw an instance of their attempting to eat flesh of any kind uncooked: on the contrary, they have a great aversion to it, although, as I have before stated, they are not in the habit of roasting it according to our notions and tastes. As to their eating putrid animals, I have many times seen them take up dead and putrid kangaroos in the forest, and throw them down again with looks and gestures expressive of abhorrence; and the same with fish, which are sometimes found dead and putrid on the sea-shore. Both from observation and conversation with them on this subject, I can say that they are remarkably particular in this respect; nor did I ever hear, out of England, that dog's-flesh formed any part of their food. I am satisfied it does not.

The representation of the native Australian character given by Mr. Dawson, namely, that they are "a harmless, a cheerful, and an innocent race of beings, and susceptible of improvement," is confirmed by the facts he has recorded, which, in spite of some cruel customs and the vices which are inseparable from a savage state, but of which they discover fewer than in any other instance we are acquainted with, prove them to be a lively, social race, with many positive virtues, and "one of the best-natured people in the world," who "would never hurt a white man if treated with civility and kindness." But how have they been treated? What has been the course pursued by the settlers to develop their character? Mr. Dawson has informed us.

"They have usually been treated," he says, "in distant parts of the colony as if they had been dogs, and shot by convict-servants, at a distance from society, for the most trifling causes. The natives complained to me frequently that 'white pellow' shot their relations and friends; and showed me many orphans whose parents had fallen by the hands of white men, near this spot. They pointed out one white man, on his coming to beg some provisions for his party up the river Karuah, who, they said, had killed

ten; and the wretch did not deny it, but said he would kill them whenever he could." The individuals connected with the timber-cutting speculators, were the foremost in these atrocities. "The accounts which the natives gave me," observes Mr. Dawson, "were disgusting and even terrible. Several boys and women were shewn to me, whose fathers and husbands had been shot for the most trifling causes." The following fact is matter of record :

Previous to my occupation of the Company's grant, several cedar-cutting parties had established themselves beyond the head of the two principal navigable rivers and their branches, which discharge themselves into the harbour at Port Stephens. On my arrival I learnt from the natives that one party was still at work at a considerable distance up the country, at the source of one of the rivers, called by the natives "Myall," meaning, in their language, Stranger, or a place which they seldom or never frequent. I learned also, that the natives there were exceedingly hostile towards the white men, with whom they had once been upon good terms, and that acts of violence had been committed on both sides. One of the consequences was, that the natives inflicted vengeance upon almost every white man they came in contact with, and as convicts were frequently running away from the penal settlement of Port M'Quarie to Port Stephens (a distance of about ninety miles), numbers of them were intercepted by the natives and sometimes detained, whilst those who fell into their hands, and escaped with life, were uniformly stripped of their clothes.

I had not been long at Port Stephens before I became a witness of what was going on, as several of these runaway convicts soon arrived there in the most pitiable condition, naked, wounded, and nearly starved. They all told a similar tale; that no hostility was exhibited towards them by any other tribes than those inhabiting the coast about Cape Hawke and the river Myall, near both of which the timber-cutters were at work, and that the natives were exasperated in the highest degree against them. The convicts, who delivered themselves up to me at different periods, generally represented that they owed their lives to the women who interfered in their behalf.

Soon after I arrived at Port Stephens the timber-cutting ceased, and the parties only remained there to saw up and clear away the timber which had been cut down. A superintendent of one of the parties up the Myall, who had only recently joined them, and who was a most respectable, although unfortunate settler, of the name of Pennington, came to Port Stephens in the month of June, for the purpose of informing me what had taken place between his men and the natives, and the causes of it; and also that he suspected four of his men of the murder of a native black boy named Tommy, about eight years of age, whom he had domesticated in his hut. I took his deposition, and immediately issued a warrant to apprehend them. Two of them were soon secured and brought to Port Stephens, where they underwent an examination, upon which evidence was produced of a nature sufficiently strong to warrant me in committing them for trial at Sydney. In the latter end of August I was summoned by the Attorney-General to attend their trial. The trial of the offenders took place several days afterwards, when they were found guilty, upon the clearest evidence, of having murdered the poor boy without the slightest provocation. To accomplish this barbarous act they enticed the lad to a lonely part of the river, where they strangled him by a narrow slip of bark, called by the natives *curryjung*, and then threw him into

the water; having, as they afterwards confessed, put him out of the way to prevent his telling tales in his communications with the natives, with whom they were at variance.

The consequence of these atrocities was, as might be expected, that the natives, whose affection for their children is so strong, wreaked their vengeance upon every white man whom they could suppose to be connected with the parties who had perpetrated them; and in the course of his inquiries, on the spot, into the circumstances of the murder, Mr. Dawson fell in with one of the cedar-cutters, who had been hewn almost to pieces with an axe, and who confessed that he had been attacked by a native in revenge for the murder of the boy. He adds, "I also learned that the people who had been cutting cedar there for some years previously had slaughtered the natives indiscriminately, *and left their carcases to be devoured, as they actually were, by their dogs!*" Which were the savages here?

After such treatment—and we could adduce other instances—is it wonderful that the natives should be hostile to white men? Would not their passiveness under such wrongs be cited as a sure indication of their degraded rank? They are called treacherous and ferocious, because they obey the first impulse of nature! "Nothing is more common," Mr. Dawson remarks, "than to hear persons, who are in a great measure ignorant of the facts from which alone any just conclusions can be drawn, giving their prejudiced opinions of these harmless beings, and assigning them over to everlasting degradation with as much confidence as if they were in the full possession of all that could be known or effected upon the subject. It is singular how little has been known, even by the oldest settlers, of the character of the aborigines of this country in their natural state, beyond the few beggar families which wander from house to house, after their country has been taken away from them, and whose native simplicity has been exchanged for the drunken and degraded habits acquired amongst civilized people."

Although the capacity of these people for civilization seems to us fully demonstrated, the mode of attaining this great object is not, therefore, so easy as might be surmised by those who are ignorant of the attractions which a roving savage life affords to people who have not been taught the more refined enjoyments of the social system. Mr. Dawson does not attempt to disguise the difficulties of the undertaking. He admits that few examples are known of successful efforts at civilizing the aborigines of Australia, but he assigns a satisfactory reason for this result, by observing that "so long as they come in promiscuous contact with the convicts, and so long as the use and abuse of ardent spirits prevail, any attempts on the part of individuals to civilize them are utterly hopeless."

The task is no doubt beset with difficulties intrinsic and extrinsic. A generation, perhaps two or three, must pass away before the habits of wild men can be exchanged for the manners and tastes of civilized nations. But we may ascertain if they be civilizable, prepare them for the change, and reconcile them to our lessons of civility by kindness and conciliation. That they are not all incapable of being civilized, we have, at least, two instances

recorded by Mr. Dawson, which came accidentally under his observation, one was a native man who had acquired our language, which he spoke as plainly and intelligibly as an Englishman, he dressed remarkably neat, and worked regularly as a labourer for a settler at Botany Bay, who informed Mr. Dawson that the man was an excellent servant, and that he would not part with him on any account.

Is there, or is there not, sufficient ground stated in this paper to justify us in calling upon the home government to interfere on behalf of these poor creatures, and to do something more to reclaim them from ignorance and protect them from cruelty, than to allow the sum of £500 per annum, which they have lately done, for the support of *two* teachers,* in order to see if they be capable of imbibing instruction?

* We learn from a recent *Missionary Register*, that the colonial secretary (Sir George Murray) had communicated to the Church Missionary Society the wish of his Majesty's government, that measures should be taken for the social improvement and religious instruction of the aborigines of New Holland, and proposed that the Society should furnish two teachers, for whose support £500 a year would be allowed.

DR. SIEBOLD'S ACCOUNT OF JAPAN.

M. KLAPROTH has published (in German) his remarks upon Dr. Siebold's memoir on the origin of the Japanese,† in which the learned Hollander proposes four questions upon this point; first, whether the Japanese derive their origin from the Chinese? This is determined by Siebold in the negative, and he supports his argument by referring to the original religion and language of Japan: in this conclusion M. Klaproth concurs. Secondly, did they deduce their pedigree from the Tartars inhabiting the north-eastern part of the continent of Asia? Dr. Siebold inclines to this opinion, and adduces evidence of a supposed similarity of language, customs, &c., which evidence, according to Klaproth, is not worth much, being inconclusive, and sometimes erroneous. Thirdly, are they a mixed race of various Asiatic people? Siebold says yes, and Klaproth thinks that the neighbouring people of Asia have intermingled with the Japanese. Fourthly, are they aborigines (*ureinwohner*)? This question Dr. Siebold does not investigate, as he has already decided it in his answer to the preceding. M. Klaproth, however, is of opinion, that if any people have a title to be considered as aborigines, the Japanese have, and that they were civilized by colonies from China.

We have been thus compendious in our notice of this publication, because our readers will find, in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxviii. p. 401, a very full examination of the report presented to the Asiatic Society of Paris on the memoir of Dr. Siebold, when transmitted to the Society, from Japan, for publication under the auspices of the Society; which report is nearly identical (as avowed) with the publication before us.

† Klaproth's *Bericht über Hrn. von Siebold's Abhandlung über den Ursprung der Japaner*. Broch. pp. 33.

EPITOME OF THE RAMAYANA:

IN A LETTER FROM LIEUT. COL. DELAMAIN TO GEN. —

DEAR GENERAL :—Were I to give you merely the account of what you saw in the lines, you would have a very unconnected and unsatisfactory tale. The sepoys, for many successive days prior to the grand *finale*, carry on a kind of historic drama of Rama's entire history, commencing even with his birth. I thought they might have contented themselves with the celebration of his victories; but they urged, that if they did not bring him into the world they could not make him fight his battles; to this I could make no reply. Perhaps, therefore, you will prefer that I should prefix a short account of the causes and progress of this far-famed expedition.

It seems that several authors, or rather copyists, have written *Ramáyans* besides Valmeeki, whose performance is the most ancient. In the copies many discrepancies may arise; and indeed I find, on comparison, that they do differ in some trivial points.

The *Ramáyan* says the expedition took place in the second age, the *Trita Yog*. Hunter, in his dictionary, lays it down as having occurred in the 1600th year B.C.

It is the common idea that the loss of Seeta caused the war against Rawan; but it appears that his fate was decided long before: enmity having existed between the families when Rama was not yet in existence. This arose from the disclosures made by Narad, a divinity, and musician to Rawan; that the seventh *ootar*, or descent of the deity, in the person of Ramchundra, would prove fatal to him. Rawan, apprehensive of the fulfilment of this prophecy, sought the destruction of Rama by every means he could devise. Even before his birth, he carried off Konsilla, and confined her in a cage, in Lanka, in charge of Raghoo Mutsch; Gurool,* however, effected her release and escape; she married Raja Dasarath, and produced Rama.

Though Rama was aware of his divinity and of the object of his descent, the influence of Keikyee, the second wife of Dasarath, was the apparent cause of his leaving Oudh for the Dukhan. She had obtained from her husband a promise to grant her one request, in consequence of having supplied with her arm the place of a broken axletree to his rut,h (chariot), when in a dangerous situation; and of this she took advantage to effect the absence of Rama for fourteen years, that her own son, Bharata, might succeed to the throne of Oudh. Rama departed; his route lay by Praug (Allahabad, *the Prayaga*, by way of distinction), to which place he travelled in his father's rut,h; Seeta his wife, and his full brother Lukshmun, were his companions. When he reached Chitrakot, in Bundelkhund, he found his relations from Oudh (excepting Raja Dasarath, who had died) had also arrived there, to entreat him to return, the kingdom being in great confusion; Bharata, when aware of the intrigues of his mother to the prejudice of Rama, having refused to reign. Rama, however, replied that his pilgrimage must be fulfilled, and left them.

In his progress through Malwa, he was met and recognized by Surbhung Muni, a saint, who burnt himself in devotion to his godhead.

At Dunduk-bun, Rama restored to their human form, and translated to heaven, the whole population of that country, which had been metamorphosed, by deotsa, into a forest or wilderness. He next observed a large heap of bones, and on ascertaining that they were the remains of holy men, which had

* The bird we call the adjutant.

been gnawed and devoured by the Rakshases (giants or demons), he made a vow to annihilate that detestable race. Here Rama inquired of another saint, named Agust Muni, the road he ought to pursue for the safety of his family. Agust, who had been much annoyed by the Rakshases, and wishing Rama to overcome them, selfishly recommended him to go to Punchbuttee, which was in fact the place where the danger was greatest. Rama, however, followed his advice, and took up his abode at that place, which was situated on the banks of the Godavery.

It was during his residence here, in a hut overlooking the river, that Soopnikha, the sister of Rawan, approached him in the form of a beautiful woman. She professed to be enamoured of him, and said she was resolved he should espouse her. Rama smiled, and turning towards Seeta, who sat by his side, he said he was already married, but that with Lukshmun she might have better success. Upon him, therefore, she used her arts, but in vain; she endeavoured to intimidate him, when he, ungallantly, cut off her nose and ears. The news of this act was the signal of open war, and the consequent attack of her three brothers, Khur, Dokhun, and Tirsera, terminated in their death by the hand of Rama alone, Lukshmun being in charge of Seeta.

Rawan was, however, somewhat revenged in the success of his plot to carry off Seeta. While Rama was hunting, Mareitsh, a celebrated Rakshasa, was directed to attract his attention in the form of an antelope. Rama shot him; when the Rakshasa uttered the name of "Lukshmun:" the voice reached even to him and Seeta, who were at home. Seeta was alarmed; and, imagining that it was the voice of Rama in distress, entreated Lukshmun to leave her and go to his aid. He, after some hesitation acquiesced; but first drew a circle round her, charging her not to leave it. Immediately after his departure, a beggar appeared—a bramin—it was Rawan, in disguise. He solicited alms, but would accept them on no account unless she brought them to him outside the circle. She at length, respecting his sanctity, left it; he instantaneously placed her in his car, and mounted aloft to the skies.

When Rama and Lukshmun returned, and found Seeta gone, they were inconsolable; they went off to the woods about Pumpsasur and engaged in prayer. Shugreem, a personage combining the triple form of raja, deota, and monkey (though a wanderer, having been deposed by his brother Bal), observed them, and sent Hunooman, his confidant, to ascertain who they were. A conference ensued between Rama and Shugreem, in which the latter informed him that he had heard the lamentations of a female from above; and, on looking up, he observed Seeta whirled through the air; in his alarm he ejaculated with great fervor, "Ram! Ram!" and Seeta immediately let fall a strip of her garment near him; he presented this to Rama, who recognised it as Seeta's. Rama was obliged, however, to pass the rainy season here, during which period he killed Bal, and reinstated Shugreem on the throne; he then made his arrangements for the approaching war.

Meanwhile Seeta was securely lodged in Lunka. Jutae, indeed, attempted her rescue in the air, but was wounded in the beak and wings, and fell to the earth.

Now, by Rama's directions, Shugreem selected four leaders for the great army destined to search for the place of Seeta's captivity, namely, Neel, Ungad, Hunooman, and Jamont. Her release, however, and the defeat of the great enemy, he reserved for himself: so powerful indeed was he, that none other could have accomplished it, for Rawan is represented as having so ingratiated himself with Brahma, by his austerities and devotion, as

to obtain from him a promise that he should be uninjured by the most potent deotas. Presuming, therefore, on this assurance, he had become the oppressor and pest of the earth. Apprehension from men or brutes he had none; though one would have imagined that his pride might suffer some check from the circumstance of Rama breaking the bow at Junukpoor, which his competitors, Rawan among the rest, were unable to lift, and by which act he obtained the hand of Seeta.

But a fatality attended him, and he was so confirmed in the idea of his infallibility, that, in his devotions, when he saw it written that he should be destroyed by man, he smiled at the omen, and said "Ah, poor Brahma, he is, indeed, getting old now and in his dotage."

The army (all deotas under brutish forms) proceeded to the southward; and after some difficulties and privations reached the shore of the ocean. Here, however, they remained in some perplexity as to their further attempts, when Sumpat, the vulture, told them that Lunka was the direction they must take, and that though old, so keen was his sight, that he even then beheld Seeta. It had been foretold, he added, that by directing their route, Rama would restore his plumage; meanwhile he lived retired in the neighbouring cavern. "Jutae," continued he, "is my brother; in early days with adventurous ambition, we strove to reach the sun; Jutae soon relinquished the attempt; but I, persevering, suffered for my presumption; my wings were parched by the heat, and I fell to the ground. Now, I must inform you, that whoever has the agility to leap 100 joguns (400 coss) is the person Rama needs." All stood aghast or made excuses; Jamont (who by the way was an honest bear) said he was too old; Ungad said he might leap thither, but how could he ensure his return? and so on. At length, Jamont addressed Hunooman, saying, "Why are *you* silent? you are the most sagacious and alert, and are particularly selected by Rama." Hunooman, who had indeed received a ring from Seeta, was pleased with this speech; an extreme brightness surrounded him, and in size he became equal to Sumér, which is the king of mountains. "To reach Lunka and to destroy it," said he, "will be sport to me." But Jamont cautioned him, that he should only see Seeta and come back. Then Hunooman, desiring them to await his return, and amuse themselves with eating fruit, mounted the summit of a hill, and sprung from it with the swiftness of an arrow.

Some adventures happened to him in crossing the sea; Meenak arose and invited him to rest himself half way;* but his greatest danger arose from a Rakshasa, a resident of the ocean, who was in the habit of drawing down animals, by seizing their passing shadows, and devouring them. Hunooman, however, avoided the snare, slew him, and reached the opposite shore in safety.

Hunooman bent his course towards Lunka, and saw the stupendous fort on the summit of the Tirkootee: it was of gold, and surrounded by the ocean. He passed animals of every description, numerous baolees, tanks, and groves of the Asog.† The troops were admirable, and here and there was a gymnasium for martial exercises. The common food of the Rakshases was cows, men, buffaloes, &c. On entering Lunka, he despatched a Rakshini (a female Rakshasa), who told him she would eat all thieves who came to Lunka. He now made a search for Seeta through the town, as far as the palace of Rawan; then to that of Koomkurn, his brother; they were both asleep; the body of

* A poetic allusion to the situation of the island of Mana. Notwithstanding the local coincidences which occur, the natives are unwilling to admit the identity of Lunka and Ceylon.

† Hunter calls it the *deodarvo*, but the natives say it is not. The *uvaria longifolia* is the botanical name he gives it.

the latter was 100 joguns in length; to one waking day, he contented himself with the moderate proportion of six months' sleep. Still he found not Seeta, and became alarmed. At length, he observed the characters "Rama" inscribed on a wall, and a toolsee tree over the gate; by these he recognised a votary of Rama and Mahadeo; and the inmate crying out "Ram, Ram!" dissipated all his doubts. This proved to be Bebhee Khan, who, notwithstanding his devotion to Rama, was brother of Rawan. Hunooman disclosed his mission, under the form of a bramjn, and Bebhee Khan pointed out a grove of Asog as the retreat of Seeta. There, indeed, he beheld her, and, approaching secretly, perched upon a branch of the tree under which she sat. At this juncture, Rawan, attended by a numerous party of Rakshinis, came towards her; he began by harsh terms, and with threats to maltreat her, nay, to put her to death in case of non-compliance with his wishes; to all which she replied, "Dost thou not fear the arrow of Rama?"

At length, Rawan and the Rakshinis having ceased to torment her, she was left alone, when Hunooman dropped the ring before her. She knew it and was delighted, but anxious to learn whence it came; he leapt down in front of her, but she turned from the gaze of his monkey-face, till he swore the sacred token had been confided to him.

To her inquiries after Rama and Lukhsmun he replied, that they would come in person and release her, and that Narad would proclaim their fame through heaven, earth, and hell. Seeta was doubtful of their ability to conquer such formidable enemies, but believed when Hunooman again shewed himself as the great Sumér.

Now Hunooman, having satisfied his hunger by eating some of the fruits that abounded in the gardens, got embroiled with the guards of Rawan. So well, however, did he keep his ground, that in one of the various encounters he even slew the son of Rawan, Uchukoomar; and afterwards wounded the brother, Meghnaud, who was sent against him. Meghnaud, however, recovering, took an opportunity of shooting the *utr-birmha* (or arrow of Brahma) at Hunooman, who had again ascended a tree, when he fell senseless on the ground, and was seized by the Rakshases, who carried him in triumph to Rawan, and the people flocked to see this wonderful monkey. In Rawan's presence he replied so boldly, that, but for the intercession of Bebhee Khan, Rawan would have put him to death. "At all events," said he, "put plenty of cloth round his tail, and oil it well, and by the time he reaches Rama it will be burnt off, and they will learn the consequences of disturbing us." When Hunooman heard this order, he was nowise alarmed, but secretly rejoiced, and the more cloth they twisted the more he lengthened his tail; indeed it grew to such amazing dimensions that it took all the cloth and oil in Lunka. Crowds flocked to see the amusing sight. When the fire was put to his tail he expanded his form, and burst the rope that held him, leaping on the nearest house, which he fired, and continued jumping from one house to another, till not a house in Lunka, save Bebhee Khan's, remained. Then, indeed, did the people cry, "this is no monkey, but a god!"

Hunooman, when the mischief was done, went to the sea-side, and quenched the fire at his tail; he then hastened to Seeta, and obtained from her a bracelet as a token to Rama. She declared that she could not survive one month; he comforted her, however, and departed.

On his return to the army, Jamont and the rest saw success depicted in his countenance; they returned rejoiced to Rama, and many were the gratulations

that passed. All, however, acknowledged that Hunooman was the only hero. Rama embraced him and asked news of Seeta; Hunooman presented the bracelet, and related his tale. Rama was for a moment sad; he then said to Shugreem "no time must now be lost; assemble all your monkies and bears." This was immediately done, and Rama and Lukshmun marched down to the sea; the troops regaling themselves with the fruits the whole way, worsting the Rakshases whenever they opposed them.

When these events reached the ears of Mundoodree, the consort of Rawan, she could not refrain from expressing her apprehensions to him. Rawan laughed heartily, and said, "this is always the way with women." She entreated him at least to let Seeta go; but he laughingly replied, "let the monkies and bears come; our poor Rakshases are hungry enough."

At the hall of audience, he learned the arrival of Rama on the opposite shore. Inquiring of his council as to his mode of proceeding, they said unanimously, "after your numerous victories, you cannot have much to apprehend from such a foe as this—a rabble of monkies!" When Bebhce Khan arrived, he strenuously advised him, however, to restore Seeta, and high words arose between them; but a kick from Rawan terminated the discussion, and Bebhce Khan went over to Rama, who received him most graciously, gave him the *tiluk*, and named him Raja of Lunka. They then went to the sea-shore and conferred together respecting the passage over.

At this time, a spy of Rawan entered the camp, under the disguise of a monkey; he was discovered, and, had not Lukshmun interceded, would have been severely handled. Lukshmun, however, merely dismissed him with a note to Rawan to this effect: "O fool, restore Seeta, confer with Rama, or meet thy death." All this was lightly treated by Rawan, who only talked about eating the monkies. The messenger too reported numerous leaders, and that the army consisted of eighteen *puddums*;* that Rama had demanded of Sumoonder the road for his troops, but he replied not, till Rama observing that fear alone would operate, drew an arrow from his quiver, and immediately the ocean was oppressed with a burning heat; then Sumoonder arose, in the garb of a bramin, and presented a casket of jewels and pearls to Rama, observing that in his presence sky, earth, water, air, and fire, were as nought; that two brothers in his army were destined to construct the bridge, naming Nul and Neel, and Sumoonder then withdrew.

Nul and Neel were immediately set to work; the army brought down rocks and trees, which they placed with such art that the bridge was soon finished, and their names rendered immortal. Still it was too narrow for such a host; some, indeed, leapt and flew, while the rest, getting on the backs of the monsters of the deep, who came in shoals to the surface to see the sight, effected a passage over. Rama and Lukshmun brought up the rear, and were beyond measure diverted with the scene.

On their arrival before Lunka, Mundoodree reiterated to Rawan her entreaties to resign Seeta; she fell on her knees, and, seizing his hand, said, "every thing evinces Rama's superior power." Then enumerating his exploits, she continued, "to such a sun thou art but a glowworm, and your name will be more celebrated in future ages by concession than by battle." Their son, Purhast, too, said he was not afraid to fight, but advised the restoration of Seeta; that, then, if Rama persisted, war was advisable. Rawan, in turn, detailed his victories over Boorn, and Koobér, and Powun, and Jum, and Kal, and over gods, spirits, and devils. Mundoodree was in despair, and

* The lowest computation of a *puddum* is thirty millions of millions.

saw his approaching fate. In the evening, Rawan was seated in an elevated situation, listening to songs, when Rama, looking towards Lunka from the hill Soobél, observed to Bebbhee Khan, "there appears a cloud hanging over the city and lightning flashing in it." Bebbhee Khan replied, that the cloud he saw was the awning spread over the terrace of Rawan, and the lightning merely the jewel in the ear of Mundoodree. Rama, smiling at Rawan's indifference, delivered an arrow, which knocked down the awning, swept away the ear-ring from Mundoodree's ear, and a diadem from one of the heads of Rawan. The attendants were amazed, saying "there is no earthquake, neither does the wind blow: whence came this?"—"What matter," said Rawan, "if my crown fall; I have a hundred times sacrificed my head, and am I the worse for it?"

The next day Sookhsarun, a counsellor, accompanied Rawan to the top of his palace, and pointed out to him the most renowned of the enemy's generals, and the force attached to each. "That black expanse," said he, "between heaven and earth, like a cloud in Bhadou (the rainy month), consists of bears; and those red spots on the horizon are monkey chiefs, who fling hills and trees about like dust." One shewed so fine a tail that it resembled a ladder to heaven; another looked as if he could eat Lunka. "There," continued he, "stands Rama, who, though in the form of a man, is the lord of the world; he holds a bow and arrow; Lukshmun on his right, and your brother, with the tiluk, on his left hand." After this animated description, Rawan received Ungad, who came to the hall of audience with proposals from Rama; he sat like a black mountain, and the thick curly hair that covered him was as the forests down its sides. Ungad was not intimidated, but proposed that Rawan should come to Rama and supplicate his forgiveness, with a straw in his mouth,* as a token of his entire submission: Mundoodree and Seeta were to accompany him. To this proposal Rawan replied, "thou fool, Rama Chundra is too much taken up with the thoughts of his wife to attend sufficiently to war. You, who unpitying saw your father, and Shugreem his brother (Bal), dethroned and killed by your present master, are worthless. My brother is no match for me. Jamont is decrepit and unfit for fight, and Nul and Neel are only fit for masons. I admit that the monkey who came and burnt Lunka was a stout fellow."—"He was one of the smallest," said Ungad, "and only sent on an errand—not to burn the city."

During a tedious altercation, and such as the alleged power and ferocity of Rawan should not have submitted to, his crowns fell from his heads; "Ungad got four of them and sent them to camp, where they were first the objects of fear, then of curiosity. Thus, after bearing the insolence of Ungad, he was destined to encounter, during the remainder of the day, the reproaches of his wife.

On Ungad's report of the state of Lunka, the immediate attack of the place was determined upon. The plan was to surround it, and assail at the same time the four gates. During several successive days, however, the attacks of the assailants and the sallies of the besieged were carried on with various success. The bears and monkeys climbed up the battlements in countless numbers, sometimes hurled back again to the ground by the Rakshases, and sometimes gaining the rampart and overthrowing them in their turn. At one time Hunoomun and Ungad even reached the palace, and tore up some of the golden pillars of the hall. In a sally again made by the besieged, under the guidance of Uneé, Unkpan, and Teekaeé, three Rakshasa chiefs, great havoc

* A Hindoo custom.

was made; but by order of Rama the day was recovered through the aid of Hunooman and Ungad, many Rakshases being slain and many tossed into the sea, where the inhabitants of the deep devoured them. The post of Hunooman was at the western gate, opposite the bastion where Meghnaud commanded; these old antagonists met twice, and each was wounded in his turn.

Rawan, who found that many of his powerful leaders were slain, again asked advice, and as usual refused to take it. When Rama's army again approached the walls, with the intention of scaling them, the enraged Meghnaud rushed out to meet them, exclaiming "where is this Rama, and Lukshmun, and Ungad, and Nul, and Neel, and Hunooman, my father's foes?" He then delivered several arrows, which in their course assumed a serpentine form and caused great dismay among the bears and monkies. During his advance, Hunooman drove a rock upon him, which he avoided by changing his shape and mounting in the air; his chariot, horses, and driver were, however, crushed to pieces. Meghnaud now approached Rama, and muttering a word or two, levelled an arrow at him, but to his confusion it crumbled into dust. Still he hovered about, and cast down fire from above, and drew up water from below, and the Rakshasa army, with horrid yells, cried out "strike! strike!" And so great was the mingled mass of dust, and blood, and limbs, and rocks, and trees, that an utter darkness overspread the field. The monkies then, in consternation, exclaimed, "we have no help but in Rama!" Rama, smiling, drove an arrow through the mist and it was dissipated.

Reinforcements now were sent out by the Rakshas' king, and Lukshmun advanced to the aid of the opposite party. The battle was renewed; Meghnaud and Lukshmun had a severe struggle, but the former, having a presentiment that from his antagonist he should meet his death, let fly at length the *utr-birnbha*, or dart of Brahma, and Lukshmun fell senseless on the earth. The united strength, however, of Meghnaud and all his chiefs could not raise him to carry him off ere night closed in; so that they left him there and returned to Lunka; the monkies retiring to their camp.

Rama, who saw all the chiefs return but Lukshmun, became alarmed, and when he heard of his disaster his grief was extreme. The body was brought in, and, at the suggestion of Jamont, Hunooman procured a celebrated physician from Lunka, who directed that some one should be despatched to a certain hill in the north, where alone, he said, a remedy could be obtained; and Hunooman, who was always on the alert, volunteered to fetch it.

The instant Rawan heard of this expedition of Hunooman, he despatched Kalnem to intercept him, and who accosted him at a temple of Siva which lay on the road, in the garb of a saint; and after some conversation, pretended that he wished to disclose some incantations to him. Hunooman, however, having accidentally restored a woman who had been driven into the form of a spider by some malicious person, and was crawling about there, she from motives of gratitude put him on his guard against the Rakshasa; so that Hunooman, whilst he affected to listen to the spell the holy man was whispering, twisted his tail round his neck and strangled him. He then continued his route; but unable to discover the remedy, he thought the shortest and safest course was to bring away the entire hill. His route chanced to lay through Oudh, where Raja Bharata, who was apprised of the Rakshas' war, suspecting this passing stranger, shot him; Hunooman fell, repeating with his last breath the name of Rama.

Bharat, being thus convinced of his mistake, was sorely vexed, and in fervent prayer implored the aid of Rama. His prayer was heard, and Hunooman

revived. They then embraced, and Hunooman related the cause of his journey, which when Bharat heard he was anxious that not another moment should be lost, and entreated him to sit with his hill on the point of his arrow, that he might transport him back. Hunooman doubted not the power of Bharat, but, wishing that the merit of the enterprize should be wholly his own, declined the offer, and taking to the air, arrived at Lunka that night.

He found Rama still lamenting over the body of Lukshmun, and regretting that he had brought him to share his dangers; but the *Sujéwun* (the name of the remedy) was applied, and to the joy of Rama and the whole camp Lukshmun was restored to life. Not so Dusanun,* who was extremely enraged and perplexed at this resurrection. He went straight to Koomkurn, whose remarkable somnolency has been already noticed, and duly found him asleep, looking like Kal (death). When roused at length from his slumber, the war and his father's distress were equally new to him, so that Rawan had to relate the whole story from the captivity of Seeta. It then occurred to him that Narad had once told him something about it, and he said his father had erred in carrying off Seeta, but that he did not see the necessity for waking him. "As it is, however," continued he, "I too will meet Ram Chunder." His father on this embraced him affectionately, and laid before him a hundred vessels of wine and an immense number of buffaloes, sheep, and other animals. When he had devoured all, he is said to have uttered or produced a tremendous sound like thunder.

Bebhee Khan saw, at break of day, the approach of his brother Koomkurn, and immediately apprized Rama of it. He advanced alone amid a multitude of foes, but all the ponderous missiles of the monkey camp were like lashing an elephant with a straw. He received indeed a shock from Hunooman, but he knocked him down in return. Nul and Neel were laid low, as well as Ungad and Shugreem, and myriads of smaller fry were levelled with the dust. He took Shugreem under his arm, and was carrying him along, but Shugreem, taking advantage of Koomkurn's carelessness (who imagined him dead), bit off his nose and escaped. Incensed at the loss of his nose, he again made a great noise like claps of thunder, and advanced. His terrific countenance scared the monkies, and they all cried "we cannot escape him now; it is Kal." He appeared neither to see nor to hear. In his progress towards Ram Chunder all opposition was vain; besides those he slew, he rubbed one crore of the foe to atoms by friction against his body, and another crore he ate. No sooner, however, were the monkies put into his mouth, than they scampered out at his ears.

By this time the Rakshases had assembled to assist him, and Rama went to the aid of his disheartened army, leaving Lukshmun and the principal chiefs to guard the camp. He tied a quiver round his waist, and held a bow and arrow in his hand. As he advanced he twanged the string of his bow, and the sound struck terror through the Rakshas host. He then shot 10,000 arrows from his quiver, which were like dragons in their flight, and overwhelmed all in darkness and confusion. As lightning plays and is lost in the murky cloud, so were the arrows of Rama entering the body of Koomkurn. The giant poised a mountain in either hand to hurl on Rama's head, but each arm was successively severed from the body by his arrows. Thus lopped, his trunk stood like Mundra,† and as the torrent dyed with *geeroo* (a red earth) bounds o'er the steep and rugged precipice, so gushed the blood from his sides.

* The ten-headed, i. e. Rawan.

† A famous mountain which churned the ocean.

[The remainder next month.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FICTION.

THE *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* have extended their fame and fascinations almost all over the civilized world. But while they have been read with delight by the imaginative, they have been reprobated by the unimaginative as being exceedingly absurd and ridiculous, full of the most outrageous improbabilities, leading to no moral good whatever, containing no precepts for the guidance of life, no principles of wisdom for the improvement of the heart. If, indeed, these and similar productions were read and enjoyed only by the weak and the wicked, by the indolent and the mischievous, then might we readily join in the vituperation of them, pronouncing them stark naught and utterly worthless. Men, however, of pure morality, of high intellect, of good taste, of active minds, and of useful lives, have read them and have been delighted with them. It is clear, therefore, that the appetite for fiction is not a diseased appetite, that it is not a vicious exception, but a part of the general rule of humanity. For it is not only in one region of the globe, or by one variety of the human race, that works of fiction are relished, and if we may so speak, consumed; they are the staple production of the whole civilized globe, and under various modifications they have found their way into every nation and every tribe. A habit so prevalent and so general must be founded on some principle or situation common to the species; and whatever variety there may be, in different nations and in different ages, in the taste for this or that kind of fiction, must arise from some peculiarity of circumstance, more or less obvious; and as a psychological curiosity it is worth while to investigate the general principle, and to inquire into the causes and indications of its several varieties.

In the first place, as to the general principle. To love fiction, as fiction or falsehood, merely for its own sake, cannot be a natural propensity in man, who rather possesses an inherent love of truth and a repugnance to falsehood and deception. There is a pleasure, therefore, derivable from fiction independent of its being fiction, and it is obvious that the narration of imaginary adventures never pleases so strongly as when the hearer or reader is impressed for the time being with a sensation of verity. He may know that he is *about* to listen to a fiction; he may know that he *has* listened to a fiction; but, while he listens, he enjoys a sensation, not a conviction, of truth. This appetite for fiction has its foundation in a natural condition of humanity, heightened and strengthened by the artificial circumstances of civilized life. Its first element is sympathy or fellow-feeling; and its first impulse is from mental leisure and the absence of bodily excitement. All the human appetites, in the gratification of which consists the enjoyment of life, are the prompters and springs of man's actions; and as there is a pleasure in the gratification of the appetites, there is also an interest in the means used to obtain their gratification. Now, taking man in the simplest state of his being, living by means of hunting or fishing, much of his time is employed in pursuit of game, some in eating, and much in sleep. Still some time remains unoccupied, and that time must be employed in thinking,

that is, in recollecting the past or in anticipating the future. So long as the mind continues awake, it must have employment, either actual, in the pursuit of some object, or speculative, in the recollection of that pursuit. But man, being naturally of social and sympathetic habits, feels an interest also in the pursuits, accidents, and adventures of others; and when companions in the same, or partakers of similar pursuits, assemble together, they have an interest in a social recollection, and a sympathetic pleasure in talking of their adventures. The pleasure, which one man feels in listening to the adventures of another, is a pleasure of sympathy; and the merit of a narrator consists in the vividness with which he can bring scenes and situations before the mind's eye, and the dexterous rapidity with which he can make events succeed each other, stimulating but not distracting the attention. Narratives, being listened to with pleasure, not for the sake of information, but by way of mental stimulus or recreation, are the most delightful when they undergo, on the part of the narrator, a little colouring and exaggeration: hence arises the poetry of romance. Exaggeration of fact is not enough for the gratification of the imagination; there needs also an exaggeration of feeling. If, for instance, the wild hunter, in pursuit of his game, is brought to the brink of a precipice, down which he might have fallen, it is not enough for the sympathy of his hearers that he tell them the exact height of the precipice, or that he exaggerate its dimensions a hundred-fold; for the imagination of the listener is passive, and he who tells the story must not only give materials of which pictures may be made, but he must present the pictures to the mind's eye ready-made; and he must not only give the materials for emotion, but the very impulse to emotion; therefore he will use figurative language and metaphorical expressions, by which he will present to his hearers not only the visible and actual scene, but the feelings of him who has been engaged in it. So, we observe, that in almost all languages there is a common stock of epithets, by which every part of the visible world, and every movement and phenomenon of nature, is impersonated, and by human imagination impregnated with vitality.

A pleasure having been experienced in listening to a well-told tale, coloured by feeling and exaggerated as to fact, the step from founded to unfounded fiction is short and easy; more especially as civilization advances and mental leisure increases. It is indeed a very natural propensity in man, whose pursuit is pleasure, to convert into an occupation that which at first was a delightful recreation. Hence arose the profession of story-tellers, who abound in the East, and of novel-writers, who abound in the West. As a refinement on spoken narrative, then arose the acted narrative or drama, by means of which, passions and emotions, joys and sorrows, were not merely spoken of, but exhibited, and made visible and audible in their influence on living individuals. But nature herself decidedly assists us in the formation of, and prompts us to the taste for, fictitious narrative and dramatic representation, by her own ingenious and curious economy of dreams. A dream is a natural romance, comedy, or tragedy, as the case may be. It is in nature, though not in being. It is true, though not a fact. It is composed of veritable materials, though it has no

veritable existence. It is made up of experiences, and hopes and fears. The elements are our own, but the combination of them gives them novelty and strangeness. As, when the system has been saturated with sleep, there comes the dream, which is the twilight of our waking being, so, when the frame is wearied with its pursuits and exertions, the mind seeks a stimulus from sympathy with narrated, imaginary, and dramatized adventures. It would be, perhaps, the perfection of luxury to be put to sleep every night by a good play, and awakened every morning by a gorgeous dream. The Turks, who are a luxurious people, and understand the philosophy of sensuality, are fond of story-telling and love opium. Opium is a kind of vegetable romance, a portable and tangible dream. Under its influence, the mind is passive, and the eye may see whatever it asks for. By the power of opium, the teasing reality of daylight is shaded down to a picture-like beauty, and the black mantle of night is embroidered with splendid creations. Opium brings to the mind the very essence of romance, investing it with dramatic visibility, kindling its strongest sympathies, turning over its leaves and shifting its scenes silently and most opportunely, and making its transitions with striking dexterity and a sweet surprise. In all this is an anticipated fiction : so it is with dramatic representations ; for though, in reading a printed book, we may possibly be led into the error of supposing that fiction is fact, it is impossible that we should take our seat in a theatre with any apprehension that we are about to witness real events. And as in the arts of painting and sculpture, those are the finest productions which are most like nature ; and in nature, those are the most beautiful objects which are most like art ; so, in narratives, those are the pleasantest fictions, which are most like facts ; and those the pleasantest facts, which are most like fiction. The reason is obvious in either case : for similarity in art to nature is the perfection of the artist ; and nature, when she resembles art, is then in her finest attitudes, and most beautiful or interesting forms, inasmuch as art seeks for and records that which is extraordinary in beauty and interest.

The love of fiction is so general and so powerful, that it not only distinguishes the luxurious people, who make pleasure their business, but it lays hold of strong and active minds : some of our most eminent scholars and statesmen have found recreation in the sympathies of romance. They, however, have used it only as a relaxation, whereby they have been strengthened and refreshed, and saved from the pedantry which clings to uniformity of pursuit and oneness of mental object.

In the second place, as the propensity to be amused with fiction is so universal, and as fictions of various kinds have interested and amused various people, something may be learned from an inquiry into the causes and indications of its several varieties. In an early stage of civilization, when the belief in frequent or habitual preternatural agency was universal, there were scarcely any fictitious narratives in which this agency was not introduced. Here the exercise of the imagination was strongly called into play, and with an exceedingly intense interest. For though the belief in fairies, witches, genii, &c. was a delusion, and though no individual listen-

ing to or reading these narratives had ever seen one of these preternatural beings, or had ever experienced palpable good or evil at their hands; yet they did imagine that they had had distant glimpses of them, and they attributed to them much that was the result of purely human agency. Therefore they felt an excitement of curiosity to come nearer to them by means of the sympathy of narrative, so that there might be a mental excitement without bodily danger. This kind of feeling, by the way, differs not much from the almost universal wish to enjoy the sublime agitations of a storm or a battle, secure from personal danger and bodily harm. Myriads, believing in ghosts, genii, and the like, are nightly interested in stories concerning them, but would be very reluctant to undergo an actual visit from such a guest. The same kind of narrative which pleased the world in its infancy, still pleases individuals in their childhood. It is a stimulus to the mind. It is the earliest species of dram-drinking. It is the opium of infancy; and when the mind, as in the infancy of the individual, or the infancy of the species, has little to think of, little to recollect, and a small ground whereon to build the palace of hope, it covets fiction for its amusement; and knowing little of the natural, it is pleased with the preternatural. The Orientals, in their fictitious narratives, shew symptoms of unfurnished, uncultivated, unreflecting, and unobservant minds; for though there is a variety of character in the humanity with which they are conversant, they seem not to regard and discriminate the variety: so we see, for the most part, that the interest of their fictitious narratives is in incident and situation, not in character. It is altogether a matter of time, place, and circumstance. The attention is always aroused and kept from flagging by perpetual and unexpected changes of scenery and condition. The *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* are read by Europeans from a mixed motive. They gratify curiosity as illustrations of foreign manners; they are a species of imaginary travelling; they delight as gorgeous pictures, in which the brilliancy of the colouring is more admired than the art with which it is laid on. Little, indeed, can be argued from the reading, which delights or engages a people of such multifarious pursuits as the people of Europe. They read from so many motives altogether independent of pure pleasure. They read from ambition of knowledge, and shame of ignorance, and desire of shining in conversation; or they read that, by means of which they may enrich or support themselves. The fictitious narratives, therefore, of Europeans, especially of the English, lead us but a little way in ascertaining the character of the people. In the infancy of European civilization, the outrageous and indiscriminating romance, which even now delights the early years of youth, gave sufficient token of the unreflecting and unfilled mind: but there still was a difference, and the result has shewn that there was a difference, between the spirit of the European romance and the curiously-wrought tale of Asiatic adventure. Europe has outgrown its romance, but Asia has not outgrown its luxurious and fanciful tales. In the romance, was a spirit of restless ambition, a desire of high enterprize, a looking upward to something worthy of a knight and a soldier; there was in it a kind of homily on courage, a per-

suasion to personal prowess;—instead of relaxing, it braced the mind, and lifted it up to high thoughts. Now the Asiatic tales are of a nature to let the mind sit more easily on the couch of luxury and indolence; they indicate a sympathy with fate, rather than a sympathy with an energy that defies fate and contends against destiny. The spirit of the romance is of the same nature as the spirit of the bards, who sang odes in honour of the mighty dead, and awakened the soul of departed warriors. The sympathy of their hearers was with high exploit; and as there was pleasure in the recollection, there was also a pleasure in the anticipation of great and mighty deeds. In listening to the song of the bards, there was a relaxation, but a refreshment also of mind. These northern people did not convert the luxury of their imaginations into a means of weakening and effeminating their minds; but they used it as a prompter to activity and a stimulant to high enterprize. And as, in all the various developments of national peculiarity, we see at once cause and effect; so it will be seen that, in the heroic fictions of the Northern tribes, there was an indication of their character, and an impulse to the habits and pursuits which formed it. They delighted in the songs of the bards, because they delighted in the conflicts which those songs recorded; and by the poetical fervor with which they celebrated and recollected high exploits, they were led on to an increased ambition. And they who listened with rapture to the songs of the bards, overran the provinces of those who were charmed with the fairy tale.

The people of ancient Greece had a fictitious literature. Theirs was for the most part dramatic and heroic. They celebrated great exploits, and dramatized the doings of the gods. They have left no samples of imaginary adventures or of fairy tales, though in their dramatic and epic writings they exhibit a belief in preternatural agency. In the *Siege of Troy* is seen the spirit that could relish the *Iliad*; and in the taste which relished the *Iliad*, may be also discerned the spirit which would carry on the *Siege of Troy*. And it is pretty evident that the heroic age, in the Grecian annals, was also what may be called their barbarous age. In considering the situation of ancient Greece, with reference to its fictitious literature, another feature in the philosophy of fiction is displayed, namely, the degree in which its quality and quantity depend on the form of government. The ancient Greeks were what is termed a free people, that is, they had a very multitudinous government. Almost every free man was a politician and a statesman; so that, besides having his own business to attend to, he was also occupied with the business of the state; therefore he had little time and less interest for pure fiction, and his very elegant literature savoured much of politics. What a marked difference, for instance, between the comedies of Aristophanes and the French comedy of the age of Louis XIV.! The perfection of elegant literature seems to demand the influence and almost despotism of a court. Indeed, where a people is prohibited from discussing realities, it must betake itself to fiction or to science; but the latter can hardly ever be popular enough to become universal.

The ancient Romans are a still further illustration, how much a continual

actual pursuit excludes fictitious literature. They were a free people and a fighting people, and for many ages they seem to have had comparatively no literature. They had, in fact, no occasion for it, inasmuch as they had no leisure for it; and they could not spare from their wars any part of the community to stay at home for the cultivation of literature. But when the government was taken out of the hands of the multitude, and when the splendour of a court superseded the bustle and agitations of the forum, then literature was cultivated, and then rose the Augustan age. Even then, however, their literature differed much from the fictions of the subjects of the more perfect despotisms of Asia.

Fiction seems, therefore, to be a natural production of the human mind, and an almost essential resource of its leisure. It is modified according to circumstances, to which it yields an implicit obedience. In our own country we may observe it in all its forms. We have enough of a court to lead to the cultivation of fiction, enough of popular interest in government to mingle politics with literature—for such works as the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* are peculiar to us;—we have also the military spirit to make us enjoy heroic literature, and we have numbers sufficiently at leisure to pursue the flowery path of pure fiction.

W. P. S.

THE CHUTUKA.*

BY THE LATE JOHN LAWSON OF CALCUTTA.

Live in the clouds ! sip the sweet rains of heaven,
Thou happy denizen of the bright skies !
O could I spurn the earth, and like thee rise,
Like thee to drink pure bliss, O were it given !
Thy sun-gold bosom breasts from morn till even
The winds of upper spheres, and thy bright eyes
Behold where gushing out of Paradise
Impearled mountains, by the monsoon driven,
Pour down their crystal torrents. Soaring bird,
Neglecting this fair undershow of flowers,
And luscious fruits, and odour of deep bowers
Breathing the breath of dewy gums, retired
Where earthlier birds charm out the day's long hours,—
Thou livest above the world, its pageants undesired.

* A bird of which it is said, that it sips its sustenance from the clouds; and that when these fall, it dies.

MEMOIR OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD KINNEIR.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Macdonald Kinneir, the British envoy at the court of Persia (who died at Tabreez on the 12th June last, after an illness of several months), was the representative of two ancient families in Scotland; the Macdonalds of Sanda, in which he succeeded his father, and the Kinneirs of Kinneir, a right which he derived from his mother, who was heiress of that property. While yet a youth, he commanded a company of fencibles of his own clan, and was on service in Ireland during the rebellion. The death of his father left him several estates, but so much involved, that, after long and expensive law-suits, they have been all sold, and the small island of Sanda, from which his ancestors took their distinctive name as lairds, has been alone repurchased.

The difficulties in which his inheritance was involved, and his own active disposition, led Sir John Macdonald to accept a cadet's appointment to Madras, where he arrived in 1803. He was early distinguished by his zeal and knowledge of his profession, and obtained a staff appointment with some troops serving in Malabar, where he lost his health, and, in order to recover it went to Persia, at the period of Sir John Malcolm's mission to that country, in 1809. He was unacquainted with the envoy, but the offer he made of traversing some of the Kurdee provinces of Persia, scarcely known to Europeans, was accompanied by a memoir, which evinced so full an acquaintance with ancient and modern geography, and so ardent and instructed a mind, that the envoy immediately determined to employ him, though not in the quarter he proposed. His services from this period were active, incessant, and important. It will belong to some biographer to record them, for they are intimately associated with the advancement of our knowledge of the quarter of Asia in which he has been employed, as well as with that of the interest of his country: at present they can receive only a very cursory mention. He was first detached to examine the country from Shiraz to Shuster, and to return by Ram Hormaz, a journey in which he had ample opportunity of displaying that calm courage and determined perseverance, which can alone command success in such enterprizes. After making several other journies to Persia, he was sent by Sir John Malcolm from Bagdad across the desert to Syria. He was attacked, wounded, and stripped of his property by some Arab freebooters, and compelled to return to Bagdad; but he hardly waited to recover, and proceeded again on his route to England. When at home he published his valuable memoir on the geography of Persia, a work which has received the approbation of the best judges, both for the new matter it contains, and the able comments of the author on the ancient and modern geography of that country.

Sir John Macdonald, when in England, married Amelia, third daughter of the late General Sir Alexander Campbell: he had but a short period of repose in his native country. A proposition he had made was accepted, to examine a great part of Asia Minor, and to proceed by the Black Sea into Kurdistan, in order to explore the routes by which an European enemy could advance towards India. His valuable work on Asia Minor gives a full account of the mode in which this arduous service was performed. His companion, Lieut. Chavasse, lost his life, but Sir John Macdonald succeeded in struggling through the difficulties and dangers he had to encounter, and reached Madras in safety. In 1814, worn down with fatigue, and threatened, from the sufferings he had undergone, added to the great anxiety of mind, with a premature old age, he

was appointed Town-major at that presidency, and agent to the Newab of the Carnatic.

The comparative repose and comfort he enjoyed in these situations restored his health; but his station was of a nature ill-suited to his character, and his efforts were continued to obtain one more active and more calculated to give him that opportunity of distinguishing himself in the services of his country, on which, from his earliest youth, his ardent mind had dwelt with an eagerness that cannot be described. The advice of his friends could not restrain him from offering to abandon a lucrative and honourable office, for any employment that promised the fulfilment of the object of his heart, which was fame—not money. The discriminating judgment of Lord Amherst gave him the opportunity he desired. He was selected, in 1826, from among numerous candidates, to fill the high and arduous station of British envoy at the court of Persia.

Well may the noble lord congratulate himself on a choice, which has been the means of promoting so essentially the reputation and interest of his country, in a quarter where, from a variety of circumstances, they had been exposed to injury, and at a period when, from the actual state of affairs in Persia, nothing but that complete information, that local experience, that high public principle and extraordinary talent, which were combined in Sir John Macdonald, could have preserved our influence, and restored to us that good name, which it is so important for us to possess in that country.

It will belong to history to record what Sir John Macdonald has done, during the few but eventful years he has been British envoy in Persia. It will be seen, in its pages, how entirely he was left to the resources of his own judgment, how destitute he was of every other means, except what those furnished, to meet the difficulties with which he was surrounded. His success in overcoming obstacles, apparently insurmountable, was complete, and it was effected without a pledge that could embarrass his country, and without any expenditure to distress its finances. Placed between jealous courts and hostile armies, when every feeling and passion of distrust, pride, and hatred, predominated, his manly and firm character, united with those strict principles and that clear judgment which all his acts evinced, caused the Russian minister and generals, the Persian monarch and his heir apparent, his nobles and subjects, alike to fix their attention and hope on Sir John Macdonald as a mediator.

It is not too much to affirm, that he saved the Persian throne, and that he rendered a most essential service to Russia, in enabling that nation, without loss of reputation, to arrest a career of unprofitable conquest. He was acknowledged by all parties to be the restorer of peace, and his decided conduct, aided by the weight of his personal character, enabled him to maintain, by persuading Persia to fulfil faithfully her stipulated pecuniary engagement, as well as to take those steps which were necessary to explain the causes which had led to the murder of the Russian envoy at Tehran. The mediation of Sir John Macdonald, on this latter occasion, was more acceptable to the Russians, as the lady of the envoy (a Georgian princess) was living at the British residency at Tabreez, when the event occurred, where, in her affliction, she received that sympathy and sister-like attention from Lady Macdonald, which the latter by the decree of Providence now requires from others.

It was the singular fortune of Sir John Macdonald, and bears testimony to his character beyond all studied eulogium, to have received equal marks of reward from the monarchs between whom he mediated. The King of Persia and Prince Royal were unbounded in their expressions of gratitude; the Emperor

of Russia bestowed honours and presents on him ; but what he prized more than all was the feeling which the nation among whom he lived evinced. At Tabreez, the Mahometan population assembled at their mosques, deputed their priests to bear the expression of their heartfelt gratitude to a *Christian envoy* for being the restorer of peace to their distracted country. Field Marshal Paskovitch and all the Russian officers showed equal respect and regard to the late envoy ; and when his lady was compelled by her health to leave him and travel through Russia, the attention paid her upon her journey at every stage, and the flattering kindness of the empress when she reached St. Petersburg, shewed it was no evanescent impression that had been created in Russia, by the conduct of the British representative during the war of that country with Persia.

These marks of approbation, however flattering, were followed by others of a higher nature. To the thanks of the Supreme Government in India, of the Directors, and of his Majesty's Ministers, were added honours from his King. These were conveyed with the strongest approbation of his past conduct, and an expression of unlimited confidence for the future. The just views he took of the policy of his country, as associated with its connexion with Persia, were approved, and to him all looked for the preservation of our interests in that quarter. Death has disappointed the sanguine hopes that were formed from his continuance for some years longer in the station he so ably filled. No successor can adequately supply his place, to which not merely personal character, but the circumstances of his life, tended to render him competent beyond all others. His loss, therefore, is irreparable, but his example will remain as a guide to those who may succeed to his duties.

Sir John Macdonald, though not old in years, had the appearance of being worn out, as he in fact was, with a life of toil and vicissitude. His manners were good, but reserved to strangers. With friends he was frank and communicative. His mind was singularly stored with knowledge : well educated, he was an insatiable reader of every book that contained information. He had visited almost every court in Europe, and was well acquainted with many foreigners of rank and distinction. He was of a warm temper, but his passion was short-lived. No man ever enjoyed more the sincere regard of his family and friends. It could not be otherwise, for he was amiable, generous, and upright. His love of truth and contempt for art and falsehood were the predominant qualities of his mind. They pervaded every act of his private and public life ; and to them he owed his extraordinary success as a diplomatist, for they inspired a confidence in his character in all classes, which enabled him to perform the recent great services he has done to his country.*

* *Bombay Courier*, August 21.

THE HINDU CHARACTER.

It is scarcely necessary to invite attention to the judicial proceedings at Calcutta, in July and August last, of which full reports are given in this month's journal: they cannot fail to excite a very considerable degree of painful interest. There are few occasions, when natives of India, of the humble classes, appear as witnesses in a British court of justice at either of the presidencies (more particularly at Calcutta and Madras), on which perjury on their part is not apparent or presumable; the effect of which is, either to place the life or property of an innocent individual in jeopardy, or to allow a real criminal to escape the penalty of the law, through the reluctance of a jury to convict upon doubtful testimony.

The cases which have given rise to these reflexions, however, are of a peculiarly distressing character, inasmuch as they are not of the ordinary class, where native swears against native, in order to wreak upon each other a grudge of malice and revenge; but the objects of the prosecutions are Europeans, and it is scarcely possible to conceive, in one of the cases especially, a motive on the part of the native witnesses, for resentment or animosity towards the accused person, much less for endeavouring to bring him to an ignominious end by a most atrocious conspiracy backed by the blackest perjury.

In the case of Lieutenant Campbell, the native servants of the deceased distinctly depose that Mr. Paschaud was deliberately thrown into the well by his brother-in-law; "he took him by the legs," say two of the witnesses, "and threw him into the well." This is not a mere isolated fact, respecting which the native witnesses might have been mistaken; the general tenor of their evidence is to strengthen and confirm the presumption, that the act was a deliberate murder, and that Lieutenant Campbell attempted to escape after he had perpetrated it. If the clear testimony of the respectable European witnesses, added to the improbability of the alleged crime, were not sufficient to reconcile a jury to a verdict of acquittal, the contradictions in the evidence of the native witnesses would alone disable a jury from convicting. It is impossible to read the report of the trial without being persuaded that the charge was utterly false: yet, what could have been the inducement to it? was it sportive perjury?

In the case of Messrs. Cole, Mackenzie, and Oram, a motive is, indeed, not absolutely wanting, and were the native character less stained with the crime of falsehood, it is probable that the accused, or one of them, might have been convicted of a capital offence. But here again the material discrepancies in the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, added to the evidence for the defence, given by two persons who were present, perhaps parties in the affray, and which is irreconcilable with anything but a presumption of intentional falsehood on the part of the native witnesses, render the innocence of the accused at least much more probable than their guilt.

In some of the Calcutta papers, it is more than insinuated that the indivi-

dual alleged to have been wounded is an impostor; that the wound had been self-inflicted or voluntarily endured, and that the native doctor of the gaol at Furruckpore was a party to the fraud. If this hypothesis be unsupported by the circumstances and probabilities of the case, still the very suggestion of it is a deplorable evidence of the value of native testimony in the estimation of the British community in Calcutta: in the Mofussil, it was asserted by a witness on the trial, witnesses are procurable at a rupee a-head.

The other prosecution is of a nature even more appalling than either of the foregoing. As in the last, the party accused was connected with the indigo-culture, and the circumstances arose out of the feuds and disputes, to which that branch of industry in India seems constantly to give rise. In this case, we find a variety of witnesses,—the servants and connexions of the supposed murdered man, the servants of the alleged murderer, and individuals apparently unconnected with either party,—deposing, clearly, distinctly, and unequivocally, to facts which exclude all possibility of supposing mistake or misapprehension. There never can have been a charge of this particular nature demonstrated by so perfect a chain of proof (saving the absence of the corpse of the murdered man) as that by which the crime appears to be brought home to George Yonge. Yet, on the face of the evidence, there are discrepancies and inconsistencies, although not of much importance where no reason exists to suspect perjury,—slight variations between witnesses being held to confirm rather than impeach their testimony;—nevertheless, with the daily experience of the proneness of natives to judicial falsehood, no jury could conscientiously find a verdict of *guilty*, where they occur in the testimony of such witnesses.

Thus, then, either an extensive conspiracy, than which none more diabolical stains the judicial records of any civilized country, has been organized, with astonishing art and dexterity, against an innocent person, or a wretch, blackened with a crime of unspeakable enormity has escaped the law, and been cast loose upon the world in which he is unfit to live, because a British jury cannot trust the direct testimony of native eye-witnesses. The dilemma is, on either side, truly frightful.

Such occurrences as these afford too strong a confirmation of the heavy accusation brought by Mr. Mill against the Hindus,—which ought to be limited, in its general form, to the Bengalese:—"the vice of falsehood they carry to a height almost unexampled among other races of men; judicial mendacity is more than common, it is almost universal."

We have made no observation upon the trials beyond what is necessary to elucidate our reflexions upon the exhibition they afford of the Hindu character; but we cannot refrain from calling the reader's notice to the details given, on the two last trials, respecting the state of the indigo-districts, as illustrative of the remarkable fidelity of Mr. Crawford, who, in his pamphlet in favour of the colonization of India, has declared, and led others to re-echo the assertion in and out of Parliament, that "the introduction of the indigo-culture into a district is notoriously the precursor of ORDER, TRANQUILLITY, and SATISFACTION."

ON THE CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOS OF
CENTRAL ASIA.

BY BARON A. VON HUMBOLDT.

In the journey I made, during the summer of 1829, in Northern Asia, beyond the Ob, I passed nearly seven weeks on the frontiers of Chinese Zungaria, between the forts of Oust-Kanienogorsk and Bouktamirsk, and the Chinese advanced station named Khoni-mailakhov, to the north of lake Zaïsang; on the line of the Cossacks of the steppe of the Kirghiz, and on the coasts of the Caspian Sea. At the important emporia of Semipolatsinsk, Petropaulovsk, Troitzkaia, Orenburg, and Astrakan, I endeavoured to obtain from the Tatars, who travel about so much,—and by Tatars I understand, as the Russians do, not Mongols, but men of Turk family, Bokhars, and Tashkandis,—information respecting the tracts of Inner Asia adjoining their country. Travels to Toorfan, Aksu, Khoten, Yarkand, and Cashmer are very rare; but Cashgar, the country between the Altai and the northern slope of the Celestial Mountains (*T'ien-shan*), where Choogulchak,* Korgos, and Gulja, or Kura, are situated, the Khanat of Kokand, Bokhara, Tashkand, and Shersaves, to the south of Samarkand, are frequently visited. At Orenburg, where caravans of some thousand camels arrive annually, and where the exchange is crowded with different nations, M. de Gens, a well-informed man, has been collecting, with care, for the last twenty years, a mass of very important materials relating to the geography of Inner Asia. Amongst the numerous itineraries, which M. de Gens communicated to me, I found the following remark: “in proceeding from Semipolatsinsk to Yarkand, when we reached lake Ala-kul, or Ala-dinghis, a little to the north-east of the great lake Balkashi (the Palcatinor of D'Anville), which receives the waters of the Ele, we saw a very lofty mountain, which formerly emitted fire. Even at the present day, this mountain, which raises itself in the lake like a little island, occasions violent tempests, which annoy the caravans; wherefore a few sheep are sacrificed, in passing, to this ancient volcano.”

This fact, taken from the mouth of a Tatar traveller, at the beginning of the present century, excited in me the more interest, since it recalled to my mind the burning mountains of Central Asia, which we have become acquainted with from the learned researches of M.M. Rémusat and Klapproth in Chinese works, and the position of which, at so great a distance from the sea, has caused so much astonishment. Shortly before my departure from St. Petersburg, I received, by the great politeness of M. de Klosterman, the following information, which he had procured from Bokhars and Tashkandis:—“the distance from Semipolatsinsk to Gulja is twenty-five days: the route is by mounts Alashan and Kondegatay (in the steppe of the Kirghiz of the middle horde), the borders of lake Savande-kul, the Tarbagatay mountains in Zungaria and the river Emyl: when it is traversed, the road unites to that which leads from Choogulchak to the province of Ele. From the banks of the Emyl to lake Ala-kul, the distance is sixty versts. The Tatars estimate the distance of this lake from Semipolatsinsk at 455 versts. It is on the right, and its extent is 100 versts from east to west. In the midst of this lake rises a very

* A frontier station established by the Chinese in 1767. This town has ramparts of earth; the magistrates and inspectors of the frontier reside here. The garrison consists of 1,000 Chinese soldiers and 1,500 Manchoos or Mongols. The Chinese are permanently placed there; they constitute a military colony, and are obliged to cultivate the earth for their subsistence. The Manchoos and Mongols are sent from Ele, and are relieved every year.—KLAPROTH.

high mountain, called Aral-toobeh. From thence to the Chinese station between the small lake Yanalashe-kul and the river Baratara,* on the banks of which Kalmuks dwell, it is reckoned fifty-five versts."

Comparing the itinerary of Orenburg with that of Semipolatsinsk, there remained no doubt that the mountain which, according to the tradition of the natives, consequently in historical times, emitted fire, was the conical isle of Araltoobeh. As the most important point in these statements concerned the geographical position of the isle, and its relative situation in respect to the volcanos discovered by Messrs. Rémusat and Klaproth, in very ancient Chinese books, as then existing in the interior of Asia, to the north and south of mount Tëen-shan, it will not be out of place to insert here some details respecting the geography of this region.

The central and interior portion of Asia, which forms neither an immense cluster of mountains nor a continued table-land, is crossed from east to west by four grand systems of mountains, which have manifestly influenced the movements of the population; these are, the Altaï, which is terminated to the west by the mountains of the Kirghiz; the Tëen-shan, the Kwan-lun, and the Himalaya chain. Between the Altaï and the Tëen-shan, are placed Zungaria and the basin of the Ele; between the Tëen-shan and the Kwan-lun, Little or rather Upper Bucharia, or Cashgar, Yarkand, Khoten, the great desert of Gobi (or Cha-mo), Toorfan, Khamil (Hami), and Tangout, that is, the northern Tangout of the Chinese, which must not be confounded with Tibet, or Se-fan; lastly, between the Kwan-lun and the Himalaya, Eastern and Western Tibet, where H'lassa and Ladak are situated.

1. *The system of the Altaï* encompasses the sources of the Irtish, and of the Yenisseï or Kem; to the east, it takes the name of Tangnu; that of the Sayanian mountains between lakes Kossogol and Baikal; farther on, that of the lofty Kentaï and the mountains of Dauria; lastly, to the north-east, it joins the Yablonnoy-khrebet, the Khingkhan and the Aldan mountains, which stretch along the sea of Okhotsk. The mean latitude of its course from east to west is between 50° and 51° 30'. We shall soon have satisfactory notions respecting the geography of the north-eastern part of this system, between the Baikal, Yakutsk, and Okotsk, for which the world will be indebted to Dr. Erdman, who has recently traversed those parts. The Altaï, properly so called, scarcely occupies seven degrees of longitude; but we give to the northernmost portion of the mountains encompassing the vast mass of high land of Inner Asia, and occupying the space comprised between the 48th and 51st parallels, the name of the *System of the Altaï*, because simple names are more easily impressed upon the memory, and because that of Altaï is best known to Europeans from the great metallic wealth of these mountains, which now annually yield 70,000 marks of silver and 1,900 marks of gold. The Altaï, in Turkish, in Mongol, Altaï-in-oola, "gold mountain," is not a chain of mountains, forming the limit of a country, like the Himalaya, which bounds the table-land of Tibet, and which consequently lowers itself abruptly only on the side of India, which is lower than the other country. The plains adjoining lake Zaisang, and especially the steppes near lake Balkashi, are certainly not more than 300 toises (1968 English feet) above the level of the sea.

I avoid intentionally, in this paper, conformably to the statements I collected on the spot, employing the term Lesser Altaï, if this term is applied to the vast mass of mountains situated between the course of the Naryn, lake Telet-

* The name of this river is Boro-tala-gol; it flows, not from east to west, but from west to east; and it empties itself not into the Alak-tugul-noor, but into the Khaltar-usike-noor.—KLAPROTH.

sky, the Bia, Serpent Mountain, and the Irtish above Oustkamenogorsk, consequently the territory of Russian Siberia, between the 79th and 86th meridians east of Paris, and between the parallels of 49° 30' and 52° 30'. This Little Altaï is probably, owing to its extent and elevation, much more considerable than the Great Altaï, whose position and existence, as a chain of snowy mountains, are, perhaps, equally problematical. Arrowsmith, and several modern geographers, who have followed the model he has arbitrarily adopted, give the name of Great Altaï to an imaginary continuation of the Tëen-shan which is carried to the eastward of Khamil (Hami) and Barkoul (Chin-se-fœo), a Manchoo town, and runs to the north-east, towards the eastern sources of the Yenisseï and Mount Tangnu. The direction of the line of separation of the waters, between the affluents of the Orkhon and those of the Aral-noor, lake of the steppe, and the unfortunate practice of marking by high chains of mountains where systems of streams separate, have occasioned this error. If it be desired to retain on our maps the name of Great Altaï, it should be given to the succession of lofty mountains ranged in a course directly opposite (parallel to the chain of the Khangai),* or from the north-west to the south-east, between the right bank of the Upper Irtish, and the Yeke-Aral-noor, or Lake of the Great Isle, near Gobdo-Khoto.

There, consequently, to the south of the Naryn and of the Bukhtorma, which bounds what is called the Little Russian Altaï, was the primitive abode of the Turk tribes; the place where Dizabul, their grand khan, towards the close of the sixth century, received an ambassador from the emperor of Constantinople. This *gold-mountain* of the Turks, the *Kin-shan* of the Chinese, a name with the same signification, bore heretofore also those of *Ek-tag*, and *Ektel*, both of which probably have an analogous meaning. It is said that more to the south, under the 46th parallel, and almost in the meridian of Pijan and Toorfan, a lofty peak is still called in Mongol *Altänniro*, "summit of the Altaï." If some degrees farther to the south, this Great Altaï unites itself to the Naiman-ula mountains, we there find a transverse ridge which, running from the north-west to the south-east, joins the Russian Altaï to the Tëen-shan, northward of Barkoul and Hami.† This is not the place to develop how the system of north-western direction so general in our hemisphere is traced in the beds of the rocks, in the line of the Alps of Alghin, of the lofty steppe of the Chuya, of the chain of the Jyktu, which is the culminating point of the Russian Altaï, and in the hollows of the narrow valleys, where flow the Chulyshman, the Chuya, the Katunia, and the Upper Charysh; lastly, in the whole course of the Irtish from Krasnoyarskoi to Tobolsk.

Between the meridians of Oust-Kamenogorsk and of Semipolatsinsk, the system of the Altaï mountains extends from east to west, beneath the parallels of 59 and 50, by a chain of hills and low mountains, for 160 geographical leagues, as far as the steppe of the Kirghiz. This range, though of very small importance in respect to size and elevation, is highly interesting to geognosy.

* Mount Khangay-ula is to the north of the source of the Orkhon. Its summits are lofty and considerable. This chain is a branching off of the Altaï, which comes from the north-west: it extends to the eastward to the rivers Orkhon and Tula with their affluents, and becomes the Kenteh of the Khinggan. A branch of this chain separates to the west and runs to the north under the name of the Kuku-daben; it encompasses the Upper Selengga and all its affluents, which take their origin in it, and then runs a distance of 1,000 *le* into the Russian territory. The Orkhon, the Tamir, and their affluents have likewise their sources in this chain, which is probably the same which the Chinese distinguish by the name of Yang-jin-shan.—KLAPROTH.

† The Chinese (in their *imperial geography of China*), in tracing the direction of the Great Altaï from the north-west to the south-east, makes it almost re-unite itself to the Tëen-shan, which corresponds exactly with what M. de Humboldt states.—KLAPROTH.

There does not exist a continued chain of Kirghiz mountains, which, as the maps represent, under the names of Alghidin-tsano or Alghidin-chamo, unites the Ural and the Altaï. Some isolated hills of 500 or 600 feet high, groups of small mountains which, like the Semi-tau near Semipolatsk, rise abruptly to the height of 1,000 or 1,200 feet above the plains, deceive the traveller who is not accustomed to measure the inequality of the soil; but it is not less remarkable that these clusters of hills and small mountains have been raised across a furrow which forms this line of division of the waters between the affluents of the Saras, or to the south in the steppe, and those of the Irtysh to the north: a fissure which follows uniformly, as far as the meridian of Sverinogolovskoy, the same direction for sixteen degrees of longitude.

In the line of division of the waters between the Altaï and the Ural, between the 49th and 50th parallels, is observable an effort of nature, a kind of attempt of subterranean energy, to force up a chain of mountains; and this fact recalls powerfully the similar appearances I remarked in the new continent.

But the non-continued range of low mountains and hills of crystallized rocks, by which the system of the Altaï is prolonged to the west, does not reach the southern extremity of the Ural, a chain which, like that of the Andes, presents a long wall running from north to south, with metallic mines on its eastern side: it terminates abruptly under the meridian of Sverinogolovskoy, where geographers are accustomed to place the Alghinic mountains, the name of which is entirely unknown by the Kirghiz of Troitsk and of Orenburg.

II. *System of the T'een-shan.*—Their mean latitude is 42°. Their culminating point is perhaps the mass of mountain remarkable by its three peaks, covered with eternal snows, and celebrated under the name of Bokhda-ula, or "Holy Mountain," in the Mongol-Calmuc tongue; which has caused Pallas to give to the whole chain the denomination of Bogdo. From the Bokhda-ula, the T'een-shan runs easterly towards Barkoul, where, to the north of Hami, it sinks abruptly, and spreads itself to the level of the high desert called the Great Gobi, or Shamo, which extends south-west and north-east, from Kwa-chow, a town of China, to the sources of the Argun. Mount Nomkhun, to the north-west of the Sogok and the Sobo, little lakes of the steppe, denotes, perhaps, by its position, a slight swell, an angle in the desert; for after an interruption of at least ten degrees of longitude, there appears, a little more to the south than the T'een-shan, in my opinion, as a continuation of this system, at the great bend of the Hwang-ho, or Yellow River, the snowy chain of the Gajar, or Yn-shan, which runs likewise from west to east, under the parallels of 41 and 42, consequently to the north of the country of Ordos.

Let us now return to the neighbourhood of Toorfan and the Bokhda-ula, and follow the western prolongation of the second system of mountains; we shall perceive that it extends between Gulja (Ele), the place whither the Chinese government exiles criminals, and Kucha; then between Temoortu, a large lake, the name of which signifies "ferruginous water," and Aksu, to the north of Cashgar, and runs towards Samarkand. The country comprised between the first and second systems of mountains, or between the Altaï and the T'een-shan, is closed on the east, beyond the meridian of Peking, by the Khingghan-ula, a mountainous crest which runs S.S.W. and N.N.E.; but to the west, it is entirely open on the side of the Chwei, the Sarasu and the Lower Sihoon. In this part there is no transverse ridge, provided, at least, we do not regard as such the series of elevations which extend, north and south, to the west of lake Zaisang, across the Targabatay, as far as the north-

eastern extremity of the Ala-tau,* between lakes Balkash and Alak-tugul-nor, and then beyond the course of the Ele, to the eastward of the Temoortu-nor (between lat. 44° and 49°), and which present the appearance of a wall occasionally interrupted on the side of the Kirghiz steppe.

It is quite otherwise with the portion of Central Asia, which is bounded by the second and third systems of mountains, the Himalaya and Kwan-lun. In fact, it is closed to the west in a very evident manner by a transverse ridge, which is prolonged from south to north, under the name of Bolor or Beloor-tagh.† This chain separates Little from Great Bucharia, and from Cashgar, Badakshan, and the Upper Jihoon or Amoodaria. Its southern portion, which connects with the system of the Kwan-lun mountains, forms, according to the denomination used by the Chinese, a part of the Tsung-ling. To the north, it joins the chain which passes to the north-west of Cashgar, and bears the name of the defile of Cashgar (*Cashgar-divan*, or *davan*), according to the narrative of Nasaroff, who, in 1813, travelled as far as Kokand. Between Kokand, Dervazeh, and Hissa, consequently between the still unknown sources of the Sihoon and Amoo-daria, the Tëen-shan rises previous to sinking again in the Khanat of Bokhara, and presents a group of lofty mountains, several summits of which, such as the Takt-i-Suleyman, the crest called Terck and others, are covered with snow even in summer. Farther to the east, on the road which runs from the western bank of lake Temoortu to Cashgar, the Tëen-shan does not appear to me to attain so great an elevation; at least no mention is made of snow in the itinerary from Semipolatinsk to Cashgar. The road passes to the eastward of lake Balkashi, and to the westward of lake Yssi-kul or Temoortu, and traverses the Narun or Naryn, an affluent of the Sihoon. At 105 versts to the south of the Narun, it goes over Mount Rovatt, which is pretty high, and about fifteen versts wide; it has a large cavern, and is situated between the At-bash, a small river, and the little lake of Chater-kul. This is the culminating point previous to arriving at the Chinese post placed to the south of the Aksu, a small river of the steppe, the village of Artush and Cashgar. This city, built on the banks of the Aratumen, contains 15,000 houses and 80,000 inhabitants, but is yet smaller than Samarkand. The Cashgar-davan‡ does not appear to form a continuous wall, but to offer an open passage at several points. M. Gens expressed to me his surprise that none of the numerous itineraries of Bokharians which he has collected, make mention of a lofty chain of mountains between Kokand and Cashgar. The great snowy

* This is a name which has occasioned much confusion. The Kirghiz, particularly those of the grand horde, give the title of Ala-tagh (*Alatau*, "speckled mountains") to a series of elevations extending from west to east, under the parallels of 43° 30' to 45°, from the Upper Sihoon (Syr-daria or Jaxartes), near Tonkat, towards lakes Balkashi and Temoortu. The eastern portion of the Ala-tau rises considerably at the great sinuosity made by the Sihoon to the north-west, and connects with the Kara-tau ("Black Mountain") at Taras or Turkestan. The natives likewise give the name of Ala-tau to the mountains to the south of the Tarbagatay between lakes Ala-kul, Balkashi, and Temoortu. Is it from these denominations that geographers have been in the habit of calling the whole second system of mountains that of Tëen-shan, Alak or Ala-tau? The Oolug-tagh, or "Great Mountain," named on some maps Oolug-tag Oolu-tau, and Ooluk-tagh, must not be confounded with the Ala-tau or Ala-tagh.

† According to M. Klaproth, this transversal ridge is named in Ouigour *Boulut-tagh*, "Cloudy Mountain," on account of the extraordinary rains which fall uninterruptedly in this latitude, during three months. West of this transverse ridge of Beloor, is the station of Pamir, nearly under the parallel of Cashgar. Marco Polo has named, after this station, a table-land of which modern geographers have made sometimes a chain of mountains, sometimes a province situated farther to the south. This district is still interesting to the naturalist, on account of the celebrated Venetian traveller having first observed there a fact, which has so often occurred in my experience, at considerable elevations, in the New World, namely, that it is extremely difficult to light and to keep fire in there.

‡ The terms *davan*, in Oriental-Turki, *dabahn*, in Mongol, and *dabugan*, in Manchoo, denote not a mountain, but a pass in a mountain; *Cashgar-davan*, therefore, signifies only the pass across the mountains to Cashgar.—KLAPROTH.

mountains seem not to re-appear till east of the meridian of Aksu, for these same itineraries mention Jeparleh,* a glacier covered with perpetual snow, on the Kura road, on the banks of the Ele at Aksu, nearly half-way, between the warm springs of Arashan to the north of Kanjeilao, a Chinese station, and the advanced post of Tamga-tash.

The western prolongation of the Tëen-shan or Mooz-tag, as the editors of the Memoirs of Sultan Baber call it by pre-eminence, deserves a particular notice. At the point where the Beloor-tag joins the right angle of the Mooz-tag, or traverses as a lode or vein this great system, the latter continues its course without interruption from east to west, under the denomination of Asferah-tag, to the south of the Sihon, towards Khojand and Urateppeh, in Ferghana. This chain of Asferah, which is covered with perpetual snow, and is improperly called the chain of Pamer, separates the sources of the Sihon (Jaxartes) from those of the Amoo (Oxus); it turns to the south-west, nearly in the meridian of Khojand, and in this direction is called, as far as near Samarkand, Ak-tag ("White or Snowy Mountain"), or Al-botom. Farther to the west, on the smiling and fertile banks of the Kohik, commences the great dip or depression of land, comprehending Great Bucharía, the country of Maveranahar, which is so low, and where the highly-cultivated soil and the wealth of the towns attract periodically the invasions of the people of Iran, Candahar, and Upper Mongolia; but beyond the Caspian Sea, nearly in the same latitude, and in the same direction as the Tëen-shan, appears the Caucasus, with its porphyritic and trachytic rocks. One is inclined, therefore, to regard it as a continuation of the furrow, in the form of a lode, on which the Tëen-shan rises in the east, just as, to the west of the great cluster of the mountains of Azerbaijan and Armenia, is observable, in Taurus, a continuation of the action of the fissure of the Himalaya and the Hindu Coosh. It is thus that, in a geognostic sense,

This is the Moosar-tag, or glacier between Ele and Kucha. The ice with which it is sheeted gives it the appearance of a mass of silver. A road, called *Musar-dubahn*, cut through these glaciers, leads from the S.W. to the N. or, to speak more accurately, from Little Bucharía to Ele. The following is a description of this mountain by a modern Chinese geographer: "to the north is the post-station of Gakhtsa-karkai, and to the south that of Tamga-tash, or Terma Khada; they are distant from each other 120 *le*. On proceeding to the south, after quitting the former, the view extends over a vast space covered with snow, which, in winter, is very deep. In summer, on the top of the ice, snow and marshy places are found. Men and cattle follow the winding paths at the side of the mountain. Whoever is so imprudent as to venture upon this sea of snow is irrecoverably lost. After traversing upwards of twenty *le*, you reach the glacier, where neither sand, trees, nor grass can be seen: the most terrifying objects are the gigantic rocks formed into one by masses heaped upon one another. When the eye dwells upon the intervals which separate these masses of ice, a gloomy chasm appears, into which the light never penetrates. The sound of the water rushing beneath the ice resembles the report of thunder. Carcasses of camels and horses are scattered here and there. In order to facilitate the passage, steps have been cut in the ice, to ascend and descend, but they are so slippery that they are extremely dangerous. Too frequently travellers find their grave in these precipices. Men and cattle walk in file, trembling with alarm, in these inhospitable tracts. If night surprises the traveller, he must seek shelter under a large stone; if the night happen to be calm, very pleasing sounds are heard, like those of several instruments combined: it is the echo which repeats the cracking noise produced by the breaking ice. The road, which is pursued the day before, is not always that which it is convenient to follow the next day. At a distance, to the west, a mountain, which has been hitherto inaccessible, displays its scarped and icy summits. The halting-place of Tamga-tash is eighty *le* from this place. A river, called Moosur Gol, rushes with frightful impetuosity from the edges of the ice, flows to the south-east, and joins the Ergheh, which falls into lake Lob. Four days' journey to the south of Tamga-tash, is an arid plain, which does not produce the smallest plant. At eighty or ninety *le* further off, gigantic rocks still recur. The commandant of Ushi sends every year one of his officers with oblations to this glacier. The formula of the prayer recited on this occasion is transmitted from Peking by the Tribunal of Rites. Ice is found along the whole crest of the Tëen-shan, if it is traversed lengthwise; but, on the contrary, if it is crossed from north to south, that is in its width, ice is found only in a space of a few *le*. Every morning, ten men are employed, in the pass of Musar-tag, in cutting steps for ascending and descending; in the afternoon, the sun has either melted them or rendered them extremely slippery. Sometimes the ice gives way under the feet of the travellers, and they are engulfed, without a hope of ever seeing day-light again. The Mohamedans of Little Bucharía sacrifice a ram previous to traversing these mountains. Snow falls there throughout the year: it never rains.—KLAPROTH.

the disjointed members of the mountains of Western Asia, as Mr. Ritter calls them, connect themselves with the forms of the land in the east.

III. *The System of the Kwan-lun*, or Koolkun, or Tartash-davan, enters Khoten (Elechi),* where Hindu civilization and the worship of Buddha penetrated 500 years before it reached Tibet and Ladak, between the cluster of mountains of Kookoo-noor and Eastern Tibet, and the country called Kachi.

This system of mountains commences westward of the Tsung-ling ("Onion or Blue Mountains"), upon which M. Abel Rémusat has diffused so much light in his learned *History of Khoten*. This system connects itself, as already observed, with the transverse chain of Bolor; and, according to the Chinese books, forms the southern portion of it. This quarter of the globe, between Little Tibet and Badakshan, abounding in rubies, lazulite, and turquoise, is very little known; and, according to recent accounts, the table-land of Khorasan, which runs towards Herat, and bounds the Hindu-Kho or Hindu-Coosh, to the north, appears to be a continuation of the system of the Kwan-lun to the west, rather than a prolongation of the Himalaya, as commonly supposed. From the Tsung-ling, the Kwan-lun or Koolkun runs from west to east, towards the sources of the Hwang-ho (Yellow River), and penetrates, with its snowy peaks, into the Chinese province of Shen-se. Nearly in the meridian of these sources, rises the great cluster of mountains of lake Kookoo-noor, a cluster which supports itself, on the north, against the snowy chain of the Nan-shan, or Ki-lian-shan, extending also from west to east. Between the Nan-shan and the T'een-shan, on the side of Hami, the mountains of Tangout bound the edge of the high desert of Gobi or Shamo, which stretches from south-west to north-east. The latitude of the middle portion of the Kwan-lun is about $35^{\circ} 30'$.

IV. *System of the Himalaya*.—This separates the valleys of Cashmer (Seri-nagur) and Nepal from Butan and Tibet; to the west, it stretches, by Jevahir, to 4,026 toises (26,420 feet); to the east, by Dhavalaghiri, to 4,390 (28,809 feet) of actual height above the level of the sea; it runs generally in a direction from N.W. to S.E., and consequently is not parallel with the Kwan-lun; it approaches it so nearly, in the meridian of Attock and Jellalabad, that between Cabul, Cashmer, Ladak, and Badakshan, the Himalaya seems to form only a single mass of mountains with the Hindu-Kho and the Tsung-ling. In like manner, the space between the Himalaya and the Kwan-lun is more shut up with secondary chains and isolated masses of mountains, than the table-lands between the first, second, and third systems of mountains. Consequently, Tibet and Kachi cannot properly be compared, in respect to their geognostic construction, with the elevated longitudinal valleys,† situated between the chain of the eastern and western Andes, for example, with the table-land which encloses the lake of Titicaca, a correct observer of which (Mr. Pentland) found that its elevation above the sea was 1,986 toises (13,033 feet). Nevertheless, it must not be represented that the height of the table-land between the Kwan-

* The position of Khoten is very incorrectly laid down in all the maps. Its latitude, according to the astronomical observations of the Missionaries Felix d'Arocha, Espinosa, and Hallerstein, is $37^{\circ} 0'$; the longitude $35^{\circ} 58'$ W. of Peking. This longitude determines the mean direction of the Kwan-lun.

† In the Andes, I found that the mean height of the longitudinal valley between the Eastern and Western Cordilleras, from the cluster of mountains of Los Robles, near Popayan, to that of Pasco, as well as those in $2^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. to $10^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., was about 1,500 toises (9,843 feet). The table-land, or rather longitudinal valley, of Tiahuanaco, along the Lake of Titicaca, the primitive seat of Peruvian civilization, is more elevated than the Peak of Teneriffe. However, according to my experience, it cannot be asserted generally that the absolute height to which the soil of the longitudinal valleys appears to have been raised by subterranean force, augments with the absolute height of the neighbouring chains. In like manner, the elevation of isolated chains above the valleys is very various, showing that at the foot of the chain the raised plain is elevated at the same time, or has preserved its ancient level.

lun and the Himalaya, as well as in all the rest of Central Asia, is equal throughout. The mildness of the winters, and the cultivation of the vine,* in the gardens of H'lassa, in the parallel of $29^{\circ} 40'$,—facts ascertained by the accounts published by M. Klaproth and the Archimandrite Hyacinth,—proclaim the existence of deep valleys and circular hollows. Two considerable rivers, the Indus and the Zzambo (Sampoo),† denote a depression in the table-land of Tibet, to the north-west and south-east, the axis of which is found nearly in the meridian of the gigantic Javahir, the two sacred lakes of Manassoravara and Ravana Hrada, and Mount Caillasa, or Caillas, in Chinese O-new-ta, and in Tibetan Gang-dis-ri. From this nucleus springs the chain of Kara-korum-padisha, which runs to the north-west, consequently to the north of Ladak, towards the Tsung-ling; and the snowy chains of Hor (Khor) and Zzang, which run to the east. That of Hor, at its north-western extremity, connects itself with the Kwan-lun; its course, from the eastern side, is towards the Tangri-noor ("Lake of Heaven"). The Zzang, farther to the south than the chain of Hor, bounds the long valley of the Zzangbo, and runs from west to east, towards the Nöen-tsin-tangla-gangri, a very lofty summit which, between H'lassa and lake Tangri-noor (improperly called Terkiri), terminates at Mount Nom-shun-ubashi. Between the meridians of Ghorka, Katmandu, and H'lassa, the Himalaya sends out to the north, towards the right bank, or the southern border of the valley, of the Zzang-bö, several branches covered with perpetual snow. The highest is Yarla-shamboy-gangri, the name of which, in Tibetan, signifies "the snowy mountain in the country of the self-existing deity." This peak is to the westward of lake Yamruk-yumdzo, which our maps call Palteh,‡ and which resembles a ring, being almost filled by an island.

If, availing ourselves of the Chinese writings which M. Klaproth has collected, we follow the system of the Himalaya towards the east, beyond the English territories in Hindustan, we perceive that it bounds Assam to the north, contains the sources of the Brahmaputra, passes through the northern part of Ava, and penetrates into the Chinese province of Yun-nan, where, to the westward of Yung-chang, it exhibits sharp and snowy peaks; it turns abruptly to the north-east on the confines of Ho-kwang, of Keang-si, and of Fuh-kien, and extends, with its snowy summits near to the ocean, where we find, as if it was a prolongation of this chain, an island (Formosa), the mountains of which are covered with snow during the greatest part of the summer, which shows an elevation of at least 1,900 toises (12,469 feet). Thus we may follow the system of the Himalaya, as a continuous chain, from the Eastern Ocean, and track it by the Hindu-Coosh, across Candahar and Khorasan; and lastly as far as the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan, through an extent of seventy-three degrees of longitude, half that of the Andes. The western extremity, which is volcanic, but covered likewise with snow to Demavend, loses the peculiar character of a chain in the cluster of the mountains of Armenia, connected with the Sangalu, the Binghenl, and Cashmer-dag, lofty summits in the pashalic of Erzeroum. The mean direction of the system of the Himalaya is $N. 55^{\circ} W.$

* The cultivation of plants, whose vegetable life is almost limited to the duration of summer, and which, despoiled of leaves, remain buried during winter, may be accounted for by the influence which vast table-lands exert upon the radiation of heat; but it is not the same with the slightest rigour of winters, when we refer to elevations of 1,800 to 2,000 toises (11,812 to 13,125 feet) at six degrees to the north of the equinoctial zone.

† The researches of M. Klaproth have proved that this river, which is entirely separated from the system of the Brahmaputra, is identical with the Irrawaddy of the Burmese empire.

‡ There can be no doubt that *Palteh* is derived from *Bhaddi*, the Tibetan name of a town a little to the north, which has been corrupted by the Chinese into *Pelti* or *Pel.*—KLAPROTH.

(To be concluded next Month.)

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 1st January 1831; Sir Wm. Ouseley, LL.D. in the chair.

Donations were presented from the Chevalier Adelung, head of the Oriental Institute at St. Petersburg, of a copy of his *Versuch einer literatur der Sanskrit Sprache*, St. Petersburg, 8vo. (a kind of *Bibliotheca Sanscrita*); and from Professor Reuvens, of Leyden, a copy of his *Lettres à M. Letronne, sur les Papyrus Bilingues et Grecques*, 4to., with a folio atlas of plates.

Thanks were returned to the donors.

Herbert Compton, Esq., was elected a resident member of the Society; the Chevalier Graberg D'Hemso, a foreign member; and Cavally Vencata Lutchmiah, Brahmin of Madras, a corresponding member. This individual is the sole survivor of the three principal Brahmins who so effectually assisted the late Colonel Mackenzie in his extensive and laborious researches into the history and antiquities of Southern India. He is now engaged in prosecuting some branches of these researches under the auspices of the Madras auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The paper read this day was a translation by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, of Nipal, of a Buddhist's confutation of the doctrine of caste, founded upon arguments derived from the Brahminical sacred books.

The loan of the original of this tract (in Sanscrit), was procured for Mr. Hodgson by his old Bauddha friend, so often mentioned in his *Sketch of Buddhism*.* Mr. Hodgson translated it in a few days, chiefly by the assistance of this old gentleman; for his Brahmin pundit soon withdrew his aid upon discovering the nature of the work, which consists of a shrewd and argumentative attack, by a Baudda, upon the Brahmanical doctrine of caste: and what adds to its pungency is, that throughout the work, the truth of the Brahmanical writings is assumed, and the author's proofs of the erroneousness of the doctrine of caste are all drawn from those writings. Mr. H. observes that, judging from the effect produced by this little treatise upon his Brahman, there would seem to be no method of assailing Brahmanism comparable to that of judging it out of its own mouth. The manner in which the Bauddha has treated the subject, of the contempt in which the Sudras are held by the Brahmins, is compared by Mr. H. to the celebrated argument employed by Shakespeare in the *Merchant of Venice*, "Hath not a Jew eyes," &c. &c.

Who the author (called Ashu Ghosha) was, Mr. H. cannot ascertain, nor where he flourished or died; but he is the author likewise of two larger Bauddha works of high repute, and still extant in Nipal.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson for his communication.

On the 15th, a meeting of the Society was held; Sir Wm. Ouseley presided.

Donations were presented, from the Society of Arts, part i. of vol. 48, of their *Transactions*; from M. L'Oiseleur des Longchamps, his edition of the Sanscrit text of the *Manava Dharma Sastra*, with notes; and, from Mr. Huttman, Collado's *Additiones ad Dictionarium Japonicum*.

Thanks were returned for these donations.

Two papers were read this day: the first, a short account of the Arabic work, entitled, *Ichwan oos Suffa*, or the "Brothers of Purity." This account

* *Trans. R.A.S.*, vol. ii.

(by Lieut. Rowlandson of the college of Fort St. George) is principally taken from the celebrated Mar Gregorius Abul Faraj, and his translator, Dr. Pockocke, of each of whom a slight notice is given. "*Ichwan oos Sufa*" appears to have been a general title of upwards of fifty treatises on various branches of knowledge, written by a society of seven learned Arabs: it likewise distinguished the particular work alluded to in these observations, which, and two others, are all (according to Lieut. Rowlandson) now to be met with. The title *Ichwan* is said to owe its origin to the custom of each author commencing his essay with the words "*Ya Akhi*" (O Brother), pl. *Ichwans*, "brothers:" and the reverence, in which they were held for their morality and learning, gained them the epithet "*Al Sufa*" (of purity). The subject of this treatise is an allegorical representation of human life, being meant to exhibit the just relation of man to the animal creation, and his intended real character in this world.* The other two treatises are: one on gardening; the other, on astronomy.

Thanks were returned to Lieut. Rowlandson for his communication.

The second paper was a description of the marriage ceremonies of the Hindus and Mahomedans; at the conclusion of which, the meeting adjourned to the 5th of February.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 1st September, Sir C. Grey, president, in the chair; a letter was read from Mr. Hodgson, of Nipal, forwarding catalogues of the *Kangyur* and *Tangyur*, with remarks; and also one from General Ventura (forwarded by Mr. Young), transmitting an account of excavations made by him at Manikyala; with remarks by the secretary.

The *Tangyur* catalogue comprises no less than 187 bulky volumes; and the aggregate of the *Kangyur* and *Tangyur* collections amounts to 287 quarto volumes,—a great mass of literature coming from what we have been accustomed to consider such a rude quarter; and yet, Mr. Hodgson observes, that this vast aggregate, though the most prized from religious sentiments, is certainly not the larger, nor probably the more valuable, portion of Bhoteah literature. Mr. Hodgson appears disposed to conclude that the *Tangyur*, as well as the *Kangyur*, has derived the greater part of its stores from Sanscrit works of Indian Baudhdhas. The most careless reader, he justly remarks, cannot contemplate but with feelings of wonder and admiration, this extensive *terra incognita* of literature opening upon us in regions which he had most likely been in the habit of deeming rude and barbarous. Nor will the Oriental scholar be without his pleasurable reflexions upon the high probability thence arising that a large portion of the Sanscrit literature of India, so long lost to its native soil, may be in part, at least, recovered by means of Bhoteah translations and compilations.

The letter of General Ventura† states, that in the course of last April, being encamped near Manikyala (the etymology of which he conceives to be "the city of the White-horse"), beneath which are buried extensive ruins, he availed himself of the opportunity to prosecute researches formerly made on the spot, when coins bearing Greek legends had been discovered. With this view, the general directed excavations to be made into a cupola, the prodigious extent of which, as well as of the fragments by which it is surrounded, formed an example of one of those relics of antiquity, on which

* See a translation of this work, *Asiatic Journ.*, vol. xxviii. p. 25, et seq.

† Chevalier Ventura was formerly a distinguished officer in the French imperial service; he is now a general in the service of Runjeet Singh.

time has exercised but little influence, and by means of which their founders hoped to convey to future ages historical traces of the past. His operations were continued for two months, and the opinion of the general, grounded upon conjecture, is, that a sovereign prince alone could get such a building constructed; and that upon this site stood the city of Bucephalia, erected by Alexander the Great in honour of his horse; and he deems it probable that the inscription on one of the relics may relate to some circumstance connected with the invasion of the Punjab by that great captain.

Before submitting a translation of the general's statement of his labours and discoveries, the secretary begged to recall to the recollection of the Society all that he believed is known of the monument in question. It appears to have been first visited by Mr. Elphinstone, on his return from his mission to Cabul, and a plate of it is given in his work. "On the march from the Indus to the Hydaspes, a party from his camp set out on a search for the remains of Taxila, the capital of Alexander's ally, Taxiles, or more correctly Takshasila, the name of the Hindu city, which the late Colonel Wilford has conjectured was situated in this direction. The party met with no ruins or remains of an ancient city except this building, resembling a cupola in its outline, but which proved to be a solid structure on a low artificial mound. It was about seventy feet high, and one hundred and fifty paces in circumference, cased in most parts with stone, but in some parts apparently unfinished. Some broad steps led to the base, which was encircled by a moulding about eight feet high. This was surmounted by a perpendicular wall for about six feet, from which the building continued in a spheroidal form." Most of Mr. Elphinstone's party thought the building decidedly Grecian. By the natives, the structure was termed the *Tope*, mound, or tumulus, of Manikyala. Mr. Erskine, in a paper in the *Bombay Literary Transactions*, considered it a Dagope, or Bauddha shrine, constructed at a remote period. To return, however, to the statement of General Ventura: the excavations carried on by him are stated to have been in a cupola seventy-five feet high, and three hundred and seventy-five feet in circumference, situated at Manikyala, in the ruins of a large city, forty miles from Jhelum, or the ancient Hydaspes (N. lat. 31°, and 72° E. long., from Paris.)

On the 27th April, the general commenced excavating the base of the cupola on the south side; but from the falling in of immense fragments, no practicable aperture could be made. On the next day, the summit of the cupola was opened, and six coins were found at three feet from the surface. On the 1st May, a perfect square (by which is meant to be understood, it is presumed, a solid square, or at any rate one filled up with rubbish) was found regularly constructed of hewn stones. After digging ten feet, a coin was found in a lump of earth. The digging was continued with little intermission and various success until the 8th of June, when the rains compelled General Ventura to suspend operations, though in due course he proposes to resume them until the building is thoroughly explored. At the depth of twenty-one feet, one silver and six copper coins were found. An iron box was found at the bottom of the square, which, being broken by a stroke of the axe, displayed another box of gold within it, containing a gold coin, and a gold ring set with a stone, on which characters are visible, three large and three small silver coins and a ruby. On the north side of the square, at the depth of forty-five feet, a square stone was found with a round hole in the middle, in which was a cylindrical copper box, having a small opening on each side. In the centre of the cylinder was a piece of white linen, in which was wrapped a morsel of

rock crystal, and a small gold cylinder broken. At the depth of sixty-four feet, in an irregular hole, were found a plated copper ring set with a red stone, a copper coin and an amulet; and ten lines lower down, an iron ring and three coins. On removing an immense stone, covering almost the entire surface, a sort of basin was found, constructed of masonry and cement, in which were found, hermetically sealed, an iron box containing a fluid, and another box of mixed metal, having a pyramid on its top, and an inscription round it. It also contained some fluid substance and five coins. This box also contained another of gold, likewise filled with a fluid, in which were fragments of amber, two gold coins (one large and one small) and a piece of twine knotted. In the same hollow were found forty-four copper coins.

With respect to the report, of which the substance is given above, the secretary observed that, "it is much to be regretted that General Ventura has not sent the Society some of the coins discovered on this occasion, or at least drawings or fac-similes of them; nor a description of the impression they bear, nor a copy of the inscriptions on the ring and box, as they would go farther than any other testimony to determine the history of the edifice." As far as the report of General Ventura extends, the secretary considered it in favour of the opinion which has hitherto prevailed, that the tope of Manikyala is a Bauddha structure. "It is a well-known peculiarity of that religion to enshrine relics of Buddha—his hair, teeth, nails, &c. in solid masses of masonry,* and the caskets or boxes found in the present instances, may have contained some such *exuvie*. The existence of a Bauddha monument is not incompatible with Colonel Wilford's notion, that here stood the city of Taxiles, especially as we know the religion of Bauddha flourished at an early stage in Cashmir, and that the Hindoos, in the days of the *Maha-Bhàrat*, looked upon the people of the Punjab as little better than outcasts. The city could not have been Bucephalia, as General Ventura supposes, for Arrian states that Alexander built that city on the bank of the Hydaspes, at the place which crossed the river. The same authority informs us, that the country between the Indus and Hydaspes was governed by Taxiles, who was reasonably apprehensive of the ambition of Porus, the sovereign of the country on the East of the Hydaspes: another argument in favour of the identification of Manikyala and Takshasila or Taxiles. The etymology of the former name, as given by General Ventura, is perhaps questionable, and a more obvious one is found in *Manikya-alaya*, "the asylum" (*alaya*), or city, "of Rubies" (*Manikya*), an epithet denoting the opulence of the town; or expressing, probably, in later times, the popular notion that the building in question concealed a treasure in its bosom." In any point of view, the discovery of these curious relics of antiquity is highly interesting, and may lead perhaps to the throwing of some light on dark portions of Asiatic history. That the inscriptions are not Greek, we suspect is sufficiently obvious from the general silence on that point, since the character of that language is, in all probability, familiar to him. It is to be hoped, that a part or all of the relics may be sent to Calcutta for examination; as they could afterwards be returned to the general, or otherwise disposed of as he might desire. The very fashion of the caskets, to say nothing of the *inscriptions*, would, in all likelihood, prove something. The same observation applies to the fragment of linen that wrapped the bit of rock crystal. Would it not also be desirable to institute a chemical analysis of the fluids contained in the caskets?†—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

* Whence the term *Dogope*; or *Dob*, "the body;" *Gopa*, "what preserves."

† A writer in the *Calcutta John Bull*, who signs himself, "A Traveller," referring to these discoveries of General Ventura, states, from personal observation, that "the materials of the buildings

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of this Society on the 3d July, Mr. Chartres' paper on *Colica Pictorum*, Mr. Raleigh's case of *Medullary Sarcoma*, and Mr. Twining's account of experiments with the Bengal extract of *hyosciamus*, were then read and discussed by the meeting.

Colica Pictorum, or that form of colic called painter's or white lead, originating from the presence of that mineral in the system, is a disease that does not often fall within the range of the common routine of Indian practice. The circumstances attending the cases detailed by Dr. Chartres, rendered the nature of the complaint, until a fuller development of the symptoms, rather obscure. It was reported to him on his arrival at the station, after a short absence, that two sowers of cavalry, who had been his patients for a wholly different complaint a few months before, were suffering from pain in the bowels, attended with obstinate constipation. At this time no particular symptoms presented themselves differing from those of a common attack of colic. They obtained no relief however from the usual remedies, and it was not till two or three days after Dr. Chartres saw them, that the disease assumed an unequivocal form. The symptoms that now supervened, were: cutting pain at the pit of the stomach, extending laterally and to the *umbilicus*, and which was decidedly increased on pressure; great weakness and pain in the extremities, and a peculiar expression of countenance indicating anxiety and distress. The tongue was perfectly clean and moist, there was no thirst, the skin was cool, the pulse not at all affected; occasional nausea with retching, and bowels obstinately bound. Suspecting at length, from the nature of the symptoms, that these were occasioned by some preparation of lead or other poison, the men were questioned minutely whether they had received any medicine, or taken any thing else peculiar, during Dr. Chartres' absence. They then confessed that they had applied to a *fakeer*, who had given them some white powders. This person was sought after, and being found, very readily answered that he had prescribed, as he had often done before in other cases, a nostrum composed principally of litharge. The quantity of this drug swallowed within two or three days was enormous, being about an ounce to each individual. The treatment, which appears to have been of a very active and judicious kind, consisted in the steady exhibition of strong purgatives, with occasional opiates as indicated by circumstances. Very decided relief was produced by bleeding.

Mr. Raleigh's case was peculiarly interesting, as affording an instance of recovery from that formidable disease, lock-jaw. The subject was a native boy of thirteen, the son of a Brahmin, who came from his village in the country to Calcutta for advice. On inquiry, it appeared that the boy had enjoyed perfect health until his tenth year, when he became blind of the right eye. In process of time the organ enlarged, protruded beyond its natural limits, and continued to increase slowly in size, although with but little pain. Some three months however before admission, the growth had been rapid, accompanied with excruciating pain of the head, face and back, with loss of

are, first, a porous very coarse limestone; and, secondly, a sandstone. These form the substrata of the soil, and are found very plentifully in the beds of the neighbouring rivulets, and often pierce the surface of the soil. This ancient tomb (for I suppose it was so intended) is situated on the left of the road three or four miles. After leaving Rawil Pinde, I had to make a considerable detour to reach it, and it was not till the close of the day that I reached Borsala, the village of encampment. The country between Rawil Pinde and Borsala is at first undulating; but after crossing some low hills and a small river, it becomes more open. The tope is placed on elevated ground, and consequently conspicuous for a considerable distance around. The workmanship, like the stone on which it was expended, struck me as very coarse. I am rather sceptical of the origin assigned it. Besides this tope, there are said to exist many others beyond Peshawar of similar figure and dimensions."

appetite and generally declining health. On presenting himself to Mr. R., the boy appeared considerably emaciated, and suffered much pain of the right half of the face, head, and dorsal spine. He appeared averse to moving his head, and constantly cried and moaned; his pulse was small, soft, and rather quick. The spine was well shaped, and there was no indication of visceral disease.

The fungous disease appeared in the form of a tumour escaping from the orbit, of considerable dimensions, and carrying before it the *palpebræ*, detaching the *conjunctiva* from their inner surfaces, and elongating it into a covering for the whole mass. The tumour descended down the cheek as low as the line of the tip of the nose, and was of a long spheroidal shape, not unlike the larger half of a pear. At its lower and anterior part, its surface was puckered, and in its centre was indistinctly defined the *cornea* in a staphylomatous state, forming a dark, rough, irregular spot. At its upper part, the external tumour was about the size of a turkey's egg, and of a bright red purply hue. On being touched, it felt solid and doughy, and on its outside minute vessels were very conspicuous. On introducing the finger beneath the orbital ridge, the cavity of the orbit was found to be completely filled with a hard mass adapting itself to the former. As nothing but the removal of this sarcomatous fungous offered a chance of respite from misery and speedy death, Mr. Raleigh determined upon the operation.

It was performed accordingly in the usual way, on the 10th of October last, the tumour being excised as far back as possible from its connexion with the optic nerve, by means of a pair of curved scissors, the cavity being with some trouble cleared of its contents as far down as the optic *foramen*. The hæmorrhage was comparatively slight. The patient, on the 11th, had a quiet night. On the 12th, he also rested well, but complained of soreness of the orbit and side of the face; pulse soft but rather quick. From this date to the 19th October, matters continued going on as well as could be expected. During the night of the 19th, however, he suffered much pain in the back part of his head and down the spine, with stiffness of the muscles of the jaw, and incapacity of opening the mouth beyond half its extension. The muscles of the right side of the neck and trunk were frequently seized with spasm, and he could not bear the slightest motion of the head, which he kept nearly in contact with the elevated shoulder, pulse quick and small, and countenance anxious. In the evening, the jaws were completely locked, and the masticatory muscles, with those of the back and side of the neck, felt rigid and tense, and there were frequent severe spasms of the muscles of the right half of the neck and trunk. A blister was applied over the head and along the whole length of the spine, and a combination of belladonna, camphor, and quinine, ordered every three hours.

On the 20th, he passed a restless night; but the jaws were not so firmly clenched as the previous day, admitting of being opened sufficiently to admit a common black-lead pencil to enter between the teeth. The spasms, too, were less frequent, and the interior of the orbit looked well; pulse small, soft, and rather quick. The surface of the rigid muscles was smeared with opium, a fresh blister was applied over the head and spine, and the belladonna, &c. continued. On the 21st, he was considerably improved; the countenance was less anxious, the spasms were less severe and not so frequent; medicines and applications continued. On the 23d, there were no spasms through the night. The muscles of the right side of the face appeared somewhat paralysed, but the jaws were sufficiently separable to allow of the thumb being passed into the mouth. On the 27th, he is reported as gradually improving from the last

date, still continuing the same remedies, along with others, that we have not mentioned. By the 15th of November he had regained very good health, the natural action of the muscles being nearly restored, and the orbit looking well. He was now allowed to proceed to his home, under promise of returning at the expiration of three months or earlier, in case of bad symptoms coming on but he was not afterwards heard of, from which it may be inferred that he is doing well.

The appearance of the extract of *hyosciamus*, prepared at the H. C.'s Garden at Mussorie Tibba, Mr. Twining states, in his report of experiments with it, corresponds with that of the best prepared vegetable extracts. The consistence is very uniform, the colour a deep opaque green, inclining to black, the smell peculiar, and not quite resembling that of the best European extract of *hyosciamus*. The extract was tried in fifty-seven cases with sufficiently marked beneficial effect as a soother of pain and irritability, and as a hypnotic. The dose generally was eight grains. The medicine in that proportion had no effect on the pulse, but occasionally induced cold sweat. A dose of twelve grains, in several instances, produced acceleration of the pulse, and sometimes a heavy pain in the back of the head, without anodyne or soporific effect, in a degree corresponding with the increase of the dose.—*Ibid*.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—A special meeting of this Society was held on the 23d August; Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair.

Read two letters from Captain Penny of Dinapore, informing the Society that the Dinapore Agricultural and Horticultural branch had duly constituted itself.

This meeting being a special one to receive the report of the Agricultural Committee on the subject of an experimental farm, to be recommended to government in terms of Mr. Officiating Secretary Macnaghten's letter to the Society of the 18th May last; read a report presented by the secretary of the Agricultural Committee, recommending for this purpose a portion of the lands of Akrah, or old Powder Mills, eight miles below Calcutta, which had been offered to the Society by Mr. Myers, at Rs. 3. 8. per biggah; and also an estimate of the probable expense of instituting and carrying on such an establishment.

Resolved, that the report and estimates be approved of, and that a letter be addressed to government in terms of this resolution.

Read a letter from George A. Prinsep, Esq., forwarding a parcel of Cuba and Guatamala indigo-seed. The secretary was requested to distribute the seed to such members as applied for it.

Read a letter from Messrs. Smithson and Holdworth, forwarding samples of Bowed and Demerara cotton, and also some of the seed.

Read a letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Macnaghten, intimating that a further supply of Tenasereem cotton-seed had been received by government, and placed at the disposal of the Society.

Read a letter from Mr. Neave, of Sheerghatty, dated 17th July last, pointing out that district as very favourable for the cultivation of foreign fruit-trees, and offering to bestow his personal attention on any imported or other trees, with which the Society might be pleased to supply him. Also applying for a small portion of the foreign cotton-seed, to be cultivated under his own inspection.

Read a paper by Rajah Kaleekrishen Bahadoor on the cultivation of sugar and silk.

French Academy of Sciences.—At the meeting of November 22, M. Moreau de Jonnès read a paper on the progress of the *cholera morbus*, deduced from official documents. He observed that this pestilence had thrice already advanced towards Europe by different routes. In 1819, it was imported from Bengal into the isles of France and Bourbon, and threatened to pursue its course to Europe, by the vessels which conveyed thither the products of India. The prudent measures taken at the Cape of Good Hope, however, prevented such a calamity. In 1821, the commercial intercourse between Bombay and the ports in the Arabian Gulf, afforded it the means of penetrating to Bussorah; it ascended the Euphrates, traversed Mesopotamia, treading in the steps of mercantile traffic, and appeared in Syria, where winter seemed to extinguish it; but it acquired fresh force in spring, ravaged for three years most of the towns on the Mediterranean, and stopped for some time opposite the shores of Europe. It ceased in 1823, before it reached Egypt, which had been protected by the sanitary precautions adopted by the viceroy, at the suggestion of the council of health in France.

Although the disease had made a rapid progress towards Europe by these two routes, it was, nevertheless, able to introduce itself there only by a third course, which branched from the second. From the Persian Gulf, it had not only followed the course of the Euphrates, but had pursued the track of commerce from Bussorah towards the north of Persia: in this way it reached the Caspian Sea, the shores of which it invaded; and crossing the boundaries between Asia and Europe, got to Astrachan, where it first appeared in September 1823, and almost at the same time manifested itself in the Russian flotilla in the Volga. An unusually early appearance of cold weather, together with the severe precautions promptly taken, stopped its ravages, and destroyed the germ of the disease.

Towards the middle of 1829, the *cholera morbus* suddenly appeared at Oremburg, and continued to ravage this place till winter. It might be imagined that it was brought by the great caravans which convey the merchandize of Tibet, Cabul, and Hindustan, from Bokhara to Oremburg. It would appear that the co-operation of the cold weather with sanitary measures, checked the progress of the invasion, since the fair of Novogorod, where eastern commodities from the emporium at Oremburg are chiefly trafficked, was held that year.

A second invasion of the *cholera morbus* in Persia took place in 1829, by the same route as in 1823. On the former occasion, the city of Teheran, where the Shah resided, had been guarded from contagion by being completely isolated. In 1829, sanitary precautions were omitted, and Teheran was ravaged by the disease. Although it was subdued during the winter, it broke out with redoubled fury in the spring, and extended, all at once, to the Caspian, the margin of which it followed. Upon reaching the mouth of the Kur, it ascended that river, and thus got to Tiflis, where it shewed itself on the 8th August 1830. From the 11th to the 18th of that month, it proved fatal to 238 persons. Processions, intended to allay the scourge, by deprecating the wrath of heaven, proved the means of extending its sphere; and the inhabitants of that city have been reduced from 30,000 to only 8,000, and the disease is not yet wholly subdued.

This pestilence continued to penetrate, from the mouth of the Kur, in the same direction, insinuating itself amongst the attendants of traders from the Persian provinces, and of those of the countries adjoining the mouths of the Volga. On the 31st July it appeared at Astrachan, where in ten days it

attacked 1,229 persons, of which number, 433 had died on the 17th August, the date of the last bulletins received from that city: upwards of 100 persons died daily.

From Astrachan the *cholera morbus* proceeded up the Volga to where that river communicates with the Don, where it branched in two several directions: the one down the Don to Taganrog in the sea of Asoph, from whence the vessels of the Russian marine transmitted it to Sevastopol, at the extremity of the Crimea; the other continued its course up the Volga, and its principal affluents, approaching nearer and nearer to Moscow. It would seem that it was noticed for the first time in this city on the 28th September 1830, two months after its appearance at Astrachan, a distance of nearly 350 leagues. All the precautions employed against the plague of the East were resorted to, but in vain; for, in the space of thirty-four days, from the 28th September to the 1st October, the *cholera* had attacked 3,542 of the inhabitants, of whom 1,771 died; so that more than half the number of cases were fatal.*

In considering attentively the principal circumstances attending the invasion of the Eastern *cholera* into European Russia, and comparing them with the results obtained by observing the progress of this malady in the different regions of Asia, M. Moreau is induced to conclude, 1. That there is reason to hope that the cold of winter in the Russian provinces, situated between the 45th and 57th parallels, would check the effects of the propagation of the pestilential *cholera*; 2. That numerous and well-authenticated instances, notwithstanding, afford ground to apprehend that the contagion is only suspended during the winter, and that it re-appears in the spring; 3. That, if this be unhappily the case, all Europe may be gradually overrun by it, according to the opinion of Lord Heytesbury, the English ambassador at St. Petersburg; an opinion the more probable, inasmuch as the contagion must acquire additional strength in passing into climates of a more elevated temperature than that of Russia.

In concluding his memoir, M. Moreau de Jonnés remarks, that this consideration increases the uneasiness with which the movements of Russian troops are viewed, since those troops which have marched to Podolia and Volhynia, on the Austrian frontiers, have been quartered in the very provinces infected by the *cholera*. It is a well-known fact, he says, that the march of the English troops in India spread the *cholera* from the Indus to the Ganges, and from Cape Comorin to the Caucasus.

M. de Humboldt, who was present when the paper was read, remarked, that it appeared improbable that the *cholera morbus* was carried by the caravans to Oremburg. In fact, when he left this place, the disease did not prevail there, yet nearly four months had elapsed since the arrival of the caravans. The plains of the Kirgheez, which these caravans had traversed, were uninfected by the disease. It was not impossible that the *cholera* might have been brought from Samarkand by individual travellers; but this idea had never occurred to any person at Oremburg, where the disease was considered to have been generated and developed fortuitously, under atmospheric influence; not to have been imported.

* By recent accounts from Moscow, it appears that the exterior cordon round the city was raised on the 5th December, and that from the beginning of the epidemic till that period, 6,149 had been attacked, whereof 3,137 had died, and 2,578 had been cured.—ED.

VARIETIES.

Comparative fall of Rain during the N. W. Monsoon at Tellicherry on the Malabar Coast, for Five Years, or from 1816 to 1820 inclusive.

	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
May	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	—	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
July	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
September.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
October.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	131 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average 119 inches.

T. H. BADER.

Further Traces of La Pérouse.—Captain D'Urville, the commander of the French expedition sent to discover the traces of La Pérouse, states, in a paper inserted in *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, of Paris, that he met at Hobart Town, in January 1828, a Mr. James Hobbs, formerly chief officer of the *Union* of Calcutta, who gave him an extract from his journal, during a voyage of that vessel to Penang (from New South Wales), in 1811; wherein he mentions, that being becalmed on the coast of New Georgia, he went in the boat, accompanied by four lascars and an English seaman towards a small island situated in lat. 8° 18' S., long. 156° 30' E. He found that the island was inhabited, but though they were apparently well-disposed, and earnestly invited the boat to land, the crew were so afraid, that Mr. Hobbs could not prevail upon them to do so, supposing the savages to be cannibals. Observing this reluctance, the natives crowded round them in canoes. They thereupon bent their way back to the ship, which they found surrounded with canoes, and the deck covered with natives. Many of them had pieces of steel and iron bars; and some had weapons. They were great thieves. When near the island, Mr. Hobbs observed a large spar or mast, in a kind of channel running into the island. This brought to Captain D'Urville's recollection the statement of Captain Bowen, of the *Albemarle*, that he saw, in 1791, on the coast of New Georgia, near Cape Deception, the wrecks of La Pérouse's vessel floating on the water, and that the natives appeared to have a knowledge of Europeans and the use of iron. These two accounts induced Captain D'Urville to think that La Pérouse and his companions, who got away from Vanikoro, proceeded in the direction of the Molucca islands, in the tract of Bougainville or Carteret, and were lost on some of the rocks in the vicinity of the Bay of Indians, between Capes Deception and Satisfaction. He accordingly resolved to ascertain this fact, but the state of the *Astrolabe*, on leaving Vanikoro, obliged him to relinquish his design.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Sunday Library; or the Protestants' Manual for the Sabbath Day: being a Selection of Sermons from Eminent Divines of the Church of England, chiefly within the last Half-Century; with occasional Biographical Sketches and Notes. By the Rev. T. F. DIBBIN, D.D. Vol. I. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

DR. DIBBIN has explained in his "Address" the object of this publication, which is to fill up a lacuna in the collections of popular compendia now publishing, by furnishing a "manual of religious edification," containing the sentiments of our eminent divines: a work which is the more called for at this period, "when the elements of civil society seem to be agitated in a variety of directions, and when a sound and sober exposition of scriptural truths may essentially contribute to the support of the best interests of the country."

The present volume, which is embellished with a well-executed portrait of the Archbishop of Canterbury, contains sermons by the following eminent divines: Bishops Porteus, Horne, Horsley, Bloomfield, and Mant; Drs. Paley and Shuttleworth; the Rev. C. Benson, and the Rev. C. Webb Le Bas. Prefixed to the discourses of the deceased personages, are succinct biographical sketches; and illustrative notes are occasionally, but sparingly, introduced.

The undertaking deserves our warmest praise.

Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Being No. XVIII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1831. Murray.

THOSE who have read the elegant and fascinating volume of the *Family Library* which contains the History of Columbus, will need no incitement to peruse the present, which is a kind of sequel to it, and is impressed with the same attractive character. Mr. Irving observes, that "the expeditions here narrated may be considered as springing immediately out of the voyages of Columbus, and fulfilling some of his grand designs. They may be compared to the attempts of adventurous knights-errant to achieve the enterprize left unfinished by some illustrious predecessor. Neither is this comparison entirely fanciful: on the contrary, it is a curious fact, well worthy of notice, that the spirit of chivalry entered largely into the early expeditions of the Spanish discoverers, giving them a character wholly distinct from similar enterprizes undertaken by other nations." The narratives of these navigators are, indeed, thickly sown with romantic incidents, which belong to a peculiar era: "the swelling chivalrous spirit is found continually mingling, or rather warring, with the technical habits of the seaman and the sordid schemes of the mercenary adventurer."

The individuals whose exploits form the subject of this volume, are Alonzo de Ojeda, Pedro Alonzo Nino, Christoval Guerra, Vicente Yanez Pinzon, Diego de Lepe, Rodrigo de Bastides, Diego de Nicuesa, the unfortunate Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and Juan Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida.

Mr. Irving has appended to the volume an interesting account of his own visit to Palos, in Andalusia, the little port whence Columbus fitted out his puny fleet for the discovery of a new world. He met at Moguer, near Palos, some of the descendants of the Pinzon family, the head of which, a venerable personage, accompanied him to Palos, and to the convent of La Rabida, at the gate of which the celebrated navigator begged a little bread and water for his child, and which is now tenanted by two friars only, who informed Mr. Irving that the archives of the convent had been entirely destroyed by the French.

Military Memoirs of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. By CAPTAIN MOYLE SHERER. Vol. I. Being No. 1. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

THIS is a new candidate for a portion of the public patronage which seems at present so liberally dealt out to works of this description.

The mere military history of the conqueror of Waterloo, eventful as it has been, could not have afforded materials for two volumes; but Capt. Sherer has worked up

with his hero's biography a variety of incidents, closely connected with it, which impart much interest to the narrative. The style is plain and unaffected; the battles are well and succinctly described, and the political transactions developed with precision and impartiality.

A Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy. By JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Esq., M.A. Being No. XIV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is a very elaborate and able exposition of the nature and principles of Natural Philosophy, in a popular yet methodical form. It is disposed in three parts: the first treats of the general nature and advantages of the study of the physical sciences; the second, of the principles on which physical science relies for its successful prosecution, and the rules by which a systematic examination of nature should be conducted; the third, of the subdivision of physics into distinct branches and their natural relations.

This volume seems to be the result of much reflection.

The History and Topography of the United States: edited by JOHN HOWARD HINTON, A.M., assisted by several literary gentlemen in America and England. Illustrated with a series of Views, drawn on the spot, and engraved on steel expressly for this work. London, 1830. 4to. Hinton. Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS is a comprehensive account (for the term *history* does not convey an exact idea of the work) of the United States of America, from the earliest period to the present time, embracing its political history, the biography of its eminent characters, its geography, natural history, commerce, trade, topography, &c. It is published in parts, six of which have already appeared; each part contains three very highly-finished engravings, representing public and private buildings in different parts of the United States, or some of the striking and romantic scenery of the country. The literary portion is very ably executed, and it promises to be a work of very superior pretensions.

The portion already published comprises the history of Virginia and the New England States.

The Harmonicon, a Monthly Journal of Music. Longman and Co.

An excellent periodical, conducted with much spirit and talent, combining a literary department, with select and original music for the voice and instruments.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major the Hon. George Keppel has in the press a Narrative of a Journey across the Two Passes of the Balkan, and of a Visit to Aizani, and other newly-discovered Ruins in Asia Minor, in 1829-30.

Mrs. G. Abbot announces, by subscription, for the benefit of herself and her children, a Series of Views about Kurrah Manickpore, in the province of Allahabad, drawn on stone by the most eminent artists, from original drawings taken on the spot, by Lieut. George Abbot, of the Hon. East-India Company's service; size, atlas 4to., price £2. 2s.

A Series of Views in the Mauritius, on stone, by William Rider, from original drawings by T. Bradshaw, Esq., with a memoir of the island, and letter-press descriptions of each view, will shortly appear.

There is in the press, with beautiful engravings, *Travels in the Holy Land*, by William Rae Wilson, Esq., F.S.A.; with some interesting letters from foreign sovereigns to the author on the Protestant faith.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—It is much to be regretted that, when so important a subject as the correctness of the Serampoor translations of the Scriptures is brought under discussion in England, the persons best qualified to give an opinion respecting it should reside at such a distance, as to render it too probable that any remarks, which they might offer in its elucidation, must arrive after all interest in the discussion has ceased. But as I observe that, in the number of your Journal for April last, just received, you still consider the Rev. Mr. Morton to have been the writer of the criticisms upon the Mahratta version of the New Testament, executed at Serampoor, which appeared in the fifth number of the *Calcutta Oriental Magazine* (for January—March 1825), it seems necessary that I should thus publicly acknowledge that the article in question was written by Lieutenant-Colonel Vans Kennedy. This avowal would have been made immediately upon my reading the remarks upon this point, contained in the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1829, had I not thought that Mr. Morton, who I believe was about that time in England, would have himself apprized you of the mistake which had occurred.*

This article, therefore, was written by a layman and not by a clergyman, and I was led into the discussion of a subject, so foreign to my usual pursuits, from having, while studying the Marat'ha language, been obliged, from the want of other books, to attempt deriving some assistance from the Marat'ha grammar, dictionary, and version of the New Testament, published at Serampoor. The defects, consequently, of these works were forced upon my attention; for I found that it was altogether impossible to reconcile the rules contained in the grammar, exemplified, as I supposed they were intended to be, by the version, to the mode of speaking which prevailed in the Marat'ha country; and, with respect to the dictionary, I could not avoid making, in the preface to my own dictionary, this remark: "that (in it) the words actually used by the Marat'has are so buried under Sanscrit ones, that the student can never ascertain the precise word which he ought to use.† When, therefore, the accuracy of the Serampoor version of the Scriptures was called in question in the *Calcutta Oriental Magazine*, I took that opportunity of expressing an opinion which I had long entertained. I comprised, however, my remarks into as short a space as possible, and intimated to the editor that, should they be controverted, or should they excite any attention, I was perfectly ready to

* The article to which Colonel Vans Kennedy refers was placed in our hands by a relative of Mr. Morton resident in England (that gentleman being then in India), accompanied by other papers, and some letters from Mr. Morton, and we have no doubt that when he led us to believe the article was written by Mr. Morton, our communicant was himself impressed with the belief (from the manner in which it was spoken of in one of Mr. Morton's letters, and from some alterations in the printed copy, in his hand-writing) that it was actually his composition. At all events, our misapprehension ought to have been long ago corrected.—EDITOR A. J.

† Dr. Carey's dictionary also was rendered of scarcely any use, in consequence of his having omitted to mark the gender of the nouns, and whether the verb was active or neuter. Without a knowledge of these particulars it is impossible to decline a noun or conjugate a verb in Marat'ha; as in it the inflexions depend upon the gender of the noun, or the verb being active or neuter.

enter into a more detailed and elaborate discussion of the subject. But as the missionaries of Serampoor replied not, and the public of Calcutta appeared to take no interest in a topic of that kind, I considered it to be of no use to continue my examination of those versions.

Whether, however, the knowledge of my having been the writer of this article would have prevented Mr. Greenfield from publishing his pamphlet, seems doubtful; for, as far as I can judge from your summary of it, he appears to entertain some very questionable opinions with respect to the nature of language in general; otherwise, if he be capable of reading it, he would never have attempted to defend the Serampoor Marat'ha version of the New Testament, nor have for a moment supposed it to be at all practicable to translate the Scriptures, with perfect accuracy and fidelity, into a language which I have thus described in the preface to my dictionary.*

On a comparison, however, with other languages, this dictionary will appear extremely defective, for it contains only about 8,000 Marat'ha words. But it must be observed, that the Marat'ha is merely a spoken language, and that it has never been cultivated or refined by authors in prose or verse. Its formation took place amongst a people solely engaged in agriculture, and, as all terms relating to science, law, and religion, were adopted from another language, and as the vernacular tongue was not employed in composition, it will be obvious that under such circumstances a language could never become copious. The Marat'ha dialect, therefore, exhibits one stage of the progress by which it is probable that language has in some countries attained to so great a perfection. For it is entirely *material*, every word being the representative of some sensible object or impression, and scarcely a single term being expressive of the operations of the mind. To *think*, to *reflect*, to *fancy*, and such ideas, have no corresponding terms in Marat'ha, and to express them even inadequately, it is necessary to join the words, *in the mind*, to a verb having in its meaning some supposed resemblance to the act intended: thus *to bring into the mind* is employed to signify to *reflect* or to *consider*. That all improved languages laboured at some time under the same poverty, seems evident from the number of words, *now* expressive of the operations of the mind, which still can be traced to a sensible object or impression. But in most cases the primitive idea has become obscured or obliterated by a restriction of the term, and particularly by a slight change in the form of a word, or by its composition with another. In pure Marat'ha, however, there is not a single compound word nor a single abstract term, and the primitive admits in common use of only one variation. In some few instances, indeed, it may be still more changed, and an abstract term formed; but this term is scarcely, if ever, used in conversation.†

The above description of the Marat'ha language, the correctness of which will not, I am confident, be disputed by any person who is acquainted with it, applies in general to all the vernacular dialects of India; the only difference being that some are rather richer in inflections and

* I may hope that the egotism and bad taste of quoting one's-self will be here excused, because nothing has been yet published respecting the nature of the Marat'ha language, except what has been written by Dr. Carey or myself.

† For instance, instead of saying "I love the boy on account of his obedience to his parents," a Marat'ha would express himself in this or a similar manner: "the boy is obedient to his parents, therefore I love him."

rather more copious in words than others. But this difference is too trifling to render translation into the latter more easy. It must hence be evident that, in these dialects, the proper collocation of words in a sentence depends entirely upon the *jus et norma loquendi*, and that, as this is strictly fixed, the moment that the construction of a sentence becomes unusual and unidiomatical, it must necessarily become unintelligible. Thus it is not so much owing to the bad pronunciation of Englishmen that they find it difficult to make themselves understood by the natives, when speaking any of these dialects with which they have made themselves acquainted, but to their inattention to idiom: it being the custom in all the native dialects to use many words, when in English few only would be used, and *vice versâ*; and in the former, the arrangement of words in a sentence differs materially from that which prevails in the languages of Europe. In my own case, this circumstance has been repeatedly brought to my attention, by the native, to whom I was speaking, appearing not to understand what I said; but no sooner did I change the construction of the phrase, than he immediately comprehended my meaning. But grammars and dictionaries can never enable any person to acquire an adequate knowledge of such idiomatic construction; and as there are no books in Marat'ha written in the style of familiar conversation, it will at once be evident that Mr. Greenfield cannot possess such an acquaintance with that language as would enable him to be a competent judge of the manner in which the Marat'ha version of the New Testament has been executed. I even strongly suspect that, were it to be put into his hands, he would be incapable of reading a single word of it, because it is printed on coarse, dirty-looking, country paper, with bad ink, and still worse types: for these are too small, and formed to represent the letters used in the common handwriting of the Marat'has (which are at all times difficult to be read even by the natives themselves, but more so when part of their curves and junctions are lost in the stiffness of a type), instead of the beautiful and distinct Nagari, in which almost all Marat'ha manuscripts are written.

Mr. Greenfield, at the same time, has, unfortunately for himself, furnished an example, from which even the reader who is unacquainted with Marat'ha may be enabled to form some opinion with respect to his competency to decide on the merits of this version. It is regarding the latter part of the 18th verse of the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel, which Mr. Greenfield asserts, if unintelligible to the writer of the criticisms, it is not through bad grammar, but *the obtuseness of his own mind*. I shall therefore transcribe the few words in question from the pretended Marat'ha version; for the singular blunders which occur in this short sentence, consisting of no more than eight words, will at once prove that Mr. Greenfield has undertaken to defend a translation made into a language with which he himself is totally

1 2

unacquainted. The sentence is as follows: पिताचे वक्षस्थलस्थ

3 4 5 6 7 8
ते अद्वितीयजात पुत्र त्याहांस प्रकाश केलआहे. To

suppose this to be Marat'ha, betrays a singular ignorance of that language; and to be able to extract meaning out of these words, requires a degree of ingenuity to which I make no pretension. I will, however, do them into

English, and leave the reader to try if he can be more successful: *a bosom-*
¹ *seated of a* ³ *father* ⁴ *they an* ⁵ *adualistic-born* ⁸ *son* ⁷ *has made* ⁶ *light to them.*
 It requires to be observed that the original runs thus: ὁ μονογενης υἱος ὁ ὢν εἰς
 τὸν κόλπον τοῦ πατρὸς, ἐκείνος ἐξηγήσατο.*

But to analyze a sentence, constructed in utter defiance of common sense and of all the grammatical rules of the language to which it is ascribed, becomes almost impracticable. The reader, however, will remark that the second word is an adjective, and therefore without meaning, as it is not joined to a noun, and that the manner in which it is compounded, and placed in construction with the preceding word, is quite insufficient to point out that the bosom here mentioned was the bosom of the father. Father and Son, also, are relative terms, which, thus standing by themselves, have no meaning in Marat'ha; and as this language has no article, the English indefinite article can alone be applied to a Marat'ha noun, unless it is shewn by the demonstrative pronoun, or some other mode of construction, that the definitive article ought to be used. Consequently, the emphatic mention of the Father and Son, which occurs so frequently in the New Testament, cannot be in any manner expressed in Marat'ha. But the insertion of the third word that immediately follows,—the nominative plural masculine of the demonstrative pronoun,—would alone render the sentence in Marat'ha nonsensical, and even the ἐκείνος of the original, and the *he* of the English version, must be admitted to be a pleonasm, which there was no occasion to retain in a translation.

It is the fourth word, however, which is most objectionable, as the using it not only evinces a profound ignorance of Marat'ha, but also proves the culpable negligence with which the Serampoor versions of the "Word of God" have been made and revised. For no person in the slightest degree acquainted with the Sanscrit language, and with Hindu literature, could fail to know that the term अद्वितीय is used only in two very peculiar senses in all Sanscrit works. In the one sense it is employed to denote the unity of the Supreme Being, as this term literally signifies *without duality*; and in the other sense, but with precisely the same signification, it is applied to the Vedanta system, the followers of which deny the existence of matter, and consequently *duality*, as they maintain that nothing exists in reality except one sole, supreme, and unindividuated spirit. The translating, therefore, *μῶτος* by such a term as this, and the supposing it capable of conveying any meaning when compounded with the word **जान्†** (*genitus*) can leave, I should think, no doubt of the utter in-

* In the title-page of this Marat'ha New Testament, it is said that the translation has been made from the Greek.

† By the bye, this is a pure Sanscrit word unknown in this sense to the Marat'ha language; in which, however, there is a *noun*, spelt in precisely the same manner, that signifies a *caste, kind, quality*; so that this strange compound, if it could be understood, would convey an idea altogether erroneous.

competency of the person for so difficult a task, who thus attempted to translate the New Testament into a language of which he possessed no adequate knowledge.

The bad grammar, also, which Mr. Greenfield denies, is proved with equal facility: because, in Marat'ha, the past tenses of active verbs require a very peculiar construction with reference to the grammatical rules of European languages; for the noun that in English would be in the nominative case is in Marat'ha put in the instrumental case, and the English accusative becomes the Marat'ha nominative—the Marat'ha verb requiring to be translated into English as if it was in the passive voice, though no such voice exists in Marat'ha. For instance: the English phrase “he has killed a tiger,” would be thus expressed in Marat'ha: *by him a tiger has [been] killed*. In the above sentence, therefore, the word पुत्र ought not to

have been in the nominative, but in the instrumental case पुत्राने. It becomes, at the same time, impossible to understand to what antecedent the sixth word refers, or to determine whether it is to be considered as the dative or the accusative case* plural of the demonstrative pronoun; and it is somewhat remarkable that no such word occurs in the original from which this translation is said to have been made; but the English translators, to complete the sense, have inserted in italics the word *him*. It hence seems too probable, that the assertion made in the title-page was not intended to be understood literally. But in this case, the version becomes still more unfaithful and nonsensical; for it would then follow that the single word ईशुसुतो of the original has been rendered by these three words त्यांस

प्रकाश केलआहे, which, supposing the pronoun to be in the accusative case, can afford no other meaning than *made them light*: a mode of expression which would be perfectly unintelligible to every Marat'ha.†

From these remarks it will be evident that Mr. Greenfield has undertaken a task for which he is by no means qualified; and it might have occurred to him, that if my criticisms on this pretended version of the New Testament

* Strictly speaking, nouns denoting animated beings, and the pronouns their substitutes, have, in Marat'ha, no accusative case, as when governed by a verb they ought always to appear in the dative; and thus the dative in Marat'ha serves for both the dative and accusative of European languages. In conversation, however, this rule is not always observed, and the nominative is then used for the accusative.

† Before quitting Mr. Greenfield, however, you must excuse my observing, that I do not understand on what grounds you have remarked, page 293, that Mr. Greenfield is successful in defending the periphrasis “the young of the sheep of God.” For in the Persian version by Mr. Martyn he uses the proper word برة; and if, therefore, a foreign word were required to be employed in the Marat'ha version, surely this simple term would have been preferable to so uncouth a periphrasis as the one just mentioned.

Strictly speaking, also, though शरीर and جسم both signify no doubt the body, yet the adjective جسمانی, the term used by Mr. Martyn alluded to in page 292, has acquired a refined

and metaphysical sense, which is not in any manner denoted by the genitive case of शरीर; but such niceties of language, a knowledge of which is indispensable for ensuring accurate translation, seem to be altogether unknown to Mr. Greenfield; and most certainly the Serampoor translators are completely innocent of even suspecting that fidelity of translation depended entirely on the ideas contained in the original being expressed in the version by appropriate words.

into the Marat'ha language, published five years before he took up the defence of its correctness, and subsequently reprinted in the *Calcutta John Bull*, could have been refuted, or in the least invalidated, the missionaries at Serampoor would have no doubt gladly availed themselves of such an opportunity for removing all suspicion with respect to the accuracy of their versions of the Scriptures. For, in publishing these criticisms, the editor of the *Calcutta Oriental Magazine* prefaced them with a few remarks from which I extract this short passage: "In this hope we have not been disappointed; and we congratulate ourselves on the examination into these translations which we have been the means of exciting; we may also, we are sure, congratulate the gentlemen at Serampoor. It must to them be highly pleasing to see their labour tried by a test which they boldly challenge when they give them to the world; and while our pages are open and welcome to such communications as the following, they are no less so to the defence of what may be here impugned." When, therefore, an individual in England attempts to defend a translation made in India, which the persons concerned in making it have evidently given up as indefensible, it cannot be a want of charity to suppose that *he presumes on the ignorance of his readers*. But there is a simple fact, which must be well known to the missionary societies, and which renders all dispute with respect at least to the accuracy of the Marat'ha version of the New Testament altogether superfluous—this is, that the missionaries who have come to this side of India, whether English, Scotch, or American, have all found this version to be so unintelligible to the Marat'has that they have been unable to derive from it any assistance whatever.

You conclude your last article on this subject by remarking, "it will be seen that the points at issue are not capable of a satisfactory determination, through the want of unexceptionable authorities respecting the exact and idiomatical signification of words, in a tongue of so peculiar a character as the Marat'ha." In this respect, however, the only peculiarity in this dialect, with reference to the language of Europe, is, that almost every Marat'ha word has but one single meaning, and consequently this circumstance ought to facilitate, and not to impede, the labours of the translator, as long as equivalent terms are found in Marat'ha and in the original translated from. But it seems to have been entirely overlooked, that, were the Scriptures to be ever so correctly translated into any dialect of India, or even into Sanscrit, not a single native would be able to understand them, in consequence of his being entirely devoid of all that preliminary information which is indispensable for comprehending them even imperfectly. Unless, indeed, it is supposed that, were the abstrusest treatise of Euler or Laplace to be put in the hands of a person unacquainted with the first elements of mathematics, he would be able to understand it, it must be self-evident that, without previous instruction, no native could understand the Scriptures when presented to him without a commentary or any explanation whatever. The missionaries, also, have increased a difficulty, which I should conceive to be in itself insuperable, by confining their versions to the New Testament, and thus depriving the native of all acquaintance with the Jewish history,

and of the numerous circumstances mentioned in the Old Testament, to which allusions are continually made in the New Testament. But the nature of language shews that the speech of no people can contain any words except such as are expressive of ideas that have prevailed amongst them; and, consequently, as the Scriptures exhibit solely modes of thinking, speaking, and acting, with which the Hindus are totally unacquainted, it must necessarily follow, that in no dialect of India, nor *even in Sanscrit*, will strictly equivalent terms be found for the great proportion of words which are contained in the Scriptures.

If, therefore, the purity and integrity of Scripture-translation be considered to consist in the versions being literally exact, without the omission of a single word contained in the Bible, or the slightest degree of amplification, nothing can be more obvious than that the execution of such a version is morally impossible. 'Take, for instance, Romans, c. v., v. 18:—*ἀρα οὖν ὡς δι' ἐνὸς παραπτώματος, εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, εἰς κατὰκριμα ὅτως καὶ δι' ἐνὸς δικαιοσύνης, εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, εἰς δικαιοσύνην ζωῆς*; which is thus rendered

in the Marat'ha version: यास्तव जस एके जणाचे पतनाने समस्त लोकांची शास्ति देण्यापावतो विचार साला तसच एके जनाचे धर्मीने जीवनरूप निर्दोषी मरण्यापावतो फुकटदान अवध्य प्रतिहोत : "therefore, as by the falling of one man it was determined until giving punishment of all the worlds, so by the virtue of one man until life-appearance dying without sin there was gratuitously a gift for all." The reader will not, of course, expect me to make sense of nonsense; but I have rendered the above words into English literally, and I must leave it to Mr. Greenfield to prove the accuracy of so censurable an attempt at translation as this. I shall merely observe that पतन, in the sense here intended, is neither a Sanscrit nor a Marat'ha word, as it is the participle of a verb which signifies to fall, *literally*, and never *figuratively*, as in English.

लोकाची is evidently meant for *men*, the Hindustani *log*; but in Marat'ha and Sanscrit लोक has no other signification than *world*.

देण्यापावतो and मरण्यापावतो is a mode of construction, as here used, from which no meaning can be extracted; for पावेतो is a preposition which has no other significations than *until, as far as, up to*. The collocation, alone, however, of the above words, produces such complete nonsense, that had *this version been revised*, any person, however little acquainted with Marat'ha, must have immediately perceived that the translation could not be correct, even according to the principles of European languages; for not one of the words is placed *in regimine* with another, as they all stand isolated and unconnected, in utter defiance of the

rules of not only the Marat'ha, but of all grammar. It requires, also, to be remarked, that an attempt has been made to translate these words of the English translation—*judgment came*, and *the free-gift came*—though they do not occur in the original.

But, even supposing that the native was capable of reading the English version, “therefore, as by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free-gift came upon all men unto justification of life;” would he be able to understand a doctrine, which is not only repugnant to all his ideas, but at the same time alleges as truths circumstances which all that he has formerly heard and learned convinces him to be utter falsehoods? The supposing, therefore, for a moment, that, had all the philological difficulties been overcome, the placing in the hands of the Hindus versions of the Scriptures, without commentary or explanation of any kind, would induce them to read such versions, and thus lead them to become acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity, seems to be a notion so extravagantly absurd, as to render it perfectly inexplicable how it could ever have found entrance into the minds of reasonable men.

It seems to be equally forgotten, in the wish for the conversion of the heathen, that the Hindus are not South-Sea savages, but a people who have arrived at a considerable stage of refinement and civilization, and who have long possessed numerous works in all branches of literature and science. Their minds, also, are singularly acute, and they seem to have decidedly a natural disposition for metaphysical disquisition; while they are taught from their infancy to believe that their own sacred books were divine revelations from heaven. To expect, therefore, that such a people could be led to change the religion of their fathers without any inducement whatever, and merely by means of asseveration that idolatry was sinful, and by weak attempts at argument to prove it so, evinces a most lamentable ignorance of human nature. In what manner, also, could the Hindus be brought to understand and to believe in the dogmas of *original sin*, *remission and pardon of sins*, *expiation*, *atonement*, *justification*, &c., or even in the fundamental mystery of Christianity, *a trinity in unity*? All these terms express ideas which are totally unknown to them, and, consequently, no equivalent, or at all similar, terms will be found for them, either in Sanscrit, or in any of the vernacular dialects of India. For the Hindus hold that sin originally proceeded from the inherent nature of matter, or rather of that illusion which leads men to suppose that matter exists, and that its continuance, *with regard to each being*, depends upon his works being good or bad. Remission of sins, consequently, is the predestined result of certain acts of devotion, and every man must work out his own salvation. The whole mystery of the Redemption, therefore, is in direct opposition to the ideas which they have imbibed from their infancy, and no words would, in consequence, be found in their language by which it could be explained, even inadequately. For instance, Mr. Morton, in his “Sanskrit renderings,” gives this as the meaning of atonement—“the operation or effect of Christ’s death in removing moral guilt;” and then adds,

“**प्रायश्चित्तं** *prāyaschittam* is the exact translation.” But, on the contrary, this term invariably signifies a penance performed by the *individual himself* in order to expiate a sin which he has committed, and, consequently, if applied to the effect of Christ’s death, it would completely fail to convey the proper meaning of *atonement*. If, however, there are no single terms in the native dialects by which these important dogmas can be explained, it seems evident that any attempt to render the Scriptures into them, *word by word*, must be altogether impracticable.

But it is not the Indian versions only of the Scriptures which have been found to be unintelligible; for Burckhardt some years ago declared that the Arabs could not understand the Arabic translation made by the Bible Society; and Mr. MacFarlane has just stated in his “Travels” that the Romaic version, also, from its unintelligibility, is a sealed book to the Greeks. It appears, however, most surprising, that in England, where the whole history of the manner in which the English translation was made ought to have been well known, it could be for a moment supposed that obscure and illiterate individuals could execute a task, for the proper performance of which it had been deemed necessary to employ forty-seven of the most learned men of England. It would, indeed, seem that, in order to give success to these supposed versions of the Scriptures, some miraculous interposition of Providence had been expected, for all human means for this purpose have most certainly been altogether disregarded, both in Europe and India. Nothing, I believe, is more difficult than to make a perfectly accurate translation from one cognate language into another; and this circumstance alone might have excited some doubt with respect to the accuracy of versions made into languages between which no affinity existed. But it does not even appear that it was ever considered necessary to ascertain whether the person proposing to make a translation was competently acquainted with either Hebrew or the Greek of the New Testament;* and yet, without a critical knowledge of the sacred text, the most complete acquaintance with the language into which it was to be rendered could be of no avail whatever. The missionaries of Serampoor, however, have never, as far as I am aware, made any pretensions to such a knowledge; and even, therefore, had their versions been actually made by themselves, their capa-

* On the contrary, it is affirmed in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 71, p. 6, that “after the most careful and patient investigation, we are obliged to state that, without one single exception, the new versions which have appeared, either at the direct expense or under the immediate sanction of the Earl Street Committee (of the Bible Society), have been either executed by incompetent translators, or printed without having been subjected to a proper revision.”

With respect to the Serampoor missionaries, the reviewer observes, “admirable as we do, the zeal, the industry, and the perseverance, with which these meritorious missionaries have pursued their object, it is by much the most painful incident which has attended our critical career, that we are obliged to express most serious doubts of their competency for the faithful performance of the important task which they have undertaken. The nature of the question which we have been compelled to discuss requires, however, that we should suppress every private feeling, and express our opinions without fear or favour. After the most careful, and, we believe, unbiassed examination of the evidence adduced in their behalf, we are compelled to state, that there is reasonable ground to entertain the suspicion that these good men did not possess the knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek originals thus claimed for them.” Of this verbiage I leave the reader to make what sense he can; but I quote this testimony as it evidently appears to proceed from an unwilling witness, and as it is so diametrically opposite to the opinions previously expressed in the same review. But, see the 1st No. of this review, p. 225, and then how a *shoemaker*, a *printer* at Hull, and a *master of a charity-school* at Bristol, could possibly become competently skilled in Hebrew and the peculiar Greek of the New Testament, *non constat*.

bility of executing them with the requisite correctness and fidelity would have still remained extremely questionable. But Lieut. White, of the Bengal army, in his work on British India, published in 1822, thus stated, in p. 42 :

But the wonder ceases when it is understood in what manner these translations are made. A statement of this was given in a magazine published in Calcutta in October 1818, which has not been contradicted. From this it appears that the business of translation has been prodigiously expedited since the days of King James. The paper alluded to says, "in the translating-room of the missionary establishment, the various pundits, or men learned in the languages of Asia, are placed forming a circle, in the centre of which is placed a pundit versed in Hindustanee, a language in which all the others are supposed to be well skilled, and in English, with which this pundit himself must necessarily have an intimate acquaintance. So soon as the Maratha, the Seikh, the Guzerattee, the Orissa, the Burma pundits, &c. have prepared their writing materials, a verse is read from the English text by a missionary or any other European or Anglo-Asiatic, and this verse, as it is read word by word by the Englishman, is repeated word by word in Hindustanee by the central pundit, in the hearing of the various pundits who surround him, each of whom sets the word down in his own language or dialect, and thus the work is completed." I was induced to inquire into this matter from reading the statement in question, and was informed by a Christian convert that it was the case.

In p. 16 of the 71st No. of the *Quarterly Review* (June 1827), however, occurs a quotation from a "Memoir of Translations executed at Serampoor," in which the missionaries say : "On engaging a pundit (or translator) in one of these cognate languages, after having examined and ascertained his qualifications, we give him an *approved version* of the Scriptures in a language with which he is well acquainted, for most of the pundits we employ, while good Sanscrit scholars, are also acquainted with at least one or two of the cognate languages of India, beside their own vernacular tongue, and some of them with three or four." But, if this were the manner in which the Serampoor versions were executed at the time when the above memorial was written, *the date of which does not appear*, nothing is more unquestionable than that the earlier translations were made *simultaneously*, and consequently that there could have been then no *approved version* to place in the hands of the different pundits. Even in the *Quarterly Review* for February 1809, p. 225, it is said, "they (the Serampoor missionaries) are printing the New Testament in the Sanscrit, the Orissa, Maratha, Hindostan, and Guzerat; and translating it into Persic, Telinga, Karnata, Chinese, the language of the Sikhs, and the Burman; and in four of these languages they are going on with the Bible." In the No. also for July 1816 it is observed, p. 352, "we may form some idea of the exertions of these pious men, when it is stated that they have translated the Scriptures wholly or in part into *twenty-seven different languages*, and their '*Brief View*' contains beautiful specimens of the characters employed in printing the Sanscrit, Marat'ha,* Bengali, Orissa,

* From the title-page it appears that the Marat'ha version of the New Testament, to which my remarks apply, was printed in 1807; and if the characters given in the specimen here alluded to were the same as those employed in printing the edition, they deserve to be described in no other manner than I have done in a preceding part of this letter.

Tulinga, Pushtoo, Sikh or Punjab, Cashmere, Hindostanee, Asam, Burman, Persian, Tamul, and Chingalese. Many thousand copies of the Gospels have been distributed in these languages." It will be hence evident that the copies thus circulated must have been of those translations which were made at first *simultaneously*, without there being any *approved version* to refer to; in which case it is merely necessary to draw attention to those words contained in the 71st No. of the *Quarterly Review*, p. 15: "Their translation of the New Testament into the Bengalee dialect had been executed, and consequently used, many years before it was printed. Dr. Carey, the principal author of this version, states it to have been *the product of seven years' severe labour and study*. Now ere long it was considered necessary to publish a second edition of this version; and in revising for this purpose the first edition, Dr. Carey himself informs us, that he found himself compelled to alter almost every verse in order to render it conformable to the Indian idiom: *in the first edition* (says he) *the words were Bengalee, but the idiom* (how nobly must the Bengalee readers have been edified!) *was English*." This acknowledgment must surely have escaped the notice of Mr. Greenfield, for, if such an alteration was found indispensable with respect to the version made into the vernacular dialect of India, with which the missionaries were themselves conversant, it follows, as a matter of course, that still greater inaccuracies must have taken place in versions made into dialects of which they knew little or nothing. It is, at the same time, impossible to understand what is meant by using in so general a manner the term *cognate languages*, or to give the slightest credit to the assertion, that the pundits employed at Serampore were acquainted with at least two, and some of them with three or four, of these cognate languages, besides their vernacular dialect. For the natives, unless removed from their birth-place and permanently residing in some other part of India, never acquire a knowledge of any other language than their mother-tongue, with the exception of Hindustanee and perhaps a smattering of Sanscrit. Nor would a conversancy with the dialects which prevail to the north and south of the Krishna be of the slightest use, even if acquired, in facilitating the labours of the translator into one or other of these distinct classes of dialects; for these dialects have no affinity with each other; and it is equally obvious that the most intimate knowledge of Sanscrit and the vernacular dialects of India could be of no avail whatever in translating the Scriptures into Persian, Burman, or Chinese.

But the internal evidence of the Marat'ha version of the New Testament fully proves the correctness of the account given by Lieut. White; because Hindustanee words frequently occur in it, and it has been made without the slightest regard to the syntax of the Marat'ha language, or of any other syntax. The other versions have no doubt been executed in the same manner; and it therefore merely remains to determine whether *a translation made into any language, which is constructed erroneously and unidiomatically, and abounds in foreign terms, can possibly be intelligible*. For there is no occasion to add "to those into whose vernacular dialect the translation is made;" because, for instance, even with the assis-

tance of the original and the English translation, the greatest part of the Serampoor Marat'ha version of the New Testament cannot be reduced to any sense whatever. This question, however, would seem to have been fully decided from the first *revival of letters*; for what subject has been more discussed and criticised than the earlier translations of the Greek classics into Latin, and of both Greek and Latin classics into the different languages of Europe? Even the profoundest scholars have been convicted of having committed unpardonable blunders, and the inaccuracies of Pope's translation of Homer have been ascribed to his incompetent knowledge of Greek. But, had the syntax, the idiom, and the peculiar genius of the original language, and of the one into which the version was made, been considered of no consequence, translators would have of course escaped all censure. It is improbable, therefore, that any person, however zealous he may be for the conversion of the heathen, will adopt Mr. Greenfield's opinion, or suppose for a moment that a superficial knowledge of the sacred text, and as superficial an acquaintance with the language into which it is attempted to translate it, can ever produce a correct and faithful version of the Scriptures; because it is too obvious that, without a thorough knowledge of the original, and an intimate conversancy with the modes of thinking, speaking, and acting, of the people into whose language it is to be rendered, no adequate and intelligible translation of so important a work can possibly be made. Such considerations, however, seem to have been completely overlooked; and the consequence has been that, after an enormous expense, the *Oriental translations* of the Scriptures, prepared and circulated by the Bible Society and the Serampoor missionaries, are *very far from being such* "as will furnish the people of the East with just, true, and tully intelligible transcripts of the Word of God." For I am convinced that the more these pretended versions are examined, the more evident will it become that, had it not been for their utter unintelligibility, they would have exhibited to the people of the East a view of the Christian religion so full of impiety and blasphemy, as would, if pointed out, cause the most zealous defenders of their accuracy to shudder with surprise and horror.*

I remain, Sir, &c.

Bombay, 30th August 1830.

VANS KENNEDY.

PS. From the extract from the *Bombay Courier* inserted in pp. 215, 216 of your Journal for April last, it will be observed, that even the Auxiliary Bible Society at Bombay has found it necessary to prepare and publish new versions of the New Testament into the two vernacular dialects which principally prevail under this presidency—Maratha and Guzeratti. But, in what manner these versions may have been executed, and whether they represent the sacred text with accuracy and fidelity, I know not, as I do not belong to the Society, and have therefore seen no specimens of them.

* These mistranslations, though fortunately a native could not understand them, are at once perceived by an Englishman acquainted with the language into which the version has been made. You seem, however, to think that Mr. Greenfield's answer, with respect to the use of the plural pronoun, in speaking of the Father and the Son, is satisfactory. But neither in Sanscrit, nor in any vernacular dialect of India, is either the Supreme Being, or Vishnu, or Shiva, or any other deity thus spoken of; and you do not appear to have adverted to the confusion of ideas which must necessarily result from this use of the plural in speaking of the death of our Saviour.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SHEIKH MOHAMMED ALI HAZIN.*

MOHAMMED ALI HAZIN, a learned and accomplished Persian of distinction, and the author of many works in prose and verse, was driven from his native country by the persecution of Nadir Shah, and took refuge at Delhi and then at Benares, where he died, at an advanced age, in 1779.

Leading "the dullest course of existence in the dullest of all countries," and "induced to think," as he tells us, "after an attentive and true observation of a life spent in wandering and perplexity, that the chronicle of his days might not be void of interest and warning example to the diligent inspector," the Sheikh determined, some years after his settlement in India, to recreate his hours by writing his own history, which he did not carry beyond the year 1742, thirty-seven years prior to his death.

That excellent orientalist, Sir William Ouseley, described these memoirs, in 1798, as containing "a pleasing variety of personal and historical anecdotes, excellent observations on men and manners, besides an interesting account of his travels, and remarks on many modern literary productions."

Autobiography seems to have been, at all times, rather a favourite species of composition with Eastern nations. To journalize the events of one's life, when chequered and eventful, is extremely natural; to desire to afford others a participation in the emotions which its incidents awaken, is equally so. It, moreover, qualifies an Asiatic to become a story-teller without the toil of invention. Hence its popularity and frequency in the East. To afford delight, however, the narrative must be not only varied and striking, but wonderful; and even prodigies and preternatural occurrences were recommendations to such works, and in the earlier ones are not very rare. This circumstance somewhat detracts from the utility of Oriental autobiography:

Sheikh Mohammed Ali informs us that he was born at Ispahan in 1692; that his father was an eminent scholar, and descended from a line of learned men. His erudition, his piety, and his rigid obedience to the precepts of the *Coran*, are commemorated by his son. Mohammed Ali relates the course of his education: he tells us that, before he was eight years of age, he took a particular affection for logic and poetry, but practised the last by stealth, being forbidden to write verses by his father, till the latter found that his son's propensity was too strong to be subdued, when he encouraged it; and one day, when a party of clever men had assembled at his house, he desired the young poet, if he had composed any verse, to recite it. Mohammed Ali thereupon uttered some verses, which had entered his mind, and the company, he tells us, "moved from their places, and burst into applause." His continued predilection for poetry is evinced by the multitude of verses with which the memoirs are crowded, and which, in his phraseology, "turn the reins of his ink-dropping pen from the road."

As he advanced in learning, he felt a desire to know the tenets of the different religions in the world. He cultivated an acquaintance with the

* The Life of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hazin, written by Himself; translated from two Persian Manuscripts, and illustrated with Notes. By F. C. BELFOUR, M.A. &c. London, 1830. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.

Christian doctors and padres, and "tried and measured the quantity of knowledge of each." With one, named Avanus, who was versed in Arabic and Persian, he was very intimate, and acquired from him a knowledge of the Gospel and of a great number of Christian books. He tells us that he investigated the articles of the Christian faith and the principles of that religion; but instead of becoming a convert thereto, he was enabled to overthrow the arguments of Avanus in its favour. "I repeatedly," he says, "by various arguments, proved to him the truth of the Mahometan faith; not having a word to say in reply, he stood convinced of the error of his way; but he died without having openly received the grace of being directed to the straight road of salvation!" The Jews, whose Bible and books he also studied, were (he says) excessively stupid and ignorant, and entire strangers to thought and discernment. He courted acquaintance, likewise, with the doctrines of the different Mohammedan sects.

Meanwhile he fell into the toils of beauty, which "made the frantic nightingale of his heart sing in a loud tone;" till an opportune chronic disorder of the joints, with the sudorific remedies prescribed for it, relieved him from the "carnal attraction."

Soon after, he removed to Shiraz, where, as well as at the other places visited by him, he became acquainted with all the literati, whose characters he describes with intolerable prolixity: the descriptions are occasionally diversified with extracts from his own poems and those of others.

After visiting other parts, where he noticed little else but their learned men, he determined to go to Mecca; and accordingly embarked at Bender-Abassi. Being attacked by the heretical sea-robbers on the coast, who plundered the ship, he returned to Shiraz without visiting the Hejaz. Here, he says, his mind "became attached to the idea of abandoning the society of mankind and the habitation of cities, and retiring to some mountains with shelter and water, where he should content himself with what the True Provider might destine from him." His parents and friends, however, weaned him from this diseased fancy. They counselled marriage; but the Sheikh tells us, that, through his application and immense love of science, he declined this remedy, thinking it would be a hindrance to his leisure.

He went on, writing treatises and commentaries, and collecting his poems into diwans, until the death of his father, when he represents himself as "horror-struck" with the world, the pleasures of which he, though young, regarded with contempt and detestation, his constant desire being to put on the habit of a dervish, and retire into seclusion. The disorders in the province of Gilan, invaded by a Russian army, robbed him of his possessions, and reduced him to very slender resources. He then describes the Afghan invasion and the siege of Ispahan, during the dreadful famine in which place, our author, who was one of the sufferers, says, the loaf of bread rose to four or five ashrafs (about £8 or £10); "every thing," he says, "that the hand of my ability could reach to I expended, and, except my library, scarcely any thing remained unsold in my house: though of little or no utility in those circumstances, I distributed near 2,000 volumes of my books; the remainder of my collection became the plunder of the Afghans."

Escaping in disguise from Ispahan, the Sheikh reached Khorram Abad, in Loristan Feili, where he beguiled the sad hours of adversity in the society of the learned.

Meanwhile, a Turkish army entered Persia; Khorasan was invaded by the Afghans; Sistan revolted; the plague depopulated Tabaristan, and the Russians ravaged Gilan. "At this period," says our author, "no less than eighteen persons, possessing troops and retinue, were reckoned up, who, in the different provinces of Iran, had raised pretensions to royalty and principality: there were many besides who exercised robbery and plunder." The Afghans, meantime, caused and suffered much slaughter, the people resenting their tyranny, and the Safavean monarch maintaining, as well as he could, a head against all his foes. The possession of the throne was, however, secured by Mahmood, the Afghan, by the murder of the Safavean princes; "nine and thirty innocent seyyids were barbarously slaughtered. It is wonderful," adds our author, "that on the same night a change passed over him, and he became deranged; he began to gnaw his own hands, &c." Ashraf, his successor, by prudence and vigour, conciliated the people, routed the Turkish army, and seated himself firmly on the throne of Persia.

Our author was all this time at Khorram Abad, where, according to his own account, which is seldom disparaging to himself, he was busied in exciting the people against the Turks. Hamadan had been stormed and taken by the invaders, and the Sheikh determined to travel thither, in hopes of relieving the distress of the inhabitants of that city. Its condition was dreadful; some of the streets were impassable by reason of the dead bodies, which in one part were heaped upon each other "to the top of the highest wall."

Happening, soon after, to be at Bussorah, when a vessel was about to sail to Yemen with pilgrims for Mecca, he made a second attempt to get thither; but a storm and the distress attending a sea-voyage obliged him again to relinquish the journey. In a quatrain, which he wrote at this time, he describes his perplexity, by assimilating himself to a *mill-stone*: "my head goes round, puzzled to know why it goes round." Marriage was again recommended, but he still deemed it "no wise desirable." On his return to Khorram Abad he found it in the possession of the Turks.

In Hoveizah and Shoshter and Dezfol, he met with some Sabians, whom he represents as generally "mean and low-lived people." He says: "they have a book consisting of 120 chapters, which they call the First Zebor, or Scriptures. Their faith is that the creator of the world made the stars and heavens, and left the government of the world to them. The most intelligent among them say, we do not pay our worship and say our prayers to the stars; they are only our *kiblah*, or object at which we look." The memoirs relate hastily and superficially the battles with the Afghans, Turks, and insurgent nobles, the death of Ashraf, and the rise of Nadr Coli Beg, afterwards the celebrated Nadir Shah.

During these commotions (in 1732), our sheikh made a third and successful attempt to visit Mecca the Revered, where he composed a treatise on the *Imamat*. On his return, he found the affairs of the monarchy

still more embroiled, Shah Tahmasb deposed by the instrumentality of the Great Khan (Nadr Coli Khan) and his son, an infant of two years, nominally at the head of the government. At Bender Abassi our author was detained by want of means to discharge his debts. He describes the country as labouring "under the most horrible oppression. No person without an estate could procure means of subsistence, and miserable wretches went about imploring help, but found none. The Sheikh represents himself as so framed that he could not countenance folly or iniquity, cruelty or oppression. He was irresistibly impelled to succour the distressed, and if unable to do so, "rest was impossible to him, and life a prohibition."

The sufferings of the Sheikh were, therefore, multiplied and exasperated by the scenes he beheld around him, and his sympathy with the people's wrongs, and his efforts to allay their disorders, seem to have excited a jealousy against him. At length a severe act of tyranny occasioned "his distressed heart to lose all patience," and he determined to quit his native country and retire to Hindostan. A captain of an European company, he says, dissuaded him from going thither, "enumerating some of the deformities in the qualities of that empire," and wished to prevail upon him to go to Europe; but he resisted his importunities, and proceeded to Tatta, where he remained, enduring the pain of being alone and without friends, his "body and soul worn out" with the visits and conversation of "worldly persons," who frequented his house. He repented his resolution not to sail to Europe, and determined to go back to Persia, but was prevented by the "imperious decree of fate," and carried to Delhi, in a retired corner of which, devoured with grief and anguish, he penned these memoirs.

And let it not be concealed (he says) that the incidents of the days of mystery in this country come not within the possibility of detail, and I should be ashamed to apply myself to the mention of even a summary of them, for they are absolutely unfit to be exposed and narrated; and were I to turn the reins of my pen to the description of the remaining adventures of my own life, I should inevitably be led to depict some of the crimes and shameful things in the circumstances and qualities of this country, traced as it is with foulness, and trained to turpitude and brutality; and I should grieve for my pen and paper.

The Sheikh continues his account of Persian politics till the deposition of Abbas, the infant shah, and the assumption of the regal dignity by the Great Khan, Nadir Coli; the relations of that monarch with India, his march to Cabul, and finally to Delhi, of the massacre at which place our author appears to have been an eye-witness; and finally he has given details of the death of Shah Tahmasb, and a sketch of the Safavean dynasty.

EPITOME OF THE RAMAYANA.

IN A LETTER FROM LIEUT. COL. DELAMAIN TO GEN. ———.

(Concluded from p. 138.)

Now, with extended jaws, the monster approached Rama, and earth trembled as he trod. Rama with his whole quiver filled the horrid cavern; but still he advanced till a circular arrow swept off his head; the heart-appalling messenger fell at Rawan's feet, the carcase dropped to the ground, and all the host beneath was crushed to dust.

Such was Koomkurn's fate. The loss was deeply felt at the Rakshas' court, a loss to them almost irreparable; the king even was reproached for his bad fortune. A few resolute words, however, from the lips of Meghnad, in some degree consoled them, and the next day was fixed on to decide his fortune.

The prospects of Meghnad were great. As the morning broke he approached the enemy seated on a flying and invisible chariot, the gift of Brahma. Aloft he thundered on the puny foe, and enveloped them in sheets of fire. A few monkeys, with trees in their paws, flew up to reconnoitre the aerial enemy, but returned in despair. He hedged his opponents round, as it were, with a circle of javelins, nor did one excepting Jamont escape being transfixed with a thousand darts. Lukshmun suffered with the rest, and even the mortal form of Rama was entangled in a noose thrown by Meghnad. Jamont had the hardihood to challenge this redoubtable foe, who, however, muttering some sarcasm on his impotence, darted at him his *tirsol*, or trident; but Jamont with great dexterity caught it in its flight, and, returning it upon Meghnad, pierced him. At this moment he seized his leg, and retorting that he was not so old yet, hurled him into Lunka. There Meghnad, ashamed to meet the eye of Rawan, retired to a hill and, by prayer and penance, sought to propitiate Brahma to aid him further, but his foes, afraid of the result, gave him no time. The monkeys overturned his apparatus for a pooja, and even pulled his hair and kicked him, in order to distract his attention. At length, irritated past endurance, he rose and the monkeys retired towards Lukshmun, by whose hand it was predestined that he should die. Every spear or javelin that he flung was met and crumbled to the dust by the darts of Lukshmun, who, solemnly invoking the name of Rama, shot an arrow, which spread like the beams of the rising sun, and struck off his heads and arms at a blow. Meghnad with his dying breath called on Rama and Lukshmun, and his right hand ascended to the skies. With Meghnad fell Rawan's last and strongest prop: the head was carried off in triumph, and the body placed by Hunooman upon one of the gates of Lunka. The gods cast flowers on Lukshmun's head, and when he appeared before his brother, he was embraced and congratulated: Rama passed his hand over his wounds and they were healed.

Meghnad's hand fell into the garden of Seeloochuna, his widow; she was sitting in her golden chair when her attendants informed her of it. Little, however, did she suppose it was her husband's hand, having been told that he only, who should abstain from food and look not upon woman's face twelve years, should be his conqueror. Upon these terms her mind was tolerably at ease, until the inspection of the hand told her that it was indeed Meghnad's. The hand opened, and chalk was put into it, when it wrote, "such is Lukshmun."

In her grief she returned to the house, and destroying all the valuables, said all was now useless to her. She then proceeded to Rawan, disclosed the fatal

news, and demanded permission to go to camp in search of her husband. The news was a death-blow to Rawan, but he was not dispirited, saying, "I, indeed, entertained hopes from these two brothers, but they have been defeated by a pitiful race, and can no longer be classed with heroes." He swore, however, that he would revenge their death, and strove to console the widow, but in vain. She departed towards the camp, dressed in plain attire, and when she came into the presence of Rama she was much abashed; but, recovering herself, said, "why should I explain my errand to you, who know all hearts?" and humbled herself before him. Rama was so pleased that he said, "yes, and I even will restore him to life if you desire it." When the crowd heard this, they whispered, "surely we have had trouble enough in killing him, what is Rama thinking about?"—"That too is in your power," replied Seeloochuna; "but my mind is determined to prefer death to life. Meghnad's fame is gone, I cannot recall that." She then begged to take the head to her home, for that she would burn with it.

But Shugreem was suspicious, and said, "I fear this Rakshini is about playing us some trick. I do not believe a hand cut off could write; let the head smile and I will believe it." The head was produced, Seeloochuna wiped the dust from it, and affectionately addressed it, when the head smiled; this was repeated till all were amazed, and Shugreem was ashamed. Rama said "be not alarmed; she is a virtuous woman, therefore the head smiled."

Seeloochuna now obtained a day's truce; she departed with the head of her husband, and was met by the king and queen. At her desire, immediate preparations were made for her *suttee*. She blessed all around her, was burnt with the head to ashes, and went to heaven.

Rawan lay upon the earth and wept, while those about him reproached him for his want of prudence and foresight; but he said, "all we have now to think of is to defeat the enemy." At this moment a mutual understanding took place between Rawan and his elder brother Mehrawun, king of Patal-poor (hell), represented to be under-ground, and inhabited by demons and serpents. The distress of his brother was known to Mehrawun, who intimated to him that that night he should be released from his enemies, and that when a sun should rise, that moment of the night would be the signal of their departure. Now the sun rose, and Rama and Lukshmun (after the example of other heroes of antiquity) descended to the shades below. Mehrawun, under the guise of Bebhee Khan, had entered their camp; in the centre of the circle he saw Rama and Lukshmun; all were asleep; he immediately seized them and flew off with them to the other world.

Rawan exulted when he saw the sun rise in the night, and when those in camp awoke their consternation at finding their leader gone was indescribable. When Hunooman learned from Bebhee Khan that Mehrawun and none other could assume his form, he conjectured who had been the deceiver; and, conjuring them to guard well the camp from surprise during his absence, he set off immediately to attempt their release. He was guided in his way by the conversation of two vultures, who anticipated a meal of Rama, and had secretly entered the image of the goddess Debee, when he saw Rama and Lukshmun on the point of being made sacrifices at his shrine. The sabre of Mehrawun was uplifted, and Rama, casting an anxious look upon his brother, said "now, indeed, might Hunooman be serviceable to us." He startled the demons by a loud noise, and they said, "Debee is angry;" then, enlarging his body to an enormous size, he attacked and slew Mehrawun, and so great was his fury that before he left he depopulated all hell.

No time was now lost in again investing Lunka. Rawan saw the determination of his enemies; and, calling his troops around him, said, "let all who wish to depart go now, and not run away in the battle." Then, as the morning broke, he mounted his chariot, bright as the air itself, and with all the pomp and circumstance of war, sallied forth. Every omen was unpropitious, but he cared not. His army was composed of four distinct bodies; on elephants, on horseback, in chariots, and on foot; they were armed with swords and shields, spears, chukurs,* and every weapon used in war. As they advanced, such a dust was raised that the sky was darkened, the earth shook under them, but the air was still save from the echo of their songs.

Rawan now gave the word to charge, and the usual havoc took place among the inferior classes. Rama, who stood barefooted, was entreated to mount a chariot: but he said "fear not; I have the car of victory by my side." Each was equally eager in the attack, and all the heavenly host sat aloft in their chariots to view the important issue. Rawan was repeatedly dismounted, and his chariot destroyed by the hills, rocks, and uprooted trees, that showered upon him, while he in his turn, wielding with his twenty arms his dreadful darts and javelins, drove all opposition before him. He met Lukshmun, and drove the spear of Brahma into his breast. He was borne away lifeless, but Rama cried out, "think, Lukshmun, and remember thy birth!" On this he arose, the javelin quitted his bosom and mounted to Brahma, and Lukshmun poured his arrows so furiously upon Rawan, that he felled him to the ground; they quivered on entering his head like serpents darting into their holes. Thus exhausted, Rawan was with difficulty conveyed back to Lunka, and so desperate was the fray that there was a sea of blood; elephants and horses were the fishes, and darts and spears hissed in it like dragons through the air. During the alternate attacks, crowds of headless bodies stalked about the plain, while the heads themselves, as they were cast upon their enemies, cried "victory! victory!" The crows and kites flew off with some, and the vultures tore out the entrails.

But the day was not over. Rawan would have seized this moment to implore the interposition of Brahma; but the foe attacked him (as they had Meghnad) even in his palace; they insulted the females, and called him a *boogla*.† He could pray no more, but rushed out after his tormentors, and, regardless of the event, again went in search of Rama; the vultures perched upon his heads as he advanced. The gods, who saw him approach, were again apprehensive for the safety of Rama; and to their great joy and that of the whole army, he at length mounted the chariot of Indra, drawn by four immortal horses. He laughed when they entreated him to delay killing the monster no longer.

Rama desired his army to remain tranquil while he advanced in his chariot. The enraged Rawan exclaimed, "I do not bend as others have done; screen thyself, or this day thou shalt pay the forfeit of all thy murders." Rama smiled at this threat, and the cloud of weapons, which appeared to overwhelm him, fell harmless and shattered before the superior virtue of his own. As fast, however, as the arms and heads of Rawan were lopped off, they were restored, and, in an endeavour to screen Bebbe Khan, Rama was at length

* As now used by the Sikhs. I am told that the word "*bhuuonides*" is used in some copies, which is called "cannon," as mounted on the wall of Lunka and throwing balls: probably, however, it only alludes to some kind of lever similar to those used in former times. The arrows of fire, their twisting direction, and the danger of approach, remind one of rockets; but altogether the similarity is not sufficiently great to induce the supposition that they are the same.

† A paddy bird; alluding to the bent position of the neck, which implied that he was not praying, but looking for something to eat.

wounded by Rawan with a spear of Brahma. The blow left him senseless, when Bebhree Khan ran up with an iron mace and struck Rawan on the breast; but Hunooman, who saw the precarious situation of Bebhree Khan, attempted his rescue, in which, however, he too received a blow which induced him to take to the air. Rawan seized his tail as he rose, and the battle was resumed in the skies; the shock was like the clashing of the Kijil and Sumér, whilst below Rawan had so much multiplied his form that every enemy thought he saw a Rawan before him. Hunooman felt his inability to conquer his opponent; he called therefore upon Rama, and they fell together to the ground.

Rama was now recovering, and the gods threw flowers upon him, which the angry Rawan observing, he looked towards them and exclaimed, "what behaviour is this from you who have hitherto been my slaves!" He thereupon made a demonstration towards them, which (excepting Brahma, Mahadeo, and one or two more who were in the secret) struck the heavenly assemblage with dismay; each was about to shift for himself, but Ungad saved the credit of the gods by following Rawan and pulling him down by the heels. The illusion of the countless Rawans, which covered the field, was now dispelled by Rama's arrows, which inspired fresh spirits into his army; and in the contest which ensued Rawan was overwhelmed. Nul and Neel and Shugreem leaped from one head to the other, cutting off the noses of each, and Jamont seized the opportunity of stamping on his breast, which left him motionless. Aided, however, by the darkness of the night, which overtook them, Rawan was conveyed in a spare chariot to Lunka, and the others were glad to get to their camp.

The solitary Seeta expressed great anxiety as to the result of the day, in a conversation which she held with Tirjutta, a Rakshini attendant. "When," cried she, "will Rawan be destroyed?" Tirjutta replied, "Oh, Seeta, in his heart has Rawan impressed the image of Lukshme;* while that exists he is immortal, but deprived of the recollection of her he dies." Seeta remained in great alarm till her left arm trembled, which she knew to augur well, and she went to rest.

In the middle of the night, Rawan, unconscious of what had passed, called out to his charioteer, and angrily asked him why he was off the field of battle? This being explained to him, he waited with impatience the dawning of that day which was to decide his fate.† He then went forth in the same form as on the day before. The foe was again in terror from the astonishing multiplication of his form; he raised a fire throughout filled with snakes, which twisted round their bodies and destroyed them, and the carnage was renewed. By his spreading arrows, Rama swept off his ten heads and twenty arms at once, but they returned and cried out "victory to Rawan!" But the person of Rama was this day invulnerable, and wearied at length with the unavailing contest, he turned and cast a look of inquiry upon Bebhree Khan. Bebhree Khan said, "Oh, Maharaj, in his navel doth he possess the imreet, or water of immortality; with that he cannot die." Rama put one and thirty

* Seeta was an avatar of Lukshme.

† This was on the 10th day of Asin, which, in consequence of this great victory, has been generally selected as a fortunate day for military enterprise: but it is not necessarily connected with the Doorga Pooja; for it seems that the *Béda* (Vedas) of Lahore, Benares, and Bengal differ; so that at Benares there is no ceremony at all on the 10th of Asin Shookl Pukah, but the Bengalese throw Debee into the river on that day, having obtained all their desires during the nine preceding ones. The Maharrats differ again; they have probably selected the day for the reason given; but I should take it to be merely the celebration of their plundering life, which their worship of a mare and a horse, on the ninth and tenth days, and the ceremony of spoliation, sufficiently denote.

arrows, in his bow ; at this moment the earth shook violently, every omen that was dreadful unfolded, and Mundoodree was absorbed in grief. He pulled the fatal string ; one arrow of fire entered Rawan's navel, and the imreect was dried up, the immortal liquor, the essence of Lukshme ; the remaining thirty lopped off his heads and arms. The body cried, " where art thou, Rama, that I may kill thee ? " But another arrow cleft the giant in two, and every mountain tottered as the pieces fell.*

Now the air rung with acclamations of " jy, jy, Ram Chunder ! " and flowers were scattered around him by the heavenly host. Indra, descending, sprinkled the water of life over the field, and immediately every monkey and bear arose and was made whole ; but the Rakshases slain remained rotting on the ground. Mundoodree, to whose palace the heads and arms of Rawan were carried by Rama's arrows, came forth to lament over the remains of her devoted husband, in which Bebbe Khan too joined her. Rama, however, sent Lukshmun to console them ; and, after performing such rites as the occasion required, Mundoodree returned with her train to her apartments, while Bebbe Khan, by Rama's order, attended by all the principal chiefs, entered the city, and in due form was placed on the throne of Lunka. Bebbe Khan then returned and made his obeisance to Rama.

Hunooman, too, was in the mean time despatched to give the joyful tidings to Seeta. She was not long in preparing to leave her retreat ; and, accompanied by all the chiefs of the army, entered the camp. Here she alighted from her litter, and the surrounding crowd worshipped her ; but on approaching Rama, he uttered some doubtful expression of her fame and of her purity in the estimation of the world. On hearing this, she immediately ordered faggots to be collected and set fire to ; when, stepping into it, she cried, " If I be not faithful to Rama, may this flame consume me ! " Shortly the flame gave a sudden burst, and the Genius of Fire, taking Seeta by the hand, led her to Rama, saying, " Take thy Seeta : " and the acclamations were repeated and increased.

It becomes now necessary to mention that, when at Panchbuttee, Rama took an opportunity, in Lukshmun's absence, to unfold to Seeta the true nature of his expedition, that by the aggression of the rape of his wife, was Rawan destined to die. She saw the delicacy of the case, and consented to pass into fire during the war : this was lighted, she entered it and disappeared ; and a fictitious Seeta sat by Rama in her stead. Thus did the false Seeta perish in the flame, when the real one was restored to Rama. This was a secret locked in his breast alone.

Now Bebbe Khan wished Rama to perform the ceremonies of bathing, and to permit him to distribute presents to the army. Rama replied, " Till I see Bharata, I can do nothing ; in fourteen years I must return to Oud'h, or we shall never meet. Do you, however, rise in the air in your chariot, and at once dispense your favours ; the scramble will soon be over ; but a distribution would be too tedious." Bebbe Khan, therefore, adopted this mode of shewing his gratitude towards them. After which, the unwilling army, at Rama's desire, bade him farewell ; Hunooman, Nul and Neel, Shugreem, Jamont, and Ungad only remaining, who, before they departed for Oud'h, assumed the human form.

The party mounted their flying chariots. On crossing the sea, Sumoonder

* You will remark that the catastrophe does not tally with that which you saw on the parade, which is certainly heterodox ; but as the gunpowder in his breeches is better adapted to stage-effect, the conflagration is referred to the subsequent funeral rites performed by Mundoodree.

came forth and supplicated not to be left fettered by the bridge which completely set his power at nought; Rama desired Hunooman to break it down, and Sumoonder was released. They returned by the same route; holy men from every quarter came out to meet them, and from Praug (Allahabad) Hunooman was despatched to apprize Bharat of his brother's approach. This joyful intelligence was immediately published, and all the population of Oud'h accompanied Bharat to greet their arrival: Rama took possession of the kingdom, over which he reigned ten thousand years.

Such are the chief incidents contained in the *Ramáyán*. I had not anticipated such a voluminous affair; but with every endeavour at compression, I could not well curtail it more without breaking the thread of the story. You will agree with me that the fight has been dreadfully tedious; when you recollect, however, that it is the substance of a large quarto, that each of the three great Rakshasa chiefs fought *six weeks*, and that a six weeks' battle continued after their death (the whole lasting six months), you will not consider the tax upon your patience to be too severe. At the same time you are not likely to regret the omissions, which consist principally of dull details, repetition and pooja.

The exhibition of these feats is called the *Ram leela*, or the diversions of Ram; and the title reminds me of a story of Akber, which was told me at Futtehpoor Sikree, and which is too much to the purpose to omit.

Akber was much in the habit of arguing with Beerbul, his Hindoo minister; and contended one day, that a god, like Ram-Chunder, selecting an army of bears and monkeys as the medium of divine justice, and suffering insults and mortifications, when he might equally have accomplished his end by means more decisive and suitable to his dignity, cast rather a shade of ridicule upon the tale, and tended to throw discredit on his divinity. Beerbul, with some theological tact, observed in return, "Your Majesty has at your disposal the lives of millions of subjects, and all they possess is at your nod. The courts of your palace might, by a word, be choked with the choicest produce of the lakes and rivers; still have I observed your Majesty sit by the hour, in the anxious and eager expectation of hooking an unguarded hungry fish; sometimes they were too cunning for you, but when you caught them, your Majesty has rejoiced. This is your amusement; that was Rama's."

Notwithstanding the ingenious defence of Beerbul, I confess that I was out of all patience with the strange incongruous groupe with which the *Ramáyán* presents us. Monsters and incidents are heaped upon us without consistency or mercy; and if such be the recreation of a god, all we can say is, that most men would be ashamed of it. Neither can we reconcile the prescience and power of the god, as united with the ignorance and weakness, and consequent mortification, of the mortal. The association with the man's distress makes the god contemptible; and all that the man does, the god gets the credit of. Old Rawan was bad enough, no doubt; but I pity even the devil when he fights against fate. Homer spoiled all his battles by allowing the gods to interfere.

I remain, yours, &c.

J. DELAMAIN.

P.S. I got a look at Moore's *Pantheon* the other day. As it would appear that he has no suspicion of a false Seeta, I send you the translation of a few couplets, which particularly relate thereto; from which you will be able to form your conclusion, as it is an incident of some importance in the construction of the tale. The circumstance occurred at Panchbuttee:

" Lukshmun having gone to the woods to collect roots and fruits,
 He (Ramchunder) said (smiling), to the fair daughter of Junuk,
 But with an air most soothing and most kind,
 ' Hear me, my beloved, my virtuous, my generous (wife),
 I am desirous of accomplishing great and splendid exploits :
 ' Take up thy abode in fire
 Until the annihilation of the demon be effected,'
 When Rama had related the whole story,
 Seeta embraced the feet of her lord, and rushed into the flame.
 He then placed as it were her shadow, equally good, where Seeta sat,
 A figure as charming, as kind, and as pure, as she,—
 Nor did Lukshmun know the secret of Bhagwan's (Rama's) contrivance."

After the conquest of Lanka, it then goes on to say that Rama now wished to re-produce Seeta, who had tarried in the flame. To effect this, he let drop an expression of doubt. Seeta immediately said, " Do thou, Lukshmun, prepare the requisites for my ordeal ; bring fire quickly to me. He, thinking of the words of Seeta, of her pain, her affliction, and her faith, his eyes filled with tears, and his hands joined. But no one dared to address their lord. He looked but at the face of Ramchunder, and forthwith brought a great quantity of fuel. When Seeta saw the fire burn strong, she hesitated not, but said, " My heart speaks this truth, that I am faithful to Rama alone. Thou fire, to whom all secrets are known, wilt be cool as Chundun to me." Thus Muethulee (Seeta, so called from her father's residence Muethul in Tirhoot) entered the flame, crying, " Be fortunate, oh, spotless king (Rama), whose feet Muhisur reverences and adores !" and the suspected shadow of Seeta was enveloped in the flame. To all was the mystery hidden, though gods, saints, and skies witnessed the scene. The Spirit of the Flame, taking the hand of Seeta, led and delivered her to Rama, discovering to the world a spring, the Indira, from the milky ocean. Rama placed her, sweet and surpassing in charms, on his left : he, like the fresh and full-blown blue lotos on the wave ; she, its golden blossom by his side.

ORIENTAL INK.

A correspondent inquires the ingredients and proportions of them used in preparing the ink, which is employed by the oriental scribes. He justly conceives that the information may prove of service to others as well as to himself.

Directions, in Persian, for compounding the ancient Persian ink, written by Ram Dyal, of Lucknow, were published a few years back in a Calcutta paper. They were as follows :—take of lamp black and vitriol equal parts, the weight of both of fine galls, and the weight of all three of gum Arabic cleared from all dirt and grit. Pulverize these, and triturate slowly on a marble slab for six minutes, mixing water till of proper consistence to write with, and you will have, says the writer, " the finest and most durable ink in the world."

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

THE fifth division consists of the "Military Laws;" and first of the protection of the palace.

A penalty of 100 blows is incurred by all persons passing, unauthorizedly and without sufficient cause, through the gate of the imperial temple, or of the inner inclosure of the imperial burying-ground. Passing through the gate of the hall of the imperial sacrifices, is punishable with ninety blows: if the person only comes to, and does not pass through, the gates, the punishment is diminished one degree. The entrance of the imperial citadel, gardens and palaces, is in like manner interdicted; and any person unauthorizedly entering the apartments in the actual occupation of the emperor, or into his imperial refectory, is to be strangled! The apartments of the empress, empress-mother, and empress-grandmother are guarded with the same severe penalty.

Persons appointed to keep guard at the citadel or palaces, and failing to attend, are punishable with blows. All persons attached to the suite or retinue of the emperor, are forbidden to quit their stations, under the penalty of blows, except it be during the imperial journeys or provincial visitations, when, if the offender be a civil or military officer of government, he is subject to death by strangulation.

The roads and bridges expressly reserved for the use of the emperor, and the particular pathways and passages within the palaces so reserved, must not be violated by others walking or riding upon them; the penalty consists of blows.

The regulations respecting the admission of labourers within the imperial dwellings are very strict and severe: any such person found with drugs of a suspicious nature about him, is compellable to swallow the same; and persons discovered, at irregular hours, with arms in their hands, are liable to the penalty of death. All these provisions betray the characteristic apprehensions of a despotic government, though, minute and jealous as they appear, they are not effectual: in 1803, the emperor Kea-king narrowly escaped assassination within the precincts of his palace. Sir George Staunton has appended to his translation of the code the imperial edict respecting this occurrence.

It appears that a man, named Chin-te, obtained an entrance into the inclosure of the imperial palace, on the day of a solemn fast, and as the emperor came out in his palanquin, the man rushed upon him, but was seized by some of the grandees of the court, who were near the emperor's person. Upon his examination, the criminal accused some of the royal family, and several of the principal officers of the state, of being the conspirators, alleging that he was only their agent. The emperor, in his edict, discountenances this charge altogether; but at the same time remarks, significantly, that, although his retinue at the time consisted of at least 100 persons, only six stepped forward to seize the assassin. "It is true," he adds, "that the princes Mien-gen and La-vang-to-ur-chee and the four

officers in waiting, have long enjoyed our distinguished favour; but among so many who calmly looked on with their hands in their sleeves, were there none whom we had in like manner favourably distinguished? Is it thus they testify their gratitude and affection to the sovereign and to the state? If, on such occasions as this, we experience these tokens of indifference and insincerity, we can have little reason to hope that, on more ordinary occasions, they will exert themselves for the good of their country." The criminal was sentenced to suffer the "slow and painful" death, and his two sons were strangled.

The following law seems not only severe, but incongruous with the ordinary character of the code: "all persons who shall shoot arrows or bullets, or fling any bricks or stones, *towards* the imperial temple, or *towards* any imperial palace, whether a place of residence, or *appropriated to purposes of state only*, with *any apparent possibility* of hitting such place or building, shall, in each case, suffer death by being strangled at the usual period: if towards the temple of imperial sacrifices, the offender shall be punished with 100 blows, and perpetual banishment to the distance of 3,000 le."

Another severe law in this chapter inflicts the penalty of death upon any person who takes office about the person of the emperor, after undergoing any kind of punishment by sentence of the law; and also upon every officer of government who, either ignorantly or wilfully, trusts or employs a person labouring under such disability.

Again: "During the imperial journeys and visitations, all the soldiers and people shall carefully make way for the approach of his majesty, excepting only those forming his retinue, namely, the officers and soldiers on guard in special attendance, and those immediately attached to his royal person. Any person who, notwithstanding, forcibly intrudes within the lines, shall be condemned to suffer death by being strangled!" It is *mercifully* provided, that when his majesty travels in distant places, and his retinue arrives at any place unexpectedly, it shall be sufficient for those, who are unable to retire in time, to prostrate themselves humbly on the road-side until the retinue has passed them!

If a person wishes to present a petition complaining of injustice, he may be suffered to prostrate himself for that purpose on the road outside the lines. If he forces his way through the lines, he places himself in a serious dilemma:--if his complaint prove just, the intrusion is pardoned; if groundless, he is strangled.

Scaling the walls of cities is punishable with 100 blows. The regulation respecting shutting the gates of cities is very exact and severe. A person shutting the gate of a fortified place at the proper period, but omitting to bolt it, is liable to eighty blows. If the offences were at Peking, the penalty is increased; and a person opening or shutting the gates of the imperial citadel, at an irregular time, is punishable with death.

The government of the army is the subject of the second book of this division.

The first law under this head requires that the imperial commanders shall

not presume to march their troops without previous orders from the emperor, unless a revolt or insurrection be of such a nature as to render the waiting for orders inexpedient. One hundred blows and banishment constitute the penalty of disobedience. Separate reports of military operations are to be regularly and swiftly communicated to head-quarters, to the supreme military board, and to the emperor. The paternal tenderness of his imperial majesty is evinced towards even rebels: if a commanding officer, to whom revoltors or insurgents voluntarily surrender, plunders them, and subsequently kills or wounds them, or if he even oppresses them in such a manner that they are driven to desert, or to attempt to escape, the said officer is to be beheaded.

Betraying of secrets of state, and of measures relating to military operations, if they come thereby to the knowledge of the enemy, is punished with death, in the first divulger; the transmitters are punished as accessories. A modern clause added to this section denounces perpetual banishment against those who betray state secrets, by clandestinely visiting and plotting with the members of foreign embassies.

The non-transmission of the requisite stores, and errors and failures in military operations arising from any delay or neglect on the part of commanding officers, are punished with death. The same penalty is allotted to the soldier who absents himself for three days beyond the period assigned for joining his station, after the troops have entered the field of operations.

If an individual joins the army instead of another, assuming his name, both persons are punishable by blows, and the individual who ought to have served is compelled to join the ranks. Hence it appears that personal service in the army is required, and that substitutes are not allowed, except when a son, grandson, nephew, younger brother, or other relation, living on the farm or establishment of the person liable to serve, voluntarily offers himself, without pecuniary reward, as a substitute for him, provided the individual declining service is necessitated to do so by age or infirmities, which seems to amount to no exception at all. "If the persons of the medical profession, who are held in requisition to attend and prepare medicines for the army, evade their duty by hiring itinerant quacks and ignorant persons to personate them and serve in their stead," both quack and doctor receive eighty blows, and the pecuniary consideration is forfeited to government.

Gross neglect and cowardice on the part of military commanders are punished by death. The same penalty is awarded against scouts and advanced guards, who do not give timely notice of the enemy's approach, so that the imperial army sustains a reverse.

Blows in various proportions are the penalty incurred by those commanders who relax military discipline, omit to exercise their troops, or to keep fortifications in proper repair; or who, "through a relaxation of the due severity of precautionary discipline, or an ill-judged exercise of military authority in dispensing rewards and punishments," occasion their troops to mutiny and desert.

"If any officer of government, whose situation gives him power and

control over the people, not only does not conciliate them by proper indulgence, but exercises his authority in a manner so inconsistent with the established laws and approved usages of the empire, that, the sentiments of the once loyal subjects being changed by his oppressive conduct, they assemble tumultuously and openly rebel, and drive him at length from the capital city and seat of his government; such officer shall suffer death."

Some strict regulations follow respecting the security of military arms and accoutrements, the property of government. The possession of military arms and accoutrements by private individuals is an offence expiated by blows.

When soldiers become licentious and transgress the law, owing to a neglect to maintain authority by proper severity and strictness of discipline, punishment falls, in a peculiar manner, upon the commanding officers, according to the following scale: if a single individual transgress, forty blows are to be inflicted upon the serjeant; when five transgress, upon the captain (or commander of 100); when there are ten transgressors, upon the colonel or commander of 1,000 men; and lastly, when fifty transgress, the commanding officer of the encampment or station receives forty blows. When the number of transgressors is double in each of the cases, the number of blows is fifty. An officer, employing one or more soldiers under his command in private domestic service, although without exemption from military duty, is punishable with blows, varying in number according to the number of men employed, and he forfeits the wages of the men, calculated at about 7d. per day for each man.

Actual desertion from the army is punished with blows for the first offence, and death for the second. Harboursing a deserter is punishable by blows. A deserter who surrenders within 100 days is entitled to a free pardon.

When officers or soldiers fall in battle or die of sickness, their relatives are to be provided with present subsistence by government, and with the means of returning to their homes: officers detaining them unnecessarily, for a single day, are punishable with blows.

The regulations for the nocturnal police are included in this division: in all cities and fortified places throughout the empire, persons are strictly prohibited from stirring abroad during the night, between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., unless upon public business or private affairs of urgency.

The next head relates to the protection of the frontiers; the sum of it is this: persons may not pass a barrier without a license or passport, and undergoing examination; and certain articles of merchandize may not be exported across the frontier. An unlicensed person proceeding so far across the boundaries as to communicate with foreign nations, is doomed to be strangled; and illegal grants of passports are severely punished in the government officers. "If, in any of the chief barrier-stations along the frontiers, or in any of the passes or other places of importance, in the interior, there are plotters seeking to carry out to strangers beyond the boundaries the internal productions and inventions, or any spies secretly introducing themselves from without, in order to give intelligence concern-

ing the affairs of the empire, they shall, without any distinction between principals and accessaries, be condemned to suffer death." By a modern clause, it is provided, with the view of more effectually preventing improper communications with foreigners by sea, that none of the small islands along the coast which are at any distance from the main land shall be built upon or inhabited. A clause added to the section respecting the illicit exportation of merchandize, is an explicit declaration of anti-commercial policy. It is as follows: "all officers of government, soldiers, and private citizens, who clandestinely proceed to sea to trade, or who remove to foreign islands for the purpose of inhabiting and cultivating the same, shall be punished according to the law against communicating with rebels and enemies, and consequently suffer death by being beheaded." Viceroys, governors of cities, and other officers of rank, not taking measures to prevent the same, are punishable.

The fourth book of the military laws refers to the horses and cattle belonging to government. The provisions respecting the responsibility of the officers in charge of these animals, and their treatment, are very precise. If any horse, horned animal, camel, mule or ass, belonging to government, be injured by the harness being improperly placed, the attendant who placed the harness is punishable by blows proportioned in number to the size and dimensions of the wound. If they become lean from being ill-fed, the superintendents of the animals are punishable if the number of lean animals amount to 10 in 100; and for every ten delinquent superintendents of cattle, the superior officer of the department incurs the same extent of punishment. This species of arithmetical legislation is a peculiar feature in the Chinese code.

The killing or wounding of animals, which are private property, forms the subject of a very long section, the punishment and retribution varying according to the description of the animal, the circumstances of the act, and the relation of the parties to each other. A man may not kill his own horse, horned cattle, camel, &c. without the permission of the government.

The law of China respecting vicious or dangerous animals is like our own: if the owner does not set a mark on such vicious animals, or tie them up, or if he does not destroy his dogs when they become mad, he is punishable with blows; and if any person is killed or wounded through his neglect, the owner of the animal incurs the penalty of manslaughter or man-wounding, which is expiable by a fine.

The concluding book relates to expresses and the public post, which, the learned translator tells us, "though not professedly open to the people, is an establishment of considerable utility and importance, and carried to a degree of perfection which, in an empire so extensive, as well as so ill-adapted, from the inequalities and intersections of the surface of the country, to an expeditious mode of internal communication, could scarcely have been expected." He adds: "although the distance from Peking to Canton by land exceeds 1,200 English miles, government-despatches have been known to arrive in twelve days." This is consistent with the first regulation in this

book, which declares that the military post-soldiers, charged with the transmission of government-orders and despatches, must travel at the rate of 300 *le* in a day and night, which is a distance of 107 English miles, reckoning the *le* at 1,897 English feet, which is its reported proportion. For every hour and a half they are beyond their time* they incur punishment.

A section is levelled in this part of the code against an offence which is probably not uncommon, namely, intercepting complaints to the government: the individual officer who intercepts such despatch is punished with death. The code says, that this law is expressly designed to prevent superior officers from intercepting complaints brought against them by their inferiors.

Express-messengers loitering on the road are punishable with blows; but if their delay cause the failure or miscarriage of a military operation, they are beheaded. If such a messenger, charged with a government-despatch, mistake the direction, and thereby prejudices military operations of importance, the punishment is the same, whether error or intention was the cause: if the despatch was erroneously directed, the penalty falls upon the person who wrote the direction.

There is a section respecting officers and others compelling the inhabitants of their district to carry their palanquins. Official persons thus offending are punishable with blows, and "if any private individuals, relying on their influence and riches, employ the labourers or cultivators of the soil to carry their palanquins without paying the wages due for the labour, they shall be punished in the same manner," and are moreover responsible to the persons thus compelled to bear them, for their wages, at the rate of seven pence per day each. This is a very humane regulation, inasmuch as there must be many opportunities for this species of oppression, which powerful functionaries might practise with impunity but for fear of the bamboo.

The other regulations of this division of the code seem not to call for any particular remark. To one of the sections is added a modern clause, which forbids shopkeepers to sell or buy of foreigners belonging to embassies travelling through the empire. By a clause annexed to a preceding section the number of persons to be admitted into the empire, in the suites of foreign embassies (except from Corea) is limited. An embassy from Siam is restricted to twenty-six persons; embassies from European nations in general to twenty-two, and those of other nations to twenty.

The next division, which comprehends the criminal laws, will afford ample topics for remark.

LAYS FROM THE EAST.*

WE are half-inclined to be angry with a writer who inflicts a collection of poems upon the public, which even his own self-love hesitates to call by a more dignified name than a "*Volume of Trifles*." The world has trifles enough already;—philosophers who indite *Treatises upon the Faculties of Man* with a crow-quill, and poets who compose sonnets upon scented paper. Poetry is a luxury, and its value depends upon its genuineness—it is either worth all the proprietor chooses to demand, or it is worth nothing. Captain Campbell quotes this passage from Cowper by way of preface: "I have no more right to the name of poet, than a maker of mouse-traps has to that of engineer; but my little exploits in this way have at times amused me so much, that I have often wished myself a good one. Such a talent in verse as mine is like a child's rattle, very entertaining to the trifler who uses it, and very disagreeable to all beside." Such a confession, made by any other individual, might be considered as the humility of self-conceit; in the mouth of the amiable author of the *Task* it was only that distrust of his own capabilities, which induced him to cover up his face from the admiring gaze of men, and to hide the religious beauty of his life in a sequestered solitude. Far be it from us to attribute to genius any thing like an over-bearing self-sufficiency. What we wish to express is this; that, in order to secure success, we must be satisfied to a certain degree that we deserve it. It is impossible that a great poet like Milton, or a painter like Raphael, could exist without an abiding belief of his own mighty endowments. The fountains of beauty cannot pour their waters along the secret places of the heart unknown or unregarded. A greenness will spring up by their side, and flowers in their path. Sophocles, whom his countrymen called so gracefully the Attic bee, has remarked, that *Æschylus* produced the wonderful sublimities of his dramas without being conscious of them. His mind, like the hand of nature, was too full of all bright and glorious things to number every flower it scattered abroad; but he knew that they were there, and his very carelessness is a proof of his confidence in the inexhaustible stores still remaining. It is incontrovertible, indeed, that the more elevated our intellectual faculties may be, or the more charming the phantasies ever present with us—the more vague and unsatisfactory to our own judgment will be the forms in which we embody them.

If the title of the book be intended to afford any idea of the contents, the "*Lays from the East*" must be a misnomer; it might with as much propriety have been styled "*Lays from North America*." From page 1 to page 252 we could not find more than two or three eastern allusions. The absence of this national character, if we may so speak, seems very unfortunate: a few sketches of Indian scenery, or illustrations of native sentiment, would have possessed far greater interest than poems upon subjects already touched by the life-giving pencil of our most celebrated writers. We cannot peruse Mr. C. Campbell's "*Where art Thou?*" without calling

* *Lays from the East*; by R. Calder Campbell. London, 1831. Smith, Elder, and Co.

to remembrance the touching verses entitled "*Where is He?*" by the late unfortunate Henry Neale. *Endymion Asleep* brings before us the delicious picturings of the departed John Keats, in his wild yet most delightful romance of *Endymion*. We might continue the catalogue; but it must be evident from these two specimens, that this *comparative criticism* is likely to leave an unfavourable impression upon the mind. There is much truth in the observation of a contemporary critic upon the little volume of verses before us: we coincide with him in thinking that it must ever be matter of regret when a clever and amiable man is induced to mistake his talent for the inspiration of poetry. He turns aside from the broad and beaten path which may in time conduct him to prosperity and honour, and pursues the narrow way leading to that paradise, into which so few out of all the world's millions can hope to enter.

Poetry can only be criticised by specimens. The following extract, while it portrays the amiability of the author, proves at the same time his inability to excel in poetry:

Here Memory opes her seal'd and sacred urn,—
 Here Recollection bids her torch to burn,—
 And Fancy, with her pencil dipp'd in dew,
 Brings back the landscape of the past to view—
 The vista opens!—what is it I see?
 My humble home upon my native lea;—
 The daisied mead, the field with reapers spread;
 The Druid's cairn upon the mountain's head;
 The ruin'd watch-tower and the haunted well;—
 The grave-yard sleeping in the silent dell;
 The moorland studded o'er with fleecy sheep,
 And shepherdess among the ferns asleep.
 There too the garden-plot with pansies gay,
 And southern-wood with tresses hermit-gray;
 And larkspurs purpling o'er the margin prim,
 And painted peas, and mint and marjoram trim;
 And strange-shaped columbines which fairies pull,
 Of every bud to make a reticule!
 But dearer far than these, on yonder bank,
 Where the green alders form a serried rank,
 That mossy seat beside the *crooning* stream,
 Whose murmurs lullabied my infant dream:—
 And on that seat yon venerated form,
 Whose gray locks, blanch'd by sorrow's frequent storm,
 Gleam with a holy lustre on her brow,—
 My first, best friend (alas! far distant now),
 Reclines contemplating the plants that shade
 The arbour by her exil'd favourite made.
 My mother!—loved beyond the touch of death,
 Thy name shall syllable my parting breath.

Pp. 120-1.

There is much kindness of heart and some elegance in these lines, in the first ten or twelve particularly; but there is nothing to stamp them in the memory; no bright thought, no felicitous expression, no combination of

original ideas. The author writes like a gentleman and a "man of feeling," but not like a poet.

Is Captain Campbell associated with the learned Dr. Webster in the new English Dictionary? if not, we presume he is compiling one himself upon an entirely new plan, otherwise there is some difficulty in accounting for the extraordinary words introduced into this collection. One example occurs in the passage above quoted: the *crooning stream*. In his creation and adaptation of verbs to suit the metre, Mr. Campbell is equally hardy and successful. We have compounds from the Latin, as *evanish*, and substantives changed into verbs-active, as "a wand that *balsams* grief;"—"Had *pilgrim'd* from afar." We do intreat Mr. Campbell to relinquish this habit of *improving* the English language. It requires as much talent to apply a word in a sense different from its primal signification, as to discover a new idea. Milton would have found far more admirers if he had introduced into his poetry fewer *akin phrases*. The most popular writers of all countries have been always the most clear and purely idiomatic. A poet whose compositions require a glossary must content himself with few readers. He may vegetate upon the shelf of a society of antiquaries, but he will have no abiding-place in the hearts and memories of the people. Whoever *pretends* to read the poems of Cowley, gifted as he undoubtedly was beyond the common order of men?

We trace a few slight evidences of imitation in the following fragment; but it is distinguished by considerable purity of thought and gracefulness of language.

THE GRIEF-STRUCK.

Her face is wan with sorrow—not with age,
 Though grief has plough'd her brow with many a line
 Usurping age's pow'rs; and her pale cheek
 (That once was as a fairy bed of flowers,
 Roses and lilies to spring up in), bears
 The sickly hue of woe. *Thin as a cloud*
Through which the red sky shines, her meagre hands
Still white as driven snow, betray the tint
 Of her pale blood, coursing thro' azure channels
In slow unhealthful progress. She had loved,
 And given her heart to one who little knew
 The worth of such a jewel; and unloved—
 Save for her wealth—mal-treated, and contemn'd
 By him for whom she lost the world's esteem,
 It was no marvel that the worm of care
 Should feed upon the blossom of her youth,
 Until its grace was blighted!

She will soon
 Have damp earth cast upon her silent clay,
 For death is in her eye.

The likening of the blood in the meagre hands of the deserted woman to a cloud through which the red sky is shining, very nearly approaches to poetry; but even this passage is disfigured by the mis-application of words,

for which Mr. Campbell is so remarkable. These defects destroy the truth of the picture, just as a badly-painted feature in one among the numerous figures in a large historical composition detracts from the general effect.

We have met with a few glimpses of power in this little volume, which are promises of better things to come. Take these lines from *The Vision* :

But at the last an upturn'd grave I spied,
And there a coffin, rent by fearful force,
Lay strewn; and all around were bones and skulls;
And in the midst, wrapt in a tatter'd shroud,
Stretched on its face, I saw a grisly corse,
The coffin-lid grasp'd firmly in its hand!
Alas the while! he had been buried there
Ere life was fairly out;—and when o'er all
The damp cold clammy earth was flung, and came
Maggots and weovils, and chill slimy snails,
To batten on his limbs,—then, dreadful fate!
Existence was renew'd! and with the might
Of agony and terror, and wild madness,
That ghastly being forced his fearful way
Back to the world; looking like some dread fiend,
That in the chambers of the dead hath revell'd
Till drunk with human gore!
But there the power that urged him failed—and then
He died a second death, but not to find
A second funeral.

I felt a rush
Of horrible excitement, and I dragged
That dismal thing from earth—and then I saw
Its face—that face! Oh, God—it was my own!

The *maggots* and *weovils* are gratuitous horrors, and leave no sensation on the mind save one of unqualified disgust.

The versatility of transformation in which Mr. Campbell sometimes indulges is truly pantomimic. Take as an example his *Love* :

Love! what is Love but living pain,—
The hope that haunts the heart in vain,—
The lava-stream that spurns control,—
The very plague-spot of the soul;
The pharos of the heart, that leads
To Phrenzy's acts and Folly's deeds.

Love! what is love? a flowery wreath,
In which up-coils the viper Death;
A painted vase, whose draught is brew'd
By Passion, from unhallow'd food;
A fount, whose waters trickle free
In poison from the upas-tree.

There is something clever in the thought of *love* coiling up serpent-like in a wreath of flowers; but in the name of common sense what does Mr. Campbell mean by calling love a *pharos*, leading to frenzy and to folly?

The very object of a *pharos*, a light-house, was to guide the weather-beaten mariner into safety.

Mr. Campbell is elsewhere equally happy in his transformations of the universal passion. Love is no longer a poison-fount from an upas-tree; it is an odour-bird, a sweet flower, a sweet cloudlet :

Oh, love ! sweet love ! blest bird, whose gorgeous wing
 The odours of supernal realms doth bring ;—
 Sweet flower ! whose soil is in the human heart,
 Whose culture craves no ministry from art !
 Sweet cloudlet ! floating in an atmosphere
 Where sylph-strewn roses, dew'd with many a tear,
 By pardon'd Peris shed, their fragrance dart
 To spell the senses and to soothe the heart.
 Sweet spirit of the welkin ! how to thee
 Can fitting homage come from one like me ?

The reader will be a little surprised at sylphs strewing roses which had been previously watered by the tears of penitent Peris, for the relationship in which the children of the air and the daughters of the sea stand towards each other is not readily perceived : and there seems to be a slight difficulty, in a physical point of view, in a Peri, under the green billow of the sea of Oman, sentimentalizing over a rose in so lofty an atmosphere.

There is some pathos in these stanzas from *Remembered Music* :

She loved that ancient strain,
 Because its echoes brought
 Her native hill, and dale, and plain,
 From hidden realms of thought ;
 And, in its dulcet tone,
 She saw the woodland rill,
 Whence the mist-wreath pale soar'd o'er the vale
 To crown the distant hill.

And every cadence was
 As a spell to raise the dead—
 The surface of a magic glass
 Where spectral beings tread ;
 And faces thence look'd out,
 That now were shrouded deep,
 Where the cerements of death enwrap them about
 In their long and listless sleep !

And eyes look'd on her thence,
 Bright with those sunny glances,
 Where a first love's innocence
 On the waves of passion dances.

* * * * *

But when it died away,
 That sweet and ancient strain,
 The spirit of decay
 Once more stole o'er her brain !

Then, who would doubt the power
To the Psalmist's lyre that clung,
When it brighten'd the monarch's frenzy hour,
As the minstrel David sung?

The last stanza is good: we have an indistinct remembrance of something like the first four lines in Coleridge.

Mr. Campbell—Captain Campbell, we believe, of the Madras army—belongs to a school of poets in British India which, from the specimens we have seen of its productions, does not appear likely to enrich or exalt the poetry of the mother-country.

BIOGRAPHY OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Writers of biography often act upon the rule prescribed by Dr. Johnson for epitaph-writing,—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, reserving to themselves, too, the right of determining what is *bonum*. Your remarks* upon Mr. Roscoe's Life of Sir William Jones, in his Biographical Account of eminent British Lawyers, are just; it is a defective piece of biography where materials were ample. Mr. Roscoe makes no allusion to the political sentiments of Sir William Jones, which would have been as little out of place as an account of his oriental pursuits. In truth, the world is not informed by any biographer upon this point. Lord Teignmouth has done his utmost to disguise this feature of his character: I speak this advisedly.

Sir William Jones was a decided republican to the last. Dr. Paley says of him: "he was a great republican when I knew him; the principles, which he then avowed so decidedly, he certainly never afterwards disclaimed."† This Sir William seems to confirm in one of his latest letters, wherein he says that the political opinions he formed in early life he still held and should never relinquish. These opinions he re-asserted three years only before his death, in a letter to Dr. Price, dated "Christna Nagur, September 14, 1790," thanking the doctor for a copy of his celebrated sermon, wherein Sir William says: "when I think of the late glorious revolution in France, I cannot help applying to my poor infatuated country the words which Tully formerly applied to Gaul: *ex omnibus terris Britannia sola communi non ardet incendia*." Will it be believed, that Lord Teignmouth, who has inserted this letter in his Life of Sir William Jones,‡ and who says, in the preface, that his object in introducing the vast number of letters into the work, was "to make Sir William Jones describe himself," has expunged this interesting passage in the letter to Dr. Price, which, without it, is a mere *caput mortuum*? It is true that, in p. 390, Lord T. admits that Sir William entertained a *favourable opinion* of the French revolution; and wished success to the struggle of the French for a free constitution; adding, however, that he saw "the impurity of its origin." Then why was the passage omitted? The truth is, that it shows, what Paley asserted, that Sir William was a republican from first to last; and this is a fact in his biography which ought not to have been suppressed. The remark of Dr. Paley, upon the suppressions in Lord Teignmouth's Life, is, that the sentiments of such a man as Sir William Jones on questions of great public importance ought neither to be extenuated nor withheld. From this sentiment few will dissent.

I am, &c.

R.

* Vol. ii. N.S. p. 128.

† Mem. of Wm. Paley, D.D., p. 221.

‡ P. 340.

IDOLATRY AND PILGRIM TAX.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: My attention has lately been directed to the state of the religious worship of the natives of our Asiatic possessions by an editorial article which appeared in the *Morning Herald* of the 25th September last. This article, which broadly accused the governors of that country with favouring the idolatrous practices of the natives, and deriving a revenue from this sanguinary and disgusting source, was founded on a speech delivered by Mr. Poynder, on the 22d of September, before the Court of Proprietors of the Honourable East-India Company.

Having, from personal observation, during a long residence in India, formed opinions directly opposed to those of the talented writer of that article, I felt that, in justice, accusations so ill-founded should be controverted; and, therefore, on the 28th of September, I replied to it. My observations appeared in the *Morning Herald* of the 5th October, accompanied by a leading article, in which I was challenged to pursue the subject. I immediately addressed a second letter to the editor, which he has not thought proper to publish. Mr. Poynder has since published his speech of the 22d September, and the data on which he grounded his motion before the Court.

Convinced that this important subject, in which the happiness of one hundred millions of people is concerned, deserves the fullest consideration, I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to submit a continuation of my remarks on it to that portion of the public interested in our Asiatic territory.

I commence by laying before them a copy of my correspondence with the *Morning Herald*, as also a copy of my unpublished letter to that journal, and conclude by quoting such parts of the published speech as remain unnoticed, treating them with as much brevity as possible, consistent with the importance of my subject.

There are certain Christian governments, which entertain the same notions of fiscal science as the pagan emperor Vespasian, who, in answer to the remonstrances of his son Titus, on the subject of his indecent rapacity, bade him to smell to a bright piece of gold stamped with his image, and tauntingly asked him if he perceived that it retained any of the bad odour of the foul source of taxation from which it had been derived. Among the governments to which we allude is that of the merchant-princes of Leaden-hall Street, the trading rulers of colossal provinces, compared with which, Great Britain is a speck on the map of the world. The members of that government are all professed believers in Christianity; they would consider themselves scandalized by any imputation upon the sincerity of their religious faith; they are all observers of the Christian ritual, under one form or other; all frequenters of the church or conventicle; all pious abhorers of paganism; and yet, like Vespasian, they seem to be of opinion, that gold extracted from the foulest sources of idolatry emits nothing of the offensive odour of its fetid original. As to the monopoly which they enjoy, the good or evil of that must result from the use which they make of it in the infancy of Eastern civilization. We have never given way to the vulgar prejudices excited by simple enthusiasts, or sordid adventurers against their chartered privileges; we admit, indeed, that it is for the benefit of the empire at large that their charter should not be renewed without undergoing such judicious revision and modification as the improvement of Indian and British commerce require; but we know, at the same time, that it must be a difficult and delicate task to govern dependencies of such vast magnitude, of such great population, of such various nations, castes, customs, and opinions, as the peninsula of India includes; we know that rapid and irreparable mischief might be done if thoughtless

and ignorant politicians were allowed to run wild with torches of rash experiments among the combustible materials which India abundantly supplies to the political incendiary ; we know that, in conquered countries, where slavery and barbarism have long prevailed, the light of freedom should but slowly break in, while the principles of civilization are preparing the mind to receive it, lest brute force might throw down all moral restraint, and liberty rush into licentiousness. But further than this we do not go in supporting the government of the East-India Company ; and when, under the pretence of preserving their dominion, the laws of God and the principles of humanity are not only allowed to be violated, but their violation made a source of unholy gain, we protest against such policy, as a demoralizing example to a barbarous people, and a disgrace to a Christian government. We had long contended against the toleration of those fanatical rites which consigned devoted women, under the terrible influence of a sordid and sanguinary priestcraft, to superstitious torture and death ; the advocates of the execrable policy which permitted it pretended that the practice could not be put down without producing a popular irritation that might, perhaps, shake the very foundation of our power. "Would you," they say, "disturb the tranquillity of the people by interfering with their religious prejudices?"—"No," we replied ; "we would allow the fullest measure of toleration to the absurdities of their faith, because we think opinion ought to be free ; but the moment speculative absurdities are reduced into practical cruelties, the moment fanaticism seizes the firebrand or the sword of extermination, and propitiates its infernal deities by the mutilation or murder of its deluded votaries, that moment toleration becomes a crime, and a government, that does not interfere between the destroyer and his victim, makes itself an accomplice in the barbarous act, which God and nature denounce. At length the suttees have been declared illegal by the Government of India, and their suppression made a matter of police ; had this been done years ago, what an amount of torture would have been prevented ! what a number of lives would have been preserved ! But the Moloch of Hindostan, the obscene and cruel Juggernaut, still demands and receives, like the Cretan monster, his periodical allotment of human victims ; and not only does our Anglo-Indian Government tolerate his sanguinary worship, but legalizes its atrocities by making it the subject of a tax, part of which goes to repair the temples and support the priests of the demon-god.

If this be not a direct encouragement to idolatry, we know not what is ; and, if idolatry in any shape be abhorred in the sight of heaven, how much more accursed must this worst species be, that mingles human blood with its disgusting ceremonies ; when the chariot of the demon rolls abroad, at stated periods, crushing the self-devoted enthusiasts who prostrate themselves beneath its wheels, surrounded by countless multitudes, who exhibit the last state of human debasement, while they join in the frantic and indecent orgies of the grim idol, whose temples the Christian governors of India keep in repair ! If this is attempted to be justified on the score of policy, it is a policy neither respected of man nor favoured of heaven ; it is also a policy very inferior in a moral point of view to that which the civilized pagans of ancient Rome acted upon among barbarous nations in this very country (and it is not for the first time we allude to the instructive fact). The Roman conquerors, though exceedingly tolerant of the religious opinions of other people, vindicated humanity from superstitious outrage by at once and energetically suppressing the revolting sacrifices of the Druids, and of overturning altars stained with human gore. Did then civilizing policy weaken the dominion they had acquired by their arms ? far from it ; by weeding out such sanguinary barbarism, they cleared the soil for the seeds of civilization ; they made way for the introduction of intelligence and the arts, which may be said to create the moral existence of man ; they taught the savage to feel a regard for the sacredness of life ; and, if they could not diffuse the light of a pure religion, they made superstition respect the decencies of society and the rights of nature. Thus did they, by a judicious and improving policy, break down the barrier that separated the vanquished barbarian from his polished conqueror ; and by an assimilation of sentiments and habits, so converted fear into admiration, that, when Rome was under the necessity of contracting her dominions and recall-

ing her armies, to repel the attacks of the northern hordes, the Britons felt it as a national calamity, and supplicated their conquerors for a continuance of their protection. Different, we regret to say, has been the policy of the British rulers of India; they seem to think that the security of their power is incompatible with any enlightened endeavours to put down the barbarous rites and eradicate the degrading superstition of the people. Any interference with religious matters, we admit, should be gentle and cautious, except with reference to those practices which are sanguinary and ferocious; those cannot be too soon or too decidedly suppressed. With such a debasing worship as that of Juggernaut, the improvement of morals and manners cannot proceed, and consequently our dominion in India must remain precarious, as it must always be in every conquered country where the physical force is estranged by barbarians from any moral affinity with the ruling powers. Yet though this seems an elementary part of the science of government, the court in Leadenhall Street have not mental capacity to comprehend it. The rejection of Mr. Poynder's motion the other day, by a majority of a court of proprietors, was an evidence of this. The motion was, "that the Court, taking into its consideration the encouragement afforded to idolatry by the collections at the temples at Juggernaut, both for the repairs of the temple and the maintenance of the priests, recommends the Court of Directors to take such measures as may have the effect of immediately directing the attention of Government to this subject, and of eventually removing such a reproach." Mr. Poynder, who deserves great credit for his enlightened exertions on this subject, distinctly stated that he did not intend by this motion to attack the temple-worship, but to ensure the abrogation of the temple-tribute, the discontinuance of any participation on the part of the Company in funds derived from so guilty and polluted a source; he said, moreover, that the proposition he should maintain would be this, "that licentiousness and bloodshed were the consequences of the worship which took place in the several idolatrous temples where the taxes were collected, and that their collection tended to encourage idolatry, whilst the revenue thus obtained, not being exhausted by the objects to which it was professedly applied, a surplus of considerable magnitude accrued to the East-India Company." We should like to know what is done with the surplus: does it go into the coffers of the Company? if so, as the produce of idolatry it is odious in the sight of God and man, and the Company cannot too soon put away the "accursed thing" from amongst them. It may be said, on the other side, that the tax is intended to check the worship of the idol; but how can it have that effect, when a portion of it goes to repair his temples and maintain his priests? Mr. Poynder says, it is considered by the natives as a proof of our approval of the worship, and that, if the deity and his priests were left to their own resources, the whole ceremony would soon dwindle away. He asserts that, under our administration, Juggernaut, or "the Lord of the World," as the idol is impiously called, had become popular; he says that the revenue that the Company derives from the idol may be estimated for the last seventeen years at one million sterling, and he denies that the Company are bound by treaty to allow this state of things to continue. If his statements be correct, may we not ask, are the Company then in partnership with the priests of the idol; and may it be considered as the idolatrous firm of Juggernaut and the East-India Company? Is this right? Is it a trading speculation, or whatever else it may be called, that Christian directors should be engaged in, or a Christian people tolerate? Will Parliament sanction such a proceeding at the revision of the charter? If so, we fear it will bring down upon the country those judgments with which a "jealous God," who will not allow his honour to be given to idols, has visited other people, who, against their better knowledge "bowed the knee to Baal." We speak without reserve on this subject, because we hold the opinion that no compromise can be made between the Christian religion (the religion of truth, of justice, of purity, and of mercy) and a ferocious idolatry, without checking civilization, and, sooner or later, provoking the unequivocal manifestations of the Divine displeasure."—*Morning Herald*, September 25.

In another part of our paper will be found the letter of a correspondent, in reply to our observations on the policy adopted by the East-India Company relative to the in-

human and detestable superstition of the idol Juggernaut, a name which is, in itself, one of the worst abominations, as arrogating the attributes of the Most High for a graven image, and impiously investing a wooden deity with the title of "Lord of the World." We described the worship of this demon-god as of that "most shocking species of idolatry, which mingles human blood with its disgusting ceremonies;" our correspondent seems not at all well pleased at our treating the eastern Moloch and the repairers of his temples with so little courtesy; but he does not venture to deny that this car, as we stated, at certain periods, rolls over the crushed and mutilated bodies of self-immolated devotees, amid the debasing and indecent orgies of countless crowds of frantic worshippers. We charged the East-India Company with raising a tax from the pilgrims or votaries who attend the progresses of the idol, and with employing a portion of that tax in repairing his temples and supporting his priests. The advocate of the Christian government, which we charged with making the worst species of idolatry a subject of unholy fiscal speculation, does not venture to deny the fact; he only quarrels with our inference, and boldly asserts that raising such a tax does not operate as an encouragement to the thing taxed. We need not, in complying with his request, enter into the consideration of the abstract question, whether any thing or act, which is made a source of revenue, is not thereby legalized; it is enough for us to demonstrate all that we attempted to maintain in this particular instance, and that is, that the tax levied upon the worshippers of Juggernaut operates as an encouragement to the worship. To prove this, it is only necessary to repeat, that a portion of that tax is appropriated to the repairing the temples and maintaining the priests of the idol; that is, it is applied to form a sort of ecclesiastical revenue for the idol. Does such an application of it tend to encourage his worship, or does it not? Our correspondent is, or ought to be, aware that it is principally by a tax levied on the people of England that the Established Church is supported. The tithe is a tax of the tenth of the produce of the land; a much heavier tax, we presume, than that levied upon the votaries of Juggernaut. We ask our correspondent, is that tax raised with the intention of promoting the religion of the Church of England, or discouraging it? We ask him, do they who exact this tax intend thereby to put down the Church of England, or do they not? A portion of this tax, like that of the East-Indian tribute, goes to repair churches and maintain priests. Here is the pure, reformed, established religion, supported by taxation, the religion which has the peculiar favour and patronage of the state. Is not this instance sufficient to prove to our correspondent, that taxation of the believers in a certain religious system is quite consistent with the political encouragement of that system? But it would be quite absurd to suppose that a government, by repairing the churches and supporting the priests of a particular worship, meant to discourage that worship; that would be as ridiculous as to assert that building up was synonymous with pulling down. Let us suppose that the chiefs of the Hebrew nation of old, after hearing the Almighty's terrible denunciation against idolatry, levied a tax on the ignorant superstitious heathen tribes whom they had conquered to repair the altars of Baal, or the temples of Dagon, and maintain the priests of those idols; would they have fallen under the curse which God pronounced against those who polluted themselves with idolatry, or would they not? We refer him to his Bible for an answer. As to whether the surplus of this tax becomes a matter of "unholy gain" to the East-India Company, we did not pretend to have any certain knowledge of our own; we only professed to argue on the uncontradicted statement of Mr. Poynder, who made the accusation in the face of the East-India Company; nor, indeed, does our correspondent, though he cavils at our observations, deny the fact. He would have it inferred, indeed, that the surplus cannot be great; because, upon Mr. Poynder's showing, they have raised, in seventeen years, only one million sterling, from which, he says, "are of course, to be deducted the expenses of keeping the temples in repair, and the payment of the priesthood." What becomes of the surplus he does not tell us. We only asked if the East-India Company enjoyed it as the profit of the speculation. If so, however small it may be, we say it is a profit odious in the sight of man and of heaven. We say it is derived from an abominable source, and we again repeat, that if the merchant-princes of Leadenhall Street are sincere Christians, as they pretend to be, they cannot too soon

discard the polluting traffic, and put away the "accursed thing" from among them. With respect to the suttees, we have argued that question before. We had long called upon the Company to put them down, as crimes of blood ought always to be put down by every well-ordered government. We admitted that the Company had done right at least by declaring those acts of superstitious murder illegal, and suppressing them as a matter of police. We only expressed our regret that they did not act upon our earnest remonstrances long before, and thus save hundreds of infatuated victims from torture and death. We also say, that the atrocious acts of homicide committed in the worship of Juggernaut ought to be made a matter of police, and suppressed as outrageous against nature and social order. We referred to the conduct of the Roman conquerors of Great Britain, who extinguished the execrable fires on the altars of the druids, which were fed with human blood; they proved that a policy, which would enter into no compromise with a barbarous and inhuman superstition, was the policy best calculated to secure the affections of a conquered people, whom its humane influence tended to civilize. If the Romans had been the conquerors of our eastern dependencies, the blood-stained chariot of Juggernaut would long since have been rolled with all its disgusting temples into the Ganges. At all events, if the East-India Company have not the moral courage that would induce them to snatch the human sacrifice from the obscene and cruel idol, they ought not to contaminate themselves by repairing his filthy temples, and supporting a priesthood whose atrocious frauds and impositions are the moving cause of the criminal madness of the deluded people. To repair such temples is to perpetuate the defilement of the land; to maintain such priests is to give the sanction of the state to their barbarous superstition; this is the effect, whether they mean it or not. *Morning Herald, October 5.*

Answer to the article in the *Herald* of the 25th September, referred to in the foregoing Letter.

Sir:—I request the insertion of the following remarks in your Journal, in reply to your editorial article, in which you have brought very weighty charges against a public body. I think, in common fair play, you will not refuse their justification from one who is, perhaps, more competent to form a correct judgment on the matter in question. The article is directed against the East-India Company, broadly accusing them of sanctioning and encouraging idolatry in their territories, and exclaiming in particular against their imposing a tax on the impious rites of the natives. "The members of that government," you assert, "are all professed believers in Christianity;" and I shall endeavour to prove that their practice is in perfect accordance with their profession of faith, although, until I saw your article, I was ignorant that they had made, or that it was necessary for them to make, any profession on the subject.

I will pass by your animadversions on the monopoly they enjoy under the present charter, and endeavour to prove, from historical record, the impediments they have, from time to time, thrown in the way of, and the check they have given to, the abominable superstitions of the east, to demonstrate they are influenced by no "unholy gain," or "trading speculation," in imposing the tax complained of, and to bear testimony, from a long acquaintance with the natives of the country, that the impost they have put upon the idolatry of the natives, so far from encouraging it or making it popular, is, perhaps, the most effectual method of upsetting it altogether.

1st. They commenced their inroads on the prejudices of the natives by throwing their protecting shield between the infant and its unnatural parent; thereby preserving the lives of thousands. Their second attack was in favour of those nearly as helpless and unprotected as the infant—the Hindoo females. In this they had to encounter a more difficult task, as the sacrifice was supposed to be voluntary; any interference required great tact and delicacy, "rapid and irreparable mischief might have been done," if the Company had "run wild with the torches of rash experiment in their hands among the combustible materials which India so abundantly supplies." They, therefore, like wise legislators, proceeded gradually and cautiously, and at length succeeded in abolishing that inhuman practice. In many instances there was reason to believe that the vic-

tim was wrought to the desperate act by unfair means ; and the first blow to self-immolation was a government order, rendering it imperative that the judge's certificate should be first obtained before the sacrifice could be executed ; thus rendering delay unavoidable, giving time for reflexion to the deluded beings themselves, and time for the interference of well-intentioned persons to dissuade them from the attempt, and who, if they perceived that the party was under the influence of any exciting drug, could stay the proceedings, and if they were, notwithstanding, persisted in, all the parties assisting would become obnoxious to criminal procedure. This measure at first controlled the suttees ; the interference of the Company's agents prevented many widows from sacrificing themselves, even after the ablutions were performed ; and the protection which was promised them, by the Company's authority, induced many to change their minds, who would have preferred the sacrifice rather than return home, where worse than the fiery tortures awaited them. These prudent proceedings prepared the minds of the natives for the important change in their customs, and led to the total abolition of the practice. Lastly, they took away from the native priests the interest they had in perpetuating these infamous practices, by depriving them of the revenue arising from such exhibitions, which they had before appropriated to themselves.

Having now, as I hope, satisfactorily disposed of the first of my propositions, I proceed to show that it was not from any desire of "unholy gain," that the Company established the impost in question, but an anxious wish to control, so far as is consistent with the safety of their rule, the prevalence of idolatry and the sacrifice of human life ; and that the plan is likely to succeed will readily be admitted, when it is considered that the great majority of subjects for immolation are supplied by the poorer of the castes, who are generally unable to gratify their wishes, on account of the tax imposed. How taxation can be an encouragement to the thing taxed I have yet to learn. It is the general opinion in this country, that it has an opposite effect. You will perhaps favour us with your reasons for entertaining such an opinion ; or, what will be more to the purpose, produce facts to warrant you in asserting that the system of taxation, adopted by the Company, has encouraged or increased idolatry. Such a system, so far from encouraging what you so properly denominate "that worst species of idolatry, that mingles human blood with its disgusting ceremonies," is the most effective bar to its exercise ; and so far from agreeing with you or Mr. Poynder, that the tax imposed by the Company is considered by the natives as an approval of their worship, I know that the contrary is the fact ; so far from admitting that the authorities taking the idol under their control has made its worship popular, I firmly believe that it is the most rational step to suppress it altogether, or at least to confine it to those speculative absurdities, which are quite distinct from practical cruelty, and to enable them at no distant day to legislate in the same manner with regard to the idol as they have with respect to the suttee ; that it cannot, moreover, proceed from any sordid motive or trading speculation is evident on your own showing, as you admit, with Mr. Poynder, that the produce of the tax for the last seventeen years has only been one million, from which are of course to be deducted the expenses of keeping the temples in repair, and the payment of the priesthood. These expenses are heavy, and against the balance you have arrayed all the better feelings of humanity ; feelings which, in this case, you have valued unfairly, as the entire government of the Company throughout the whole of their possessions loudly proclaims.

The propriety of their mode of governing and the policy of their administration are evidenced by the security of property, the devotion of the army, which is an army of volunteers, the maintenance of tranquillity and the peace and happiness of all classes within their territory.

M. J. SMOY, M.D.

Unpublished Letter to the Editor of the *Morning Herald*.

Sir :—I thank you for the insertion (though late) of my reply to the charges brought against the East-India Company ; and I would not again have troubled you had you not reiterated those charges, and put certain queries to me which demand a reply. You are wrong in supposing that I am at all displeased at your mode of treating the Eastern

Moloch; it is the ill-founded imputations you throw out against the East-India Company of which I complain. I deplore the shocking worship of the demon-god as much as you do, and I am ready to go as far as you in my wishes that it should be abolished; and, I will venture to say, so is every individual connected with the government of that country; it is only in the practicability of effecting that object and the tendency of the measure at present adopted that we differ.

It is an easy matter for you, Sir, seated comfortably in your study, to proscribe at once, by a flourish of your pen, the idolatry of the East; but, if you were called on to keep millions of a sensitive and inflammable people under your sway, with the aid only of a few thousands, you would soon see the ridiculous rashness of your scheme. If, as you recommend, the East-India Company were to make the worship of the natives a subject of penal restriction, the government of the country would not be in their hands twenty-four hours, as the Hindoos would resist, to a man, such innovation, and the Mahomedan population would gladly join them in expelling the English from the country. You are anxious to know what becomes of the surplus of the tax, after repairing the temples and paying the priesthood. I think it ought to satisfy your religious scruples to know, that a rapacious priesthood is thus, by a wise interference, deprived of an unlimited revenue, and consequently cannot have any interest in perpetuating its atrocious frauds and impositions. But to set your conscience completely at rest, as to the appropriation of the surplus, I can assure you that it is given, with much more, to the support of the ministers of the Established Church who are scattered through the country. "What!" you will indignantly exclaim, "do Christian ministers receive the wages of idolatry?" Do not, Sir, always look at the gloomy side of the question; what can be more edifying or proper, than that the idolatrous generation should be obliged to pay those engaged in disseminating the truths of Christianity? You exclaim against the repairs of the temple and the payment of the priests by the Company. You are of course ignorant that the former is imperative on them; a portion of the *Zemindarree* (or land of the manor) has, by immemorial usage, been always appropriated to that object; and as the East-India Company is *Zemindar* of the district, they are, of course, bound by the very tenure to keep the temple in repair. The payment of the priests they have undertaken with views directly opposite to those you impute to them. As they deprived this body of the revenues formerly enjoyed by them, the East-India Company could not avoid giving something for their support; and you have not put forth any thing to demonstrate the impropriety of the change. You have been, I think, peculiarly unfortunate in the illustrations you have adduced to prove the correctness of your opinions. When I ask you, "How can taxation operate as an encouragement to the thing taxed?" you adduce the Established Church as an example, which you say I am, or ought to be, aware, is supported by a tax upon the people. I am, Sir, perfectly aware of the tax, perfectly aware that the tithe is a tax of a tenth, not only of the produce of the land, but of the labour of the agriculturist and of the interest of the capital employed; but I believe the best friends of the established religion are of opinion that it would thrive better if the tithe-system were abolished.

Your allusion to the Hebrew nation is not *ad rem*, as they had nothing to do with the government of the idolatrous nations around them, and as their mode of treating these nations was rather by physical force than by political legislation. Nor is your illustration of the manner in which the Romans treated the conquered Britons more happy. Their progress in the subjugation of this country was certainly marked by the extinction of the Druidical rites; but I am sure you are too humane to recommend the East-India Company to adopt the same means to crush the idolatry of the East. The priests of the Britons were hunted like wild beasts through the country; and when they took refuge with their families in the Isle of Anglesea, the Roman commander exterminated them and their religion by a general slaughter.

M. J. SHORT, M.D.

Now, in reference to Mr. Poynder's speech, it will be observed (p. iv. of the Preface), that a missionary on the spot bears testimony to the zeal of the

government, evinced by their repairing the roads and bridges, and building lodging-houses for the reception of the pilgrims, improving the walls of the town, and cleansing the sacred bathing-places. This is certainly a highly commendable step on the part of the government, for the mortality occasioned by these pilgrimages is chiefly attributable to the want of due attention to these particulars. In proof of which, Mr. Poynder states (p. 52), on the testimony of Mr. Carey (who is, I believe, at present residing at the Missionary College at Serampore, where, in the capacity of one of the heads of that establishment, he has many opportunities of procuring information on the internal regulation of the country), "that idolatry destroys more than the sword, yet in a way that is scarcely perceived. The number who die on their long pilgrimages, either through want or fatigue, or from dysenteries and fevers caught by lying out, and want of accommodation, is incredible. At Juggernaut, to which twelve or thirteen pilgrimages are made every year, it is calculated that the number who go thither is, on such occasions, 600,000 persons, and scarcely ever less than 100,000. I suppose, at the lowest calculation, that in the year, 1,200,000 persons attend. Now, if only one in ten die, the mortality caused by this one idol would be 120,000; but some are of opinion that not many more than one in ten survive, and return home again." The testimony of these two correspondents is quite sufficient to lead any person, entertaining a humane view of the case, and I may add, a just one, to decide, that if Hindooism is to be tolerated, it would be any thing but toleration to allow this dreadful sacrifice of life to increase, in the performance of what the native considers a religious duty. If any fault is to be attributed to the executive government, it is that of having limited their works of humanity and policy. It was intimated by the Honourable Company, in their revenue letter of the 28th October 1814, "that they do not consider the pilgrim-tax as a source of revenue, but merely as a fund for keeping the temple in repair;" and, acting on this, the Vice-President in council, on the 24th June 1815, "directed that the surplus collection on account of the pilgrim-tax should be applied, first, to the repairs of the temple and other local purposes; second, to the completion of a road from the vicinity of Calcutta to Juggernaut, commenced by a donation from a rajah; and, third, to any other purposes connected with the temple of Juggernaut."

Mr. Harington speaks with favour of such an application; and to this gentleman's enthusiasm in endeavouring to advance Christianity in India, I can bear testimony, having resided several months in Calcutta with one of his relations. I must remark, that unless the third part of the council order referred to the entire territory under their control, the measure was too limited, for it is well known that pilgrims come from all parts of the country, and as they are all equally taxed, so should they, in justice, be all equally protected.

I have already, in my letter to the *Morning Herald*, adverted to the obligation on the part of the government either to keep the temples in repair, or to give up to the priests all the lands and revenues devoted to that purpose. As Mr. Poynder and his friends desire, "that we leave the idols and the religion to the priests,"—were this done under the British rule, where the native has security for his property, the revenue of the idol would immediately increase, and thus a church establishment would be secured to an idolatrous worship; a point, I should suppose, very objectionable to the rulers of that country. That this did not follow, before our rule, is answered by the insecurity of property at that time. It may justly be contended, in

behalf of the native population, that from their peaceful habits, exclusive of the tribute exacted from them, they are entitled to the protection of their governors; all they require or ask is, permission to worship God after the manner of their forefathers, for which they tender perfect allegiance.

Active persecution is not recommended; but Mr. Poynder and several of his authorities require that we should not interfere with the religion of the natives, either by keeping the roads to their temples in repair, or preparing choultries and hospitals for the comfort of the way-worn pilgrim, or the reception of the sick. This recommendation, so insidiously set forth, would, I contend, if practised, outdo any persecution on record. Persecution on account of religious opinion, in whatever shape it may appear, is ever to be deprecated. The toleration and protection hitherto afforded by the Honourable Company, will, it may be presumed, appear perfectly consistent with their endeavours to convert the natives; for the first step is, to obtain their confidence in the charity of our purpose, next to gain a knowledge of the principles of their religion, and then to endeavour to controvert the absurdities which time and a corrupt priesthood have engrafted on it.

Mr. Poynder (p. 39) refers to the work of the Abbé Dubois: "It is hardly necessary," says the Abbé, "to add, that in no instance do the corrupt and vicious Brahmins take any share themselves in those austerities which they prescribe as essential to the salvation of their deluded followers." That idolatry is essentially a part of the Brahminical religion, I do not admit. I cannot believe that the many intelligent Hindoos, whom I have known, would pay adoration, abstractedly, to any idol; indeed Brahma is adored only as the divine essence; as it is impossible for any human mind to conceive him, so is it equally impossible for any figure to represent him; therefore he has not any other temple than the hearts of his worshippers. Unfortunately, the intelligent Hindoo is the exception; the generality are profoundly ignorant and fit subjects for a licentious and rapacious priesthood, under whose influence they are taught to believe, that no fatigue, privation, act of penance, mortification of the flesh, even the offering of their lives as a sacrifice, is too dear a purchase for the favour of their god. With such enthusiasts, is coercion likely to advance Christianity; or will throwing obstacles in the way of their performing, what they conceive to be a religious duty, tend to establish our dominion on the only permanent basis,—the affection of the subject? I quote the words of a missionary, from his letter, which is to be found at page 71, dated 23d April 1829:—"During the very last festival, I conversed with many who came from Kabul, Kashmer, Lahore, &c. the farthest verge of Hindostan. Their journey, of course, must have been prosecuted during the hottest season of the year, and indeed, before they could have completed their pilgrimage, the whole year must have been consumed. Of the miseries of multitudes of these poor wretches, our different journals must have given you ample proof. It is no uncommon occurrence to see the miserable worn-out pilgrims, with a patience and fortitude worthy a better cause, bind their solitary tattered garments round their lacerated feet, and go groaning along, with bending back, and tottering step, and emaciated frame, and dull sunken eye, from day to day, and week to week, till they obtain the object of their painful toils—a view of Juggernaut. Nor is it a matter of wonder that vast multitudes of these poor wretches sink under their miseries; for it is generally the case, that as soon as one of a party fails, his companions leave him, without the least commiseration, to his fate, and even profess to esteem him happy that it is his privilege to die within the precincts of the (*Shree Kohetra*) Holy Land." Mr. Ward is

also quoted (p. 74), who says, "that amongst the immense multitude assembled at the drawing of the car, are numbers afflicted with diseases, and others involved in worldly troubles, or worn out with age and neglect. It often happens that such persons, after offering up a prayer to the idol, that they may obtain happiness or riches in the next birth, cast themselves under the wheel of the car, and are instantly crushed to death; great numbers of these cars are to be seen in Bengal, and every year, in some place or other, persons thus destroy themselves. At Juggernaut several perish annually, many are accidentally thrown down by the pressure of the crowd and are crushed to death." Another missionary is quoted for an account of the festival of 1829. In his letter (p. 87), too long for insertion, he gives a vivid description of the misery and disease suffered in that pilgrimage; and he observes (pp. 93, 94), that "were all means for the accommodation of pilgrims, such as hospitals, medical assistance, &c., withheld, this would greatly tend to lessen the evil; these accommodations, though humane and merciful, are in reality, strong auxiliary inducements to undertake the pilgrimage." Can these be the sentiments of a Christian minister, who thus advocates a system of persecution, compared to which, the sword of extermination is mercy? Let it not be forgotten that this recommendation comes as the context to a letter, in which the wants of the unfortunate are set forth so feelingly that the reader's heart is rent with the detail of misery.

We may congratulate ourselves that the governors of that country are actuated by more kindly feeling to their subjects than those just mentioned. I do not deny that the humane regulations of the government may be sometimes advanced by the emissaries of the priests as an inducement to some to undertake the pilgrimage; but I am confident that the number is more than balanced by those who consider our interference with the idol as having polluted the worship and rendered nugatory the ceremony, and, as a consequence, stay away.

The cases of voluntary sacrifice are exceedingly rare; I am inclined to think that there are more suicides in this country, arising from religious fanaticism, than there are in our Indian possessions. I am certain that, from all causes, there are more suicides recorded in London in one year, than could be authenticated in India, as arising from immolation at all the cars, in two years. We have to account therefore for the mortality, attendant on the Hindoo worship, to accident. Whether a more perfect system of police would control this, I cannot confidently say.

Mr. Poynder observes (pp. 66, 67), that "it deserves to be noted that all the obscene images, so commonly seen on similar cars, have been removed from these, and that similar offensive representations have been lately removed also from the outer walls of the temple." The following also appears as a note, at the bottom of the same page, "The external improvement is evidently in deference to the English visitants, and is peculiar to Juggernaut alone; even here the emblems within the enclosure remain as bad as ever, and the whole evidence collected by me will prove, that at every other temple in India the offensive images continue on the exterior walls, and on the car."

Here then we have evidence that the native priests can be shamed into decency; and if this change has taken place at the head-quarters, there cannot be any doubt that the Brahmins at other temples may be equally influenced in favour of public decency. This being admitted, it would be a gross dereliction of duty in the governors, as *Christians*, to neglect a work in which so beneficial an advance has already been made. This may be considered as a very

material step towards more important changes in the objectionable practices of the natives.

I have attended several of the festivals, and I cannot support Mr. Ward in his account of them. They have been, so far as I and other Europeans who accompanied me could observe, conducted with decency, and particularly the festival of Doorga, where it is the custom of the European residents of Calcutta to attend, accompanied by their families.

Respecting the dishonesty of the natives in situations of trust, the slanderous charge is amply contradicted by every mercantile European, and by all the Honourable Company's servants who have transactions with them. I can, however, easily conceive on what basis Mr. Ward grounds his assertion: "every man speaks of the market as he fares in it;" and probably this gentleman advanced the converted natives to offices in his household. If such were the case, and I have known many instances where this practice was adopted, the dishonesty he complains of is easily accounted for.

I am, &c.

London, 10th Jan. 1831.

M. J. SHORT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—The infamous practices at the court of the abandoned Roman Messalina, at the Parc aux Cerfs of the voluptuous and weak Louis XV., and in the palace of the libidinous Second Charles, must, in moral depravity, yield the palm of infamy to the scenes prevalent in and contiguous to the temple of Juggernaut, in Cuttack. The celebration of the abominable orgies of the goddess Doorga, and of the scandalous rites of the idol at Johera, in Bengal, rival the shocking vices undisguisedly prevalent at the great standard of Juggernaut, constantly endeavouring to maintain the lead in the course of unqualified wickedness.

When the country of Cuttack, in Orissa, was taken from the Mahrattas, it was found that the pilgrims, who travelled from great distances to Juggernaut, were taxed to keep the temple in repair, to lay daily a pretended feast before the great idol, and to procure the most celebrated courtezans to be pretended priestesses, while really prostitutes for the benefit of this vile institution. To prevent serious commotions among the vast multitudes, whom superstition and still more gross passions attracted annually to participate in the sensual immoralities openly exhibited, the interference of military force was requisite. It will be seen, from the parliamentary papers of 1813 on Juggernaut, that the Court of Directors, having at length become fully acquainted with the debasement and demoralization emanating from such a source of pollution, strongly remonstrated against having any connexion whatever with an apparent place of devotion, but ascertained to be the focus of vice. We find the Court, in the paper alluded to, writing, as follows, in the general letter intended for India: "For a government which is not Hindoo to elect the priests who are to superintend a Hindoo temple, to exercise a control over its ministers and officers, or to take the management of its funds, would seem to the Directors to be a direct invasion of the Hindoo institutions; and for a government professing Christianity to do these things, would be to act incompatibly with its own principles."—"It is not our opinion, whatever the example of preceding governments may have been, that the British government ought to tax the Hindoos purely on a religious account; for instance, to make them pay merely for

access to any of their places of devotion." This is but one of many paragraphs penned by the Directors, in order to be transmitted to India; and through the whole of which (as would appear from letter 4th March 1809) the Board of Control drew the pen, urging as a reason, that they would follow the custom of the former country governments, while they must, from their known characters, have been ignorant to what an extent they were unwarily encouraging the practice of vice and immorality.*The subject has been recently placed in so strong a light and prominent point of view, by an able proprietor, that let but the Court of Directors reiterate their forcible reasoning in condensed paragraphs, the present President and Board, aided by increased knowledge and experience of a dreadful evil, will act differently from that Board which had the late able Lord Melville at its head, and which was fearful in the extreme, to interfere with oriental religious prejudices. In the year 1827, we have an instance of this over-fearful timidity, when a resolution by both the Court and the Proprietors for the abolition of suttees was frustrated *in transitu* by a respectable Board, which cannot at any rate complain of having too limited a power.

I have been induced, Mr. Editor, to send these few lines, from seeing in different parts of the kingdom unfair comments on the debate on the present subject, by uninformed and self-interested persons, who attempt to forward their peculiar views by traducing the Court of Directors, who, I believe, may safely challenge any attack on their conduct, controlled, it would appear even when morally correct, from well-meant, but evidently mistaken, motives.

Yours,—JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. After writing the above, I have been informed by an intelligent officer, who was present when a famine had in a great measure arisen, from want of funds for making a previous provision for the multitudes of pilgrims; and this may account for the collection made, and authorized of necessity, but with no view of sanctioning the licentious conduct connected with the superstitious idolatry of the temple. It were well, that censure and information were always conjoined.

Summerlands, Exeter, February 1, 1831.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—I observe a great deal is spoken and written about the idolatry of the Hindus and so forth, and I suppose it is the covert design of the people who talk and write in this strain, from their frequent allusions to Holy Writ, to purge India of its impure rites by fire and sword. Sir, our Hindu fellow-subjects have as much right to worship their Salagram and their Juggernaut, as our Catholic fellow-subjects to worship their Host and the Virgin Mary. Although it is the duty of a Christian government to endeavour to wean their subjects from such absurdities, it is the duty of our government in India to observe, likewise, the conditions under which they administer their rule, the most indispensable of which is, that the superstitions of their subjects shall remain untouched. Some worthy people, and some artful people, overlook this condition; and busy officious individuals, who wish to serve their own views by thrusting themselves before the public upon this question, may do more mischief than they can ever do good.

Yours, &c.—A PROPRIETOR.

CIVILIZATION.

THE difference between civilized and uncivilized man is nearly the same as the difference between a learned pig and a wild boar. There exists, however, this further difference between the human and the brute animal, that one man or set of men may civilize others, but no trained brute can reach or discipline his fellow-brute. The communication of civilization is obvious enough, and no imaginary limits can be placed to its extent or intensity; but there are questions as to its origin, principles, and progress,—questions that are interesting as matters of scientific inquiry and means of practical benefit to the world. Mad. De Stael, in her work on Germany, has said, that civilization is man's natural state, and that a condition of barbarism is a species of degenerateness. But Bishop Warburton has, in the work on the Divine Legation of Moses, hinted that civilization may have originated in Egypt, and have been owing to the inundations of the Nile. Mad. De Stael urges, as an argument for her view of the subject, that we have no records of a nation growing up out of barbarism into civilization, but that we have instances of people sinking down from a high state of civilization into comparative barbarism. This lady suffered imagination to blend with her reasonings, and took of most subjects rather a poetical than an accurate view. We cannot indeed very easily imagine Adam and Eve, in Paradise, or in their immediate expulsion from it, to have been in no better condition, intellectually and civilly, than a solitary pair of Caffres or Hottentots; but we cannot, on the other hand, consider them to have been in a state of what may be fairly called civilization. For, in the first place, there was no division of property; in the second place, there was no distinction of ranks, and, in the third place, there was no directing or coercing laws. Nay, still farther; there were not, and could not be, any of the obvious indications of civilization, for there were no arts and sciences, no literature of any description, neither history nor poetry. It may be supposable that the first couple and the early inhabitants of the world generally were not wild and ferocious, though the history of Cain is no flattering portraiture of their gentleness; but neither the human nor any other animal is gratuitously ferocious and destructive; they are impelled and prompted by motives of self-preservation or enjoyment. The human race, indeed, though greatly addicted to quarrelling, yet will not quarrel unless there be something to quarrel about; and as there was no lack of provision in the earlier days of the earth's use, we may suppose that for the most part the species was tolerably amiable. Travellers have found the uncivilized inhabitants of many regions of the globe gentle and even courteous, somewhat mentally acute and almost speculative, as if ready to receive the means and materials of civilization. But all this gentleness is merely the gentleness of ease and abundance, and is not, like the gentleness of civilization, the result of effort. Mad. De Stael has said, that there are no records of a people growing up out of barbarism into civilization. True; nor can there be in the nature of things; for antecedent to civilization no records are kept, and the change is not so instantaneous as to be marked.

But it has been shewn that man is not created in a state of civilization; therefore it follows that civilization is subsequent to creation, not coeval with it, and that it arises from some definite cause, and proceeds on some regular principles. What is that cause and what are those principles? Let us inquire.

Bishop Warburton conjectures, and I believe more than conjectures, that civilization had its origin and cause on the banks of the Nile. He gives a very plausible reason for such a conjecture, and it is somewhat to the following effect. Men in tribes and families took up on the plains of Asia a temporary residence, where they pastured their flocks, and lived on what the earth produced for them spontaneously or by a careless tillage, till by the increase of their families, or a diminution of earth's productiveness, they had need of new lands, for they were not careful to repair the old, when in the course of a few days' journey they could find new. But when settlements were made on the banks of the Nile, Ganges, and Euphrates, the necessity of migration was removed, because, by the annual overflowing of the river a deposit was made of fertilizing matter, whereby the exhaustion of the preceding year's harvest was repaired. Hence arose an important change in the relations of society and a revolution in the condition of humanity, which it had never before experienced, and had scarcely anticipated; for now it became necessary to make a distinction of property, and as no slight or easily-constructible fences could bear up against the weight of water which annually pressed upon their lands, there was need of an accuracy of admeasurement to determine the limits, and for this the science of geometry was diligently cultivated in Egypt. The present Bishop of Chester, John Bird Sumner, whose name by the way is too good to be smothered with titles and epithets, has well demonstrated, in his treatise on the Records of Creation, how that the probability and fear of need produces the value, desirableness, and distinction of property, and with it those laws and defences, and leisure and embellishments, which form the elements, essence, and substance of civilization. But it is not merely the fear of want which makes society and property, there is also a love of power and of luxury. Provision is made for all this in the inundations of the Nile, for there is a portion of the year in which no labour can be bestowed on the land, and when no pursuit can be made of the wild animals; and then the minds of obtuse people rest as the dormouse sleeps in the winter; while the minds of the more acute are alive, and alert, and active; so there springs up in that condition of existence the commencement of speculation and science, and there arise also aspirations of ambition and the love of power. Moreover, while the earth lies covered with water, and the heavens are cloudless, there is a prompting to the study of astronomy. And when the mind is thus at rest in the quiet of the inundation, there comes a recollection of the past, and there is acquired a taste for history, and verbal history is generally exaggerated history or a species of romance. Thus we may easily imagine how civilization made its approaches, and peradventure the Egyptians were not without some reason and ground for their conceit of themselves as the inventors of arts and sciences, and as the first people in the world. There

were probably other people on the banks of the Ganges and Euphrates who might divide the honour with them. It is certainly a remarkable fact that most of the histories and traditions concerning divers people are mixed up with water or inundations, and the Egyptian cosmogony, as may be seen in the first volume of the *Ancient Universal History*, discourses much about mud as the first element of being. Nations seem to recollect these inundations as the first dawns of national consciousness. From the natural improvement and restoration of the lands in Egypt was learned the artificial mode of repairing exhausted or weakened soils; and from repairing that which had been exhausted, men proceeded to the creation of new soils, or to the strengthening of those which are naturally barren. Now it appears that one great advantage in point of civilization is the condensation of men into masses, so that they may have much and frequent intercourse. Man improves wonderfully from being seen much and from being seen by many, and from being attentively seen. For thus his ambition is excited and his courtesies are developed. Being left in solitude he grows rude, crabbed, and uncouth, negligent of person and of mind. Moreover, there is in the greatest cities, for extremes meet, a kind of artificial or gregarious solitude, when man seems too insignificant as an individual, and is not singularly discernible in a multitude; and this kind of palpable solitude is injurious to moral decency. The lower tribes or the anonymous multitude are as eels in the mud, wriggling about in a kind of confusion that perplexes observation, and bids defiance to all attempts at discrimination. London, for instance, is sought and commended as a place where the profoundest solitude may be enjoyed. In the country a man may be unseen, but in London he is invisible; he is as fish that has leaped out of the angler's basket into the water again. This it is that renders the use of a public eye so exceedingly important and pressingly needful; and this it is that shews what is required in the society of the civilized to preserve the benefits of civilization and to extend and intensify them. One of the ancient kings of Egypt made a law which compelled every individual in his dominions to enter into a public register his name and place of abode and his occupation, and made death the penalty of neglect or falsehood. Now we are not to suppose that an Egyptian or any other king could be so vainly curious, that he had a gratification in amusing himself with this register, nor are we to imagine that any king, however wise or sagacious, ever made a law for a non-existent but possible evil; clearly therefore there must have been experienced in Egypt, antecedently to this law, great evils from an anonymous and undistinguishable population swarming in the lower skirts of society; and the lawgiver sought by the microscope of a register to lift up every individual to the public eye. But when communities grow much too large for the general eye, they grow corrupt, and decay. We must not, and indeed we cannot say, that the lowest of a large city's rabble are incapable and unsusceptible of orderly training, and of decorous civil demeanour; on the contrary, they only need the public eye and a consciousness of it.

There is also another point connected with civilization, and with reference to which, I began to pen these remarks; I allude to the possible

universality of civilization, and having said that the difference between a trained brute and a civilized man is, that the brute cannot communicate his training, but a civilized man may communicate his civilization; and this is true of a man of any nation or any family on the face of the globe. Notwithstanding what some conceited physiologists or interested traders have said, there is a clear and strong line of distinction between man and brute, a line impassable and definable; and it may be called the line of instructiveness. Take the elephant for his sagacity, or the oran-outang for his form as approaching to humanity, yet you will not find a link to unite the higher with the lower. No animal, save man, can instruct. Now we have seen many individuals of the intellectually calumniated tribes of Africa not only receive civilization, but receive it well and transferably, so that they may thereby rear their offspring in orderly and humane habits. It might be thought, *a priori*, that of the graceless and uncouth rabble of a crowded city, nothing could be made in the way of decency of demeanour or gracefulness of manner; but we know that the inability is rather habitual than physical. Whatever calumnies may be stupidly invented and credulously believed concerning nations whom it is the interest of the calumniators not to civilize, we have never yet, by means of all our travellers and researches, met with a people so wild and exquisitely indomitable as Peter the wild boy, who astonished and posed the physiologists of the last century. He seemed to be a lesson given by Providence to civilized man, to shew how coarse is the raw material of humanity.

It appears therefore that there is a line of demarcation strong enough to be visible, and prominently so, between man and the inferior animals, and that line is a capability of civilization.

W. P. S.

EAST-INDIANS OR INDO-BRITONS.

Mr. J. W. RICKETTS, an East-Indian, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, relating to the petition of the East-Indians, stated that the number of this class in the Bengal provinces was about 20,000 men, women, and children (exclusive of native Christians), of which number two-thirds resided in Calcutta; and that the number of the same class in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay was about 10,000. Of the 20,000 in Bengal, he stated, about 500 were qualified to hold offices of trust and importance, and about 1,500 were qualified for subordinate situations: of which number, 1,000 were actually employed. They are indigo-planters, schoolmasters, and engaged in mechanical trades, some in commercial pursuits; many were clerks and writers, and the sons of soldiers were often drummers and fifers: Mr. Ricketts enumerated several officers in the Company's army who were of this class: General Jones, Col. Skinner, Col. Stevenson, the present quarter-master general, Major Nairn, Major Deare, Capt. Rutledge, Lieut. Mullins, &c., as well as a number of medical officers and practitioners. In the Bengal provinces, he said, the mothers were mostly Mahomedans of respectable family, but reduced; the children followed the religion and habits of their fathers; and many instances occur of intermarriage of females of this class with officers of rank in the service, including a large proportion of the Company's military officers.

ORIENTALISMS OF THE GREEK WRITERS.

No. I.—HOMER.

THE manners of the *Iliad*, it has been well observed, are the manners of the early and patriarchal ages of the East. To appreciate properly the simple sublimity of the *Poem*, we should read it by the solemn light of the sacred Scriptures. A collation of thoughts and customs, as we go along, with the Hebrew narratives, would form one of the most beautiful scholiasts upon the Greek author. The *Iliad* of Homer was the religious dispensation of Greece, and men turned to it, as unto an inspired volume, for their rules of conduct in the many-coloured scenes of Life.

“The hero and the patriarch,” says Mr. Coleridge, in his Introduction to the works of Homer, “are substantially co-equal: but the first wanders in twilight, the last stands in the eye of heaven. When three men appeared to Abraham in the plains of Mamre, he ran to meet them from the tent-door, brought them in, directed Sarah to make bread, fetched from the herd himself a calf tender and good, dressed it and set it before them; when Ajax, Ulysses, and Phoenix stand before Achilles, he rushes forth to greet them, brings them into the tent, directs Patroclus to mix the wine, cuts up the meat, dresses it, and sets it before the ambassadors. The son of Peleus sits down to eat, and the sons of Jacob sat also before Joseph; the practice of reclining at meals, which afterwards became universal, was unknown to either. Agamemnon offers to give one of his daughters in marriage to Achilles without exacting a dowry from him, implying thereby a custom, the reverse of which prevailed subsequently; so Abraham’s servant gave presents to Rebekah; Schechem promised a dowry and gift to Jacob for his daughter Dinah; and in after-times Saul said he did not desire any dowry from David for Michal. Rachel, the daughter of Laban, a great man, kept her father’s sheep; the seven daughters of Reuel, the priest of Midian, watered their father’s flocks; and Saul was coming after the herd out of the field when they told him the tidings of the men of Jabesh; so Bucolion, the son of Laomedon, was a shepherd; Antiphus, the son of Priam, kept sheep in the vallies of Ida; and Æneas himself abandoned his herds on the same mountain at the sight of Achilles.”

It is a singular fact, as mentioned by Wood in his very ingenious Essay on Homer, that Eustathius, though a bishop, and who is stated to have written in defence of the church, should have made no reference to the Scriptures in his commentaries. The rich light from the “golden orient” breathed over the poetry of the never-dying minstrel must be apparent to every student. The epithet he most frequently applies to the princes and chieftains is ποιμνις λαου, “the shepherds of the people.” The dignity is essentially pastoral. It was the unaffected simplicity of his manner that gave occasion to some French writers to make a by-word of the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; they thought it impossible to “kill a sheep with dignity” in a modern language. And, curious to say, the scoffers of the poet were among those who were utterly ignorant of the tongue in which he composed.

It must not be supposed that the orientalisms of the Ionian bard bear any resemblance to the wild and Ossian-like imagery of the Indian Epos. There seems much felicity in the remark that the Indian epics, the *Maha-Bharata* and the *Ramayana*, bear about the proportion to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* which the Pyramids do to the Parthenon.* In the Greek orientalisms we find a delicacy and softness of colouring touching every picture—the eastern beauty without its vagueness, and its delicious harmony without its effeminacy. The truth of the critic's aphorism, if he intended to extend it beyond the two poems he has mentioned, may be questioned. The *Songs of Jayadeva* offer specimens of thought the most pure, and of expression the most graceful. How very touching the description of the debility of a heart-sick maiden—"so emaciated is her beautiful body, that even the *light garland which waves over her bosom she thinks a load!*" The idea is worthy of Catullus. Again; the following example from the same author is much in the tone of the wildest Scriptural inspiration: "Enter, sweet Rád'ha, the bower of Heri: seek delight, O thou whose bosom laughs with the foretaste of happiness; seek delight, O thou *whose garland leaps with joy upon thy breast.*" In the course of these papers we shall have occasion to notice images of equal boldness in the dramas of Æschylus. Mr. Patin, in his notes on the *Persæ*, under the line Εως κελαινης νυκτος ομμα, in which the poet, by a daring metaphor, calls the morning "the eye of dark night," observes that a friend supplied him with some amusing illustrations of this figure from the Persian: he offers only one, from the *Anwary Soohayley*; "*the eye of the wound of time,*" for "*the wound of time.*" In an earlier part of the same drama we cannot but take notice of the fine eastern metaphor—casting a bridge even *as a yoke on the neck of ocean.*† The lines of Lord Byron, so similar in spirit, naturally occur to the memory:

Once more upon the waters, yet once more,
And the waves bound beneath me like a steed
That knows his rider.

Childe Harold, Canto I.

It may certainly be objected, that the *Persæ* is avowedly oriental in its nature and incidents, and that it by no means follows that a like spirit of Eastern imagery should pervade the other works of the author. Let us turn then to the *Agamemnon*. The retainer of the family, who has been watching during so many years for the signal of the caption of Troy, when at length he beholds the springing up of the herald-flame, breaks out into an exclamation of joy: *αυτος δ'εγωγε φροιμιον χορευσομαι.* "And I myself will lead forth the choir with dancing." How accordant in feeling with the exultation of the Psalmist, "Awake, lute and harp! I myself will awake right early!" So again: *εκατιον αλγος,* "a crying in the wilderness." And, further on: *θρασι βρυων*—"Blossoming with strength or mightiness."‡ It is a singular fact, that almost all the names of the Grecian gods are of Oriental origin.§

* *Quarterly Review.*

† *πολυγομφον οδισμα*

Ζυγον αμφιβαλων αυχινι ποντα. Persæ, 71.

‡ *Agamemnon.*

§ O. T. *passim.*

Among the many theories which have been originated for the sake of investing the Homeric poems with a mysterious character, abhorrent from their pure spirit, not the least remarkable is that of Bianchini, who affirmed the *Iliad* to be throughout one allegory, in the Eastern manner. By Jupiter he understood Sesostris, occupying the throne during the siege of Troy; the other gods he considered his vassals. Juno was Syria, Minerva the learned and wise Egypt, &c. &c. We are inclined to question whether the proposer of such an hypothesis ever read a line of the author to whose verses he assigns so symbolical a meaning. The reader of Homer will be astonished in every page at the wonderful clearness and manliness of his mind—there is nothing mystical, as in the Persian poets. He requires no visitation of an old man in a green mantle, like *Hafiz*, to guide him in his choice; no draught of nectar to change by its magic alchemy the licentiousness of the libertine into the glowing ardour of the enthusiastic devotee.* He wrote from the dictates of his own heart, boldly, and without a thought save of the subject he was embalming for ever.

It has been a favourite employment of many critics to discover a great similitude between the Homeric poems and the Sacred Scriptures. They are the most ancient compositions extant, certainly, but their *tone* differs widely. Homer is sublime and the Hebrew poet is sublime; but the sublimity of Homer is, for the most part, real and distinct, palpable to the eye and to the sense; he tells his "moving accidents by flood and field" with the impressive truth of a by-stander. You see the rushing together of the hostile armies, like two mighty torrents from the mountain-top, and the sweeping of the chariots, and the bounding of the war-horse—the battle stands out in terrible *relief*. The sublimity of the Hebrew poet is frequently dim and unsubstantial; a vapour seems to float between you and the object he describes;—you see through a cloud darkly,—and a voice like the roar of many waters is at your ear, and a pillared light walks before your feet; but you cannot tell whence the voice cometh, neither can the eye give any form or fashion to the brightness which goeth before. If the reader has never experienced any sensations like these, while meditating upon the page of Sacred Writ, we cannot hope to obtain his sympathy with our sensations. The poetry of Homer was the outpouring of a rich and glowing imagination—the rhapsody of one who felt intensely, and whose powers of language were only surpassed by the grandeur of his thoughts. We may apply to him the observation which has been made on Burns:—"his mind was a machine which never stood still; no darkness could come from it—no obscurity could hide—what was seen was known—what was known was remembered; and, when the hour of inspiration came, the whole was poured forth in song, of which the truth is as powerful as the force is irresistible." We may pronounce this eulogy with far greater propriety upon the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, than on Robert Burns, glorious as his soul undoubtedly was in the morning of his youth. Homer was at the same time the greatest poet and the most learned man of

* Alluding to the supposed vigil of *Hafiz* during forty nights before the house of *Shakhi Nebat*.—See *Asiat. Res.*, vol. iii. p. 173.

his own or any other country. His poems have been not inaptly styled store-houses of knowledge. Thousands and tens of thousands, in all ages and among all nations, have brought away from his shrine some treasure, yet its glory is still undiminished. Beautiful as the echoes are which his lyre hath sent forth into the depths of Time, we cannot compare him with the singers of Israel, whose lips had been touched by the finger of the Almighty. The muse of earth must bow her face beneath the eye of Him who sitteth beneath the outspread plumes of the cherubim. The very vagueness and mystery which we attributed to Scriptural imagery is to our mind at least a proof of its supernatural character. The phantom passes by as before the face of Job, and our hair stands upon our head, and our flesh creeps, and our knees tremble with a cold fear; but its footstep hath made no sound, and its features have left no remembrance. The spirit of the Hebrew poetry walks in the unearthly radiance of its own glory. It is the voice of God speaking by the mouth of man. The imagination of Homer is the wing of a bright and richly plumaged bird, to paraphrase a metaphor of Jeremy Taylor—the imagination of the Hebrew poet is the pinion of an angel bearing up the soul into the sunny heavens of immortality. In the one we *feel* the face of the Omnipotent gazing upon us, and we shrink before it; in the other we behold the workings and even the pulses of our passions through the thin transparency of a most exquisite diction, and we claim the author for a brother. Homer has enough of etheriality to demand our homage, and enough of mortality to blend himself with our affections.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—I have often endeavoured, without success, to ascertain the actual possessions of France in India. You can, perhaps, satisfy my doubts upon this point.
I am, &c. C.

*** The places now held by the French in India are the following:—Pondicherry, the seat of government, with two districts, situated 1,100 miles from Calcutta and 100 miles from Madras; and, we believe, Karikal, about 250 miles south of Pondicherry, both on the Coromandel Coast; Chandernagore, on the river Hooghly, about sixteen miles from Calcutta, and the factory of Goretty, both in Bengal; Mahé, with a factory at Calicut, on the Malabar Coast; and a factory at Surat. The French have also a factory at Muscat, and another at Mocha.—EDITOR.

INDIAN HISTORY.*

No. I.

WE have heard of an Iliad compressed into a nutshell. By a much more felicitous process, Mr. Gleig has reduced many Iliads, not within the size only, but to the actual value, of a nutshell. We are aware, indeed, that by the terms of his contract, the reverend editor undertook to furnish nothing beyond the husk and shell of an Indian history; and that it would be quite uncandid to demand from an author who writes, we presume, professedly *virginibus puerisque*, and aspires only to the laudable merit of introducing into the usual system of nursery-reading a certain modicum of knowledge respecting Hindustan and its history, any thing beyond that which he stipulated to perform. But even nursery-works may be perfunctorily executed; and it is by no means uncommon to observe even in compilation of the humblest character, marks of indecent haste recurring at every page, as if the author, like the post-horse, snuffed the corn allotted for him at the end of his stage, and therefore made the most of his feeble efforts to arrive at it.

Not that we are in the least inclined to quarrel with that respectable class of writers, whose diligence is incited by the rewards of their booksellers; nor can we be supposed to be unmindful how little the empty breath of fame, greedily so ever as it might have been coveted in the earlier periods of our literature, is calculated to keep an author of the present day in tolerable condition. Yet we will not, on the other hand, in timid deference to the fashion of the times, or to those who are making such rich harvests of their caprices, hesitate to declare, that hackney-writing may be occasionally carried too far—that the author of all-work, in the endless variety of business, may have his hands too full, and that he who undertakes to do too much will do every thing lamely and imperfectly. This, however, is but a minor objection to modern editorship. If the system is persevered in, what will become of that *amor suscepti negotii*, that impassioned love of his theme that was wont, in those better days of English learning to which we have referred, to awaken the genius and to rouse the exertions of the writer, when his attention is distracted, and his solitudes are divided amongst so many objects of equal regard; all partiality towards a favourite subject being virtually a breach of his contract, and somewhat in the nature of a fraud on the bookseller, who has employed him on the less palatable labour? Old Priam driving away all the other children of his house, in order that his whole soul might be occupied about his Hector, is no faint picture of the author cordially and sincerely devoting himself to the work of his choice, commenced perhaps after “long choosing and beginning late,” and in the selection of which he was probably determined by the habitual course of his reading and the aptitudes frequently inherent and constitutional, which incline a mind of a peculiar cast and temperament to a

* The History of the British Empire in India, by the Rev. G. R. GLAIG, M.A., M.R.S.L., &c. Three Volumes. Volume I. London, 1830.

corresponding subject of composition. What a contrast to this is presented in the life of a modern writer! How multifarious his avocations, how various and even discordant his undertakings! The same common sun, it is true, that lights us all, measures out his day—and his labours must be succeeded by the same alternations of repose that are requisite for other mortals. Yet in that day, how much is to be done! A history of the Bible, a history of India, editorships going on at the same time, letter-press to be revised, manuscripts to be perused or corrected (a labour sometimes equalling in intenseness that of original composition), in short, a perpetual vibration between studies that have no mutual affinity or natural association, but are often in direct antipathy to each other. Lawyer Dowling, in *Tom Jones*, distracted by the clashing claims of his clients, wished himself cut into two equal parts; and surely so many collateral jobs in literature, all depending upon one single head, must occasion a distraction equally tormenting, and justify the wish for a similar corporeal bisection.

No doubt, the willingness of these gentlemen to lay their hands to any thing by which any thing is to be got, is not slightly assisted by the supposed facility of the tasks imposed on them, and the facility of historical abridgments in particular. In one sense, indeed, this may be true; for nothing can be easier than a vulgar abridgment. It is only to state things in gross, instead of detail; to frame a sort of skeleton map of events, in which nothing is filled up, and the whole is a mere outward configuration of events, which, though not without its uses as a chronological outline, is to history what the inert carcase is to the animated agent, full of breath, life, and motion. Time indeed was, when other notions prevailed of what abridgments ought to be, and what they might be made. The epitome of Thucydides of that portion of Greek history that preceded the Peloponnesian war,—in modern times, the Rollins, the Bossuets, the Barthélemys, have shown how much of a philosophical spirit might be infused into such a summary, and that even in the most compressed compass, great events might be so narrated, as to become accurate mirrors to reflect the passions and illustrate the nature of man. The real artists, they “who write their names at Co.,” will discover their powers in the least strokes of their penoil, however circumscribed by the dimensions of the picture. Obviously, these were authors who were above the handicraft drudgery of the *mere* abridgment, and were in all probability too sensitive to that dignity of the caste which the literary men of England once worshipped, to stoop to the job-work of furnishing to the speculations of the trade histories abbreviated without analysis, and compressed without condensation, to fit the required extent of letter-press, beyond which neither his genius nor his subject will be his apology if he wanders. Such writers, we repeat, would never, for mere pay, have submitted to the restraint of such tasks. They are restraints, however, in which the book-making, well-fed, mill-horses of our generation seem to gambol with delight, thinking themselves, to use Hamlet’s phrase, “kings of infinite space in their nutshells,” and quite unmindful of the intellectual degradation of writing by the square inch, and furnishing literary articles with the strictness of contract clothiers:

— circa vilem patulumque morabimur orbem,
Unde pudor proferre pedem vetat, aut operis lex.

If these remarks have any application to historical abridgments in general, when executed by inferior workmen, they apply with peculiar emphasis to abridgments of our Indian history. So remarkable a character belongs to the eventful cycle of years comprized in that history, that what is technically called an abridgment, will be nothing better than the chess-board without the game. Indian history, more especially from the era when it becomes the theatre of British valour and British policy, is a stirring and busy romance, abounding in a species of scenic vicissitude, displaying high heroic daring, contrasted occasionally with a spirit of intrigue and management, a love of petty expedients mingled with great and comprehensive councils of civil and political wisdom. To a glance so rapid and superficial, the causes in which so many revolutions slumbered, the events that hastened their birth and accelerated their growth, must remain quite obscure; for in a narrow and *mere* epitome nothing but what is gross and palpable can be presented—the dry fact, and even that curtailed of its “fair proportions” and robbed of its most alluring lineaments. True, Mr. Gleig has put forth at present but one volume of his Indian abridgment, a third only of the meditated work: and it may seem rather unkind to class a book, two-thirds of which are not yet in existence, or only unfinished embryos in the mind of the author, with the imperfect and unstructive sketches to which we have alluded, inasmuch as the author may have deferred the more striking exhibition of his powers to the intermediate and concluding portions. Something, however, perhaps only a vague and indefinite suspicion, whispers in our ear, that Mr. Gleig cannot possibly complete the undertaking which he has begun within the space contracted for, and that the extension of it into six or seven volumes (an extent not exceeding the proportions of the part already published) would altogether defeat his purpose, by bringing it into competition with the more regular and elaborate work of Mr. Mill, or any other work of the same kind that may be projected in any other quarter, besides endangering its utility to the young ladies and gentlemen, in aid of whose studies it seems to have been principally written. Moreover, as the volume now in our hands brings us to the commencement of the British era in India, it is complete as far as it goes, at least for our purpose—that of furnishing a sample of the spirit and taste of the new class of literature, in which the exclusive circumstance of cheapness, like that of faith in some systems of theology, is made to supersede every other species of merit, as well as of the real accession to the amount of correct and useful knowledge concerning the interesting subjects it embraces, which the public are likely to derive from it.

The ancient history of India is rightly considered by Mr. Gleig as involved in almost inextricable obscurity. But the darkness is broken by streaks of light much earlier than he seems to imagine; and although the size of his abridgment necessarily precluded minute research, yet there were certain results ready deduced to his hands, from which he might have seen that many valuable historical data had been established with tolerable cer-

tainty long before the fourth century anterior to our era, which is generally taken for granted to be the dawn of Indian history, because it is then that the native annals receive illustration from the western or classic writers. Much of the proverbial confusion of ancient Hindu history may be found susceptible of elucidation, if we set out on the inquiry with this important axiom, that native chronology, from the assumption, so flattering to national vanity, of a much higher antiquity than belongs to it, is uniformly antedated, and therefore that the first step towards its rectification must be that of lowering that assumed and fabulous antiquity. Thus, for instance, amongst the successors of the six first Menus, who are said to have been antediluvian, may be found a long line of kings who flourished in the present age, or Kali-jug. Place then the events attributed to the three imaginary preceding ages in the Kali-jug, and the chronology of the Puranas becomes instantly intelligible, whilst Hindu history drops at once into the three thousand years that preceded our era,—an immense stride towards an accurate chronological computation. Considerable light also has been shed upon the subject of the Hindu dynasties by the chronicle of the kings of Kashmeer, the only Sanscrit work which has any claim to the character of an historical composition. The author appears to have written about 1148 B.C. M. Klaproth * observes, that it throws considerable light on the ancient history of India. Nor are the poets wholly unworthy of historical faith. The *Mahabharat* gives a detailed account of the sanguinary war carried on between Jara Sandha and Krishna. Of these princes, the former was king of Magadha, a powerful monarch, whose daughter espoused Kansa, sovereign of Mathura, and it was to avenge the murder of his son-in-law that Jara Sandha made war upon Krishna. The contest, according to the *Mahabharat*, lasted three years. Krishna was ultimately expelled, and obliged to take refuge on the western side of the Indus, where he built the town or fort of Dwaraka.

Jara Sandha was the competitor of Yudhisthir, who aspired to the imperial sovereignty of Hindustan. The latter was king of Delhi, and Krishna entered into alliance with him in furtherance of his project. Jara Sandha was surprised in his capital, and killed. The deification of Krishna, as well as that of his brother Bala Rama, both being conjointly worshipped as the same incarnation of Vishnu, may disfigure but does not efface the real history of those important personages in Hindu history. Bala Rama's posterity occupied the throne of Palibothra; but the Balapootras were an inglorious dynasty, and there is no historical memorial of them. At length, at the commencement of the third century before Christ, Maha Nandha, the warlike sovereign of Magadha and the contemporary of Alexander the Great, recovered from the feeble and dissolute Balapootras the conquests wrested from his ancestor, subdued the whole of Prachi or Eastern India, and re-established the seat of the Magadha empire at Palibothra. These are at least the outlines, however imperfect, of a continuous history.

Of the early political divisions of India, Mr. Gleig is wholly silent; yet they are historical documents of the highest value. Those divisions and the

* Journal Asiatique.

dialects corresponding to them seem to be at direct variance with the gratuitous assumption that the original inhabitants of Hindustan were invaded by one distinct race, who brought with them the institution of castes and other appropriately Hindu usages, and reduced them to slavery; for if any just inferences are derivable from those divisions of territory and language, India must have been gradually peopled by distinct races, and conquered and colonized by various nations. The ten distinct dialects, which Mr. Colebrooke supposes to have prevailed amongst the ten great kingdoms of Bharat-kand, although the affinity of some of them to the common Sanscrit * may denote a common origin, must,—upon the hypothesis that India was peopled by invaders, who exterminated or enslaved the aboriginal natives, which is the hypothesis of Mr. Gleig,—imply that many separate nations or tribes must have concurred in effecting so complete a revolution; whereas the gradual separation into distinct states by the ordinary process, according to which large masses of mankind diffused over wide spaces of territory naturally disperse themselves during a lapse of ages, will much more rationally account for the national varieties in the Hindu family. If this be the sounder notion, Brahminism would seem rather indigenous to Hindustan, than to the original seats which the invaders of that country are supposed to have deserted, when they directed their course towards the Indus or the Ganges. It is true, that the proposition is ushered in with a becoming scepticism. “Though we are not called upon to decide a question which can boast of able polemics on both sides,” observes Mr. Gleig, “we may be permitted to observe, that *their mode of acting towards the conquered aborigines* furnishes ground for believing that the Hindus were, from their first arrival in India, habituated to the order of castes.”

In an elementary work, which professes to be no more than a rapid sketch of Indian history, matters so purely controversial ought to have been left to the polemical writers alluded to. By what recorded fact is Mr. Gleig enabled to ascertain their mode of acting towards the conquered aborigines? How, unless by the merest conjecture, does he infer that the Hindus no sooner made themselves masters of any district than they reduced to slavery its ancient owners?” For an historical work, which ought to deal only in acknowledged facts, this is a pretty strong instance of begging the question. At what period the country was occupied by Hindus, whether the aborigines were reduced to slavery, as Mr. Gleig supposes, upon the authority of the fanciful writers in whom he has reposed so blind a confidence, and kept in that state till the era of the Mahommedan conquest, as he asserts without the slightest qualification or reserve, are questions which no human ingenuity has solved. The most satisfactory inferences, to which mere reasoning can lead us in inquiries so involved in uncertainty, must be classed only amongst probabilities of the faintest and most shadowy description. They are not indeed destitute of ingenuity, but, assumed as an historical basis, they will be found wholly unsafe and unsubstantial. If the stream of Hindu colonization was still flowing so late as the second century before

* In many of them, the Hindes for instance, traces are to be discerned of a distinct idiom, having no resemblance to the Sanscrit, and thought to be the remains of an original language.

Christ, and if the Hindu conquest was not completed till times comparatively modern (the theory to which Mr. Gleig has lent a most ready acquiescence); how is it, that no traces of such a revolution—which must have been their result—in the state of the country were discerned by the inquisitive and scientific persons who followed the expedition of Alexander 320 years before the same era? At this period, the great monarchies of Kanooje,* of Oude (Ayodhya or Audh), Bengal (Gaura), Orissa (Utoala), and Palibothra were in a state of adult strength, and exhibited no symptoms whatever of settlements recently established in a conquered country. Even 200 years before Alexander's invasion, when the expedition under Darius Hystaspes, whose admiral, a Carian Greek, navigated the Indus to its mouth, and the subsequent invasion of India Proper in the same reign, must have opened Hindustan to the research and curiosity of the western nations; not a syllable seems to have been whispered by any Greek writer as to the recent establishment of the Hindus in India. Diodorus Siculus mentions a dynasty that had reigned many centuries in Palibothra. But there is a Persian invasion still earlier. A pretender to the throne of one of the Hindu monarchies (Oude) fled into Persia, and invoked the aid of the reigning prince, called Feridon. Sir John Malcolm, with a judicious distrust of the Persian annals, which place the event nearly 1,500 years before Christ, identifies Feridon with Arbaces, which fixes the date at about 820 years before that era. The Maha Rajah, according to Ferishta, at the end of a war, which lasted ten years, was compelled to cede part of his dominions to the fugitive prince. At these early periods, the whole of India was divided into several distinct sovereignties of considerable antiquity, according to Megasthenes, who visited the courts both of Sandracottus and Porus, and derived his information from the natives; and it is an important fact, that in every feature of religious usage, law, government, social habitudes, the Hindus were the same people, as they now are, a people from time immemorial held in a state of civil depression by the ascendancy of a sacerdotal order and the singular institution of caste. If, however, these institutions flourished in the ancient seats, from whence they overran Hindustan, as Mr. Gleig seems willing to suppose, why is it, that, except similarities of idiom, which, in different degrees, will be found in all the dialects of the numerous families of mankind, no resemblances to the brahminical worship or brahminical customs have yet been satisfactorily traced in those countries, north-west and north-east, from which the Hindu invasion is supposed to have proceeded? In truth, these are disputable points, with which the historian has nothing to do. He cannot solve the problem of their origin. At the earliest period to which he can trace them, he finds them in possession of Hindustan, not recently or imperfectly established, as in countries just colonized, but living under inveterate sovereignties, exercised by dynasties whose antiquity at least is demonstrated by an alleged fanciful descent from the sun and moon. The slender and few facts of the savage and mountainous tribes, whom Mr. Gleig supposes to

* According to Ferishta, the capital of Phoor or Porus, the Maha Rajah of Western India, was Kanooje.

have been remnants of the ancient inhabitants, furnish too narrow a basis for the induction; and in an elementary outline of Indian history, from which theoretical disquisition must of necessity be excluded, we were little prepared to observe the most disputable and hypothetical points assumed as if they were acknowledged and settled truths.

(*To be continued.*)

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In continuation of my letter inserted in your last number (p. 102), I now proceed to show the policy of a liberal system of reward to all classes of government-servants in British India.

That immense territory is maintained by a handful of men, when compared to its millions of natives; it has not been obtained at once, but after a long series of years, and in various portions; no one part of which has ever been discovered from the Company's government. I therefore think that one principal and material cause for this attachment should be attributed to the justice of the rulers, which is practically witnessed; next to this, much importance may be placed upon Sir John Shore's maxim, that we rule India by the thread of idea—the most permanent support of which notion I consider to be liberality.

In the first place, liberal allowances satisfy all who receive them; they consequently speak well of, and also act well to the government which employs them; this raises that government in the estimation of the natives, in India particularly, where a man of rank is almost always one of a high caste, and when in the employment of a native prince, is generally possessed of affluence, which is most frequently shewn in hospitality to his inferiors, and by other external and expensive appearances: this custom being commonly adopted by men of consequence, and expected by the multitude, it may, I presume, be therefore inferred, that where the allowances granted to Europeans are such as enable them to live in that manner which would attract the respectful attention of the natives to a countryman of their own, when in the enjoyment of similar possessions, it insensibly attracts from them the same degree of respectful attention towards our countryman, and gives an equal idea of his greatness.

If the position which I have taken is well-founded, and experience resulting from many years' residence in India assures me that it is, any thing short of liberality to the European inhabitants will ultimately produce nothing but fruit of the most detrimental nature; and with the degree of dissatisfaction to be expected from all who may be straitened by such economical regulations, the natives will hold us in less esteem as we become less possessed of the cause of attracting it; and the thread of idea being thus cut or weakened, they will be led to reflect upon their own natural and our assumed rights to the country; and in proportion as the observation of Sir John Shore bears upon the whole system of government, so is a material link of that system politically injured by extreme deduction, even in the person of a subaltern officer, who, detached from his regiment, which frequently occurs, and stationed in the interior of an extensive district with fifty or one hundred sepoy, and far beyond any other aid than what he must trust to from the inhabitants of the country wherein he resides, in case of need;

what degree of estimation should he not, in the first place, be held in, to procure for him that immediate and ready support on an unexpected emergency; and what effectual aid, on the other hand, either against marauders or other powerful disturbers of the peace of the country, could be looked to, if the physical strength which he and his small party possessed was alone to be depended on. In such a situation, the subaltern, perhaps the only European who has ever been in that quarter, is naturally considered as the representative of government, though others exercise its civil duties; the military power entrusted to his authority leads to a supposition that he is politically employed, and the respectable appearance which that power, and a liberal income, enable him to assume, gives him that degree of influence and importance, the beneficial effects of which extend to every other branch of the service: let it here be remarked, that the subaltern is by far the most numerous grade of officers, and more frequently detached with small parties of men than any of a superior rank.

The success which has attended the government of the Honourable Company since its institution has been generally noticed; the Portuguese, who first conquered part of India, are now held in no higher estimation by the natives than themselves; the French and Dutch are little thought of, and never maintain a superiority over our countrymen. Whence has this arisen? Will it be answered, that it is attributable to our superior military prowess? this might have a temporary effect; but permanently to attach the millions of natives to us, requires something more, something of a milder, beneficent, and more attractive nature; something that will penetrate and fix its seat within the inmost recesses of the human heart; in short, it must be liberality dispersed amongst all classes of people—it is liberality which gives respect to the European in India; in its enjoyment he feels grateful to the government which supports him, and willingly renders the most indispensable and useful support in return; it is liberality which raises him high in the Indian mind, and enables him to display that chief of virtues, charity, to all the poor around him; finally, it gives him that respect which redounds to the honour of his country; deprive him of that, he will become listless and indifferent to his own fate or to that of his rulers.

India is at a great distance from us; it must not be weighed in the same scale as England; the prejudices, habits, and customs of that country, must be strictly attended to—its whole riches must not be withdrawn from it to gratify the avaricious here. It is lamentable to witness the exertion of some men in favour of this unwelcome measure of reduction, and the more so, when it is known, that these men have in their own persons received the highest share of allowances.

Laws are made not merely to guard against what men will do, but what they may do. The whole system of a good government is nothing more than a composition of various laws for the general safety and the benefit of the different classes, as well as the several branches of the state; they are not formed with regard to the present time only, but with regard to the future. Contrast the success of foreign nations in India with our own; witness the low degree to which they are reduced, the small territory they now retain, and then decide upon the system which works best; say if by us the country has not been gained and preserved by acting upon liberal principles, and if it has not been lost to them by the adoption of a meaner and opposite system.—I am, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON THE CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOS OF CENTRAL ASIA.*

BY BARON A. VON HUMBOLDT.

THE foregoing are the principal features of a geognostic description of Central Asia, which I have drawn up with the aid of numerous materials accumulated by me during a long series of years. Of these materials, the portion for which we are indebted to modern European travellers is of small importance, in comparison with the prodigious space which is occupied by the chain of the Altaï, the Himalaya mountains, the transverse ridges of the Bolor and the Kingkan. Those who, at the present day, have published the most important and complete details on these subjects are the learned persons who are conversant with Chinese, Manchoo, and Mongol literature. The more general the cultivation of the Asiatic dialects shall become, the better shall we appreciate the utility of these so-long-neglected sources, for the study of the geognostic constitution of Middle Asia. Until M. Klaproth diffuses a new light upon this study by a special work of his own, the picture which I have here exhibited of the four systems of mountains which run from east to west, the materials for which were, in a great part, furnished by the learned person whom I have just named, will not be without its use. In order to ascertain the characteristic properties which are to be found in the inequalities of the globe's surface, and to discover the laws which regulate the local disposition of the masses of mountains, and the dips or depressions, we may have recourse to the analogy which other continents may offer. If once the grand forms and predominating courses of the chains are well determined, we shall see connected with this fundamental principle, as with a common type, whatever appeared at first isolated in these phenomena, and at variance with rules, proclaiming another date of formation. This method, which I followed in my geognostic description of South America, I have endeavoured to apply here to the limits of the grand masses of Middle Asia.

In bestowing a parting glance upon the four systems of mountains which divide the continent of Asia from east to west, we observe that the southern has the greatest extent, and the fullest developement in respect of length. The Altaï hardly attains, with its elevated summits, the 78th degree; the T'een-shan, the chain at whose foot are situated Hami, Aksu, and Cashgar, reaches at least to the meridian of $69^{\circ} 45'$; provided we place Cashgar, according to the authority of the missionaries, in $71^{\circ} 37'$ east of Paris.† The third and fourth systems are, as it were, blended in the grand clusters of Badakshan, Little Tibet, and Cashgar. Beyond the 69th and 70th meridians there is but one chain, that of the Hindu-Kho, which is depressed towards Herat, but which afterwards, to the southward of Asterabad, rises to a considerable height towards the volcanic and snowy mountain of Demavend. The table-land of Iran, which, in its greatest extension, from Tehran to Shiraz, appears to attain the average height of 650 toises (4,265 feet), throws off, towards India and Tibet, two branches, the Himalaya and the Kwan-lun chain, and forms a bifurcation of the furrow from which the mountainous masses rise. Thus the Kwan-lun may be considered as a salient fracture of the Himalaya. The intermediate space, comprising Tibet and Kachi, is intersected by numerous rents in all directions. This analogy with the most com-

* Concluded from p. 156.

† The astronomical geography of Inner Asia is still very confused, because the elements of the observations are not known, merely the results.

more phenomena of the formation of lodes or veins is manifested in a very striking manner, as I have elsewhere shewn, in the long and narrow line of the Cordilleras of the New World.

We may trace beyond the Caspian Sea, to the 45th meridian (of Paris), the systems of the Himalaya and the Kwan-lun, which are prolonged till they join in the cluster situated between Cashmer and Fyzabad. Thus the chain of the Himalaya remains to the south of the Bolor, the Ak-tag, the Mingboolak, and the Ala-tau, between Badakshan, Samerkand, and Turkestan; to the east of the Caucasus it joins the table-land of Azerbaijan, and bounds to the south the great dip or valley, of which the Caspian Sea and lake Aral * occupies the lowest basin, and in which a considerable portion of land whose surface is probably 18,000 square leagues, and which lies between the Kooma, the Don, the Volga, the Yak, the Obsheysyrt, lake Aksakal, the Lower Sihon, and the Khanat of Khiva, upon the shores of the Amoo-daria, is situated below the level of the ocean. The existence of this singular depression has been the object of laborious barometrical observations of levels between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea, by MM. Parrot and Engelhardt; between Orenburg and Gouriev at the mouth of the Yayk, by MM. Helmersen and Hoffmann. A country so low is abundant in tertiary formations, whence proceed garnets, and *debris* of scorified rocks, and it offers to the geognostic inquirer, from the constitution of its soil, a phenomenon hitherto unique in our planet. To the south of Baku, and in the gulf of Balkan, this aspect is materially modified by volcanic influence. The Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has recently complied with my solicitations to get determined by a series of stations of barometric levels upon the north-eastern edge of this basin, upon the Volga between Kamyshin and Saratov, upon the Yayk between the Obsheysyrt, Orenburg, and the Uralsk, upon the Yemba and beyond the hills of Mougojar, by which the Ural extends itself towards the south, on the side of lake Aksakal and towards Sarasu, the position of a geodæsic line, uniting all the points at the level of the surface of the ocean.

I have referred already to the hypothesis, according to which this great dip of the land of Western Asia was formerly continued as far as the mouth of the Ob and the Frozen Sea, by a valley traversing the desert of Kara-koum and the numerous groupes of oases in the steppes of the Kirghiz and Baraba. Its origin appears to me to be more ancient than that of the Ural mountains, the southern prolongation of which may be traced in an uninterrupted course from the table-land of Gaberlinsk to Oostoord, between lake Aral and the Caspian Sea. Would not a chain, whose height is so inconsiderable, have entirely disappeared if the great furrow of the Ural had not been formed subsequently to this depression? Consequently, the period of the sinking of Western Asia coincides rather with that of the swell of the table-land of Iran, that of Central Asia, the Himalaya, the Kwan-lun, the Têen-shan, and all the old systems of mountains running from east to west; perhaps also with the period of the exaltation of the Caucasus and the cluster of mountains of Armenia and Erzeroum. No part of the earth, not even excepting South Africa, presents a mass of land so extensive, and elevated to so great a height, as in Inner Asia. The principal axis of this exaltation, which probably preceded the eruption of the chains from the clefts running from east to west, as in the direction of S.W. and N.E., from the cluster of mountains between Cashmer,

* A series of barometrical levels continued throughout a very severe winter, during the expedition of Colonel Berg, from the Caspian Sea to the western shore of Lake Aral, at the Bay of Mertvoy Kultuk, by Captains Duhamel and Anjou, has demonstrated that the level of Lake Aral is 117 English feet above that of the Caspian Sea.

Badakshan, and the Tsung-ling in Tibet, where are situated the Caïlasa, and the sacred lakes,* as far as the snowy summits of the Inshan and Khingkan.† The elevation of so enormous a mass would suffice to produce a hollow which, even at the present day, is perhaps not half filled with water, and which, since it was formed, has been so modified by the action of subterranean forces, that, according to the traditions of Tatars, collected by Professor Eichwald, the promontory of Absheron was formerly united by an isthmus with the opposite coast of the Caspian Sea in Turcomania. The great lakes, which have been formed in Europe at the foot of the Alps, are a phenomenon analogous to the cavity in which the Caspian Sea is situated, and owe in the same manner their origin to a sinking of the soil. We shall soon see that it is principally in the compass of this hollow, consequently in the space where the resistance was least, that recent traces of volcanic action are apparent.

The position of mount Aral-toobeh, which formerly emitted fire, of the existence of which I became aware from the itineraries of Colonel Gens, becomes more interesting when we compare it with that of the volcanos of Pih-shan and Ho-chow, on the northern and southern sides of the T'ien-shan, with that of the *solfatara* of Urumtsi, and with that of the adjoining chasm of lake Darlay, which exhales ammoniacal vapours. The researches of MM. Klaproth and Rémusat acquainted us with this last fact upwards of six years ago.

The volcano situated in about the latitude of $42^{\circ} 25'$ or $42^{\circ} 35'$, between Korgos, on the banks of the Ele, and Kucha, in Little Bucharía, belongs to the chain of the T'ien-shan: perhaps it may be on the northern face, three degrees to the eastward of lake Yssi-kul or Tremoortu. Chinese authors call it Pih-shan ("White Mountain"), Ho-shan, and Aghi ("Fiery Mountain.")‡ It is not known with certainty whether the name of *Pih-shan* implies that its summit reaches the line of perpetual snow, which the height of this mountain

* The lakes Manasa and Ravan Hrad. *Manasa*, in Sanscrit, signifies "spirit." *Manasa-vara* is the easternmost of these two lakes: its name means literally "the most perfect of honourable lakes." The westernmost lake is named *Ravanah Hrad*, or "Lake of Ravana," after the celebrated hero of the *Ramdyana*. Bopp.

† This direction of the axis of exaltation from the S.W. to the N.E. is again found beyond the 55th degree of latitude, in the space comprized between Western Siberia, a low country, and Eastern Siberia, a country full of chains of mountains: this space is bounded by the meridian of Irkutsk, the Frozen Sea, and the Sea of Okotsk. Dr. Erdman has discovered among the Aldan mountains, at Allah-yuma, a peak 5,000 feet high. To the north of the Kwan-lun, the chain of Northern Tibet, and to the west of the meridian of Peking, the portions of elevated land most important in respect to the extent and height, are the following:—1. To the east of the cluster of the Khokhonoor, the space between Toorfan, Tangout, the great sinuosity of the Hwang-ho, Garjan, and the chain of the Khing-khan, a space which comprehends the great desert of Gobi. 2. The table-land between the snowy mountains of Khanghay and Tangnu, and between the sources of the Yenisei, the Selengga and the Amoor. 3. To the west of the district watered by the upper course of the Oxus (Amu), and of the Jaxartes (Sihoon); between Fyzabad, Balkh, Samarkend and the Ala-tau near Turkestan, to the westward of the Bolor (Beloot-tag). The elevation of this transverse ridge has produced in the soil of the great longitudinal valley of the T'ien-shan-nar-lu, between the second and third systems of mountains from east to west, or between the T'ien-shan and the Kwanlun, a counter-slope from west to east, whilst in the longitudinal valley of the T'ien-shan-po-lu in Zungaria, between the T'ien-shan and the Altai, a general declivity is observable from east to west.

‡ The details given M. Klaproth (*Tabl. Hist. de l'Asie*, p. 110; *Mém. relatifs à l'Asie*, t. ii. p. 358) are the most complete, and derived principally from the history of the Ming dynasty. M. Abel-Rémusat (*Journ. Asiat.* t. v. p. 45; *Descrip. de Khotan*, t. ii. p. 9), has added more in the Japanese translation of the grand Chinese Encyclopædia. The root *ag*, which is found in the word *Aghi*, according to M. Klaproth, signifies "fire" in Hindustani. To the south of Pih-shan, in the neighbourhood of Khoten, belonging to the T'ien-shan-nar-lu, there can be no doubt that, prior to our era, Sanscrit was spoken, or a language possessing a strong analogy with it: but in Sanscrit a flaming mountain is called *Agni-giri*. According to M. Bopp, *Aghi* is not a Sanscrit word. HUMSOLDT.

The root *ag*, which is found in the word *Aghi*, signifies "fire" in all the dialects of Hindustan; this element is *ag* in Hindustani, *agh* in Mahratta, and the form of *agt* is still preserved in the dialect of the Punjab. The word *agni*, by which "fire" is commonly designated in Sanscrit, belongs to the same root, as well as *agun* in Bengalee, *ogun* in Russian, and the *ignis* of the Latins. KLAPROTH.

would determine, at least the minimum; or whether it merely denotes the glittering hue of a peak covered with saline substances, pumice stone, and volcanic ashes in decomposition. A Chinese author of the seventh century says: at 200 *le*, or fifteen leagues, to the north of the city of Kwei-chow (now Kucha), in about the latitude of $41^{\circ} 37'$ and longitude $80^{\circ} 35' E.$, according to the astronomical determination of the missionaries made in the country of the Eleuths, rises the Pih-shan, which emits fire and smoke without interruption. It is from thence sal ammoniac is brought; upon one of the declivities of the Fiery Mountain (Ho-shan), all the stones burn, melt, and flow to a distance of some tens of *le*. The fused mass * hardens as it becomes cold. The natives use it in disorders† as a medicine: sulphur is also found there.

M. Klaproth observes that this mountain is now called Khalar,‡ and that, conformably to the account given by the Bokhars who bring to Siberia sal ammoniac (called *nao-sha* in Chinese, and *nōshāder* in Persian), the mountain to the south of Korgos is so abundant in this species of salt that the natives frequently employ it as a means of paying their tribute to the emperor of China. In a recent *Description of Central Asia*, published at Peking in 1777, we find the following statement:—"the province of Ku-cha produces copper, saltpetre, sulphur, and sal ammoniac. The latter article comes from an ammoniac mountain to the north of the city of Ku-cha, which is full of chasms and caverns. These apertures, in spring, summer, and autumn, are filled with fire, to such a degree that, during the night the mountain appears illuminated by thousands of lamps. No one is then able to approach it. In winter alone, when the vast quantity of snow has extinguished the fire, the natives are able to labour in collecting the sal ammoniac, for which purpose they strip themselves quite naked. The salt is found in caverns, in the form of stalactites, which renders it difficult to be detached." The name of Tartarian salt, formerly given in commerce to this salt, ought to have long ago directed attention to the volcanic phenomena of Central Asia.

M. Cordier, in his letter to M. Abel Rémusat, "on the existence of two burning volcanos in Central Asia," calls Pih-shan a *solfatara* like that of Puzzuoli. In the state in which it is described in the work cited further back, the Pih-shan might well deserve only the name of an extinct volcano, although the igneous phenomena are wanting in the solfataras I have seen: such as those of Puzzuoli, the crater of the peak of Teneriffe, the Rucu-pishinsha, and the volcano of Jorullo; but passages in more ancient Chinese historians, who relate the march of the army of the Heung-nus, in the first century of our era,

* The history of the Chinese dynasty of Tang, speaking of the lava from the Pih-shan, states that it ran like liquid fat. KLAPROTH.

† This is not lava, but the saline particles which appear in the form of an efflorescence on its surface.

‡ The Pih-shan of the ancient Chinese, at present has the Turk name of Eshik-bash: *Eshik* is a species of goat, and *bash* signifies "head." Sulphur is produced there in abundance. The Eshik-bash belongs to the elevated mountains which in the time of the Wei dynasty (the third century) bounded, to the north-west, the kingdom of Kwei-tsu (Ku-cha); it is the Aghi-shan under the Suy dynasty (in the early moiety of the seventh century). The history of this dynasty relates that this mountain always shewed fire and smoke, and that sal-ammoniac was obtained there. In the description of the Western country, which forms a part of the history of the Tang dynasty, we find that the mountain in question was then called Aghi-teen-shan (which may be translated "mountain of fields of fire"), or Pih-shan ("white mountain"), that it was to the north of the city of Ilolo, and that it emitted perpetual fire. Ilolo (or perhaps Irolo, Ilor, or Irol) was then the residence of the King of Kwei-tsu.

The Eshik-bash is to the north of Ku-cha, and 200 *le* to the west of the Khan-tengri, which forms part of the chain of the Teen-shan. The Eshik-bash is very large, and much sulphur and sal-ammoniac is even now collected there. It gives birth to the river Eshik-bash-gol, which flows to the south of the city of Kucha, and falls, after a course of 300 *le*, into the Erghev.

speak of masses of rocks in fusion flowing to the distance of some miles : so that it is impossible, in these expressions, not to understand eruptions of lava. The ammoniac mountain between Kucha and Korgos has also been a volcano, in activity, in the strictest sense of the word : a volcano which emitted torrents of lava in the centre of Asia, 400 geographical leagues from the Caspian Sea to the west, 433 from the Frozen Sea to the north, 504 from the Great Ocean to the east, and 440 from the Indian Ocean to the south. This is not the place to discuss the question relative to the influence of the proximity of the sea on the action of volcanos ; I merely solicit attention to the geographical position of the volcanos of Inner Asia, and their reciprocal relations. The Pih-shan is distant from 300 to 400 leagues from all the seas. When I returned from Mexico, some celebrated mineralogists expressed their astonishment when they heard me speak of the volcanic eruption of the plain of Jorullo, and of the volcano of Popocatepetl, as still in activity ; although the former is only thirty leagues from the sea, and the latter forty-three leagues. Gebel Koldaghi, a conical and smoking mountain of Kordofan, of which Mr. Rüppell was told at Dongola, is 150 leagues from the Red Sea, and this distance is but a third of that at which the Pih-shan, which for 1,700 years has emitted torrents of lava, is situated from the Indian Ocean. The hypothesis, conformably to which the Andes present no volcano in activity in those parts where the chain recedes from the sea, is without foundation. The system of mountains of the Caraccas, which run from east to west, or the chain of the coast of Venezuela, is shaken by violent earthquakes, but has no more apertures which are in permanent communication with the interior of the earth, and which discharge lava, than the chain of the Himalaya, which is little more than 100 leagues from the gulf of Bengal, or the Ghauts, which may almost be termed a coast-chain. Where trachyte has been unable to penetrate across the chains when they have been elevated, they discover no chasms ; no channels are opened whereby the subterranean forces can act in a permanent manner at the surface. The remarkable fact of the proximity of the sea wherever volcanos are still in activity,—a fact which, in general, is not to be denied,—seems to be accounted for less by the chemical agency of the water, than by the configuration of the crust of the globe, and the deficiency of resistance which, in the vicinity of maritime basins, the elevated masses of the continent oppose to elastic fluids, and to the efflux of bodies in fusion in the interior of our planet. Real volcanic phenomena may occur, as in the old country of the Eleuths, and at Toorfan, to the south of the T'ien-shan, wherever, owing to ancient resolutions, a fissure is opened in the crust of the globe at a distance from the sea. The reason why volcanos in activity are not more rarely remote from the sea, is merely because, wherever an eruption has been unable to force itself through the declivity of continental masses towards a maritime basin, a very unusual concurrence of circumstances is requisite to permit a permanent communication between the interior of the globe and the atmosphere, and to form apertures which, like intermittent warm springs, effuse, instead of water, gases and oxidised earths in fusion, in other words, lava.

To the eastward of the Pih-shan, the “ White Mountain ” of the Eleuths, the whole northern slope of the T'ien-shan presents volcanic phenomena : “ lava and pumice-stone are seen there, and even considerable solfataras, which are called ‘ fiery places.’ The solfatara of Uroomtsi is five leagues in circumference ; in winter it is not covered with snow ; it would be supposed to be full of ashes. If a stone be thrown into this basin, flames issue forth, as

well as a black smoke, which continues some time. Birds dare not fly over these fiery places." Eastward, sixty leagues from Pih-shan, is a lake of very considerable extent, the different names of which in the Chinese, Kirghiz, and Calmuc languages, signify "warm salt and ferruginous water."

If we cross the volcanic chain of the Tëen-shan, we find E.S.E. of lake Yssikul (so often mentioned in the itineraries which I have collected), and of the volcano of the Pih-shan, the volcano of Toorfan, which may also be called the volcano of Ho-chow ("City of Fire"), for it is very near that city.* M. Abel Rémusat has made particular mention of this volcano in his *Histoire de Khoten*, and in his letter to M. Cordier.† No reference is made to stony masses in fusion (torrents of lava), there, as at Pih-shan; but "a column of smoke is seen continually to issue; this smoke gives place at night to a flame like that of torch. Birds and other animals, upon which the light falls, appear of a red colour. The natives, when they go thither to collect the *nao-sha*, or sal ammoniac, put on wooden shoes, for leather soles would be very soon burned." Sal ammoniac is procured at the volcano of Ho-chow not only in the form of a crust or sediment, according as it is deposited by the vapours which exhale it; but Chinese books likewise make mention of "a greenish liquor collected in cavities, which is boiled and evaporated, and from it sal ammoniac is obtained in the form of small lumps like sugar, of extreme whiteness and perfect purity."

Pih-shan and the volcano of Ho-chow or Toorfan are 140 leagues apart, in the direction of east and west. About forty leagues westward of the meridian of Ho-chow, at the foot of the gigantic Bokhda-ula, is the great solfatara of Uroomtsi. At 140 leagues north-west of this, in a plain adjoining the banks of the Khobok, which flows into the small lake of Darlay, rises a hill, "the clefts of which are very warm, though they do not exhale smoke (visible vapours): the sal ammoniac in these crevices is sublimed into so solid a coating, that the stone is obliged to be broken in order to get it."

These four places hitherto known, namely, Pih-shan, Ho-chow, Uroomtsi, and Khobok, which exhibit evident volcanic phenomena, in the interior of Asia, are 130 or 140 leagues to the south of the point of Chinese Zungaria, where I was at the beginning of 1829. Aral-tubeh, the conical and insular mountain of lake Ala-kul, which has been in a state of ignition in historical times, and which is mentioned in the itineraries collected at Semipolatsinsk, is in the volcanic territory of Bishbalik. This insular mountain is situated to the west of the ammoniac-cavern of Khobok, and to the north of Pih-shan, which still emits light, and which formerly discharged lava, and at a distance of sixty leagues from each of these two points. From Lake Ala-kul to Lake Zaisang, where the Russian Cossacks of the line of the Irtish exercise the right of fishing, by connivance of the Mandarins, the distance is reckoned at fifty-one leagues. The Tarbagatay, at the foot of which is situated Choogonchak, a town of Chinese Mongolia, and where Dr. Meyer, the learned and enterprising companion of M. Ledebour, fruitlessly essayed, in 1825, to prosecute his researches in natural history, extends to the south-west of Lake Zaisang towards the Ala-kul.‡ We are thus acquainted, in the interior of Asia, with a volcanic territory, the surface of which is upwards of 2,500

* Ho-chow, a city, now destroyed, was a league and a half to the east of Toorfan.

† M. Rémusat calls the volcano of Pih-shan, to the north of Kucha, the volcano of Bishbalik. From the time of the Mongols in China, all the country between the northern slope of the Tëen-shan and the little chain of the Tarbagatay has been called Bishbalik.

‡ I do not wish to express any doubt respecting the existence of the Ala-kul and the Alaktugul-noor, lakes in the vicinity of each other; but it appears singular to me, that the Tatars and Mongols, who
 traverse

square leagues, and which is distant 300 or 400 leagues from the sea : it occupies a moiety of the longitudinal valley situated between the first and second systems of mountains. The chief seat of volcanic action seems to be in the Tëen-shan. Perhaps the colossal Bokhda-ula is a trachytic mountain like Chimborazo. On the side north of the Tarbagatay and of Lake Darlay the action becomes weaker; yet Mr. Rose and I found white trachyte along the south-western declivity of the Altaï, upon a bell-shaped hill at Ridderski, near the village of Butachikha.

On both sides of the Tëen-shan, north and south, violent earthquakes are felt. The town of Aksu was entirely destroyed by a convulsion of this kind at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Professor Eversman, of Casan, whose repeated travels have made us acquainted with Bokhara, was told by a Tatar, who was a servant of his, well acquainted with the country between Lakes Balkashi and Ala-kul, that earthquakes were very common there. In eastern Siberia, to the north of the fiftieth parallel, the centre of the circle of shocks appears to be at Irkutsk, and in the deep basin of Lake Baikal, where, on the Kiachta road, especially on the banks of the Jeda and the Chekoy, basalt is found with olivine, cellular amygdaloid, shabassie, and apophyllite.* In the month of February 1829, Irkutsk suffered greatly from violent earthquakes; and in the month of April following, convulsions were also felt at Ridderski, which were perceived at the bottom of the mines, where they were very severe. But this part of the Altaï is the extreme limit of the circle of shocks; further to the west, in the plains of Siberia, between the Altaï and the Ural, as well as along the entire chain of the latter, no motion has hitherto been observed. The volcano of Pih-shan, the Aral-tube, to the westward of the caverns of sal ammoniac of Khobok, Ridderski, and the portion of the Altaï which abounds in metals, are situated for the most part in a direction which but slightly deviates from that of the meridian. Perhaps the Altaï may be comprehended within the circle of the convulsions of the Tëen-shan, and the shocks of the Altaï, instead of coming only from the east, or from the basin of the Baikal, may also come from the volcanic country of Bishbalik. In many parts of the new continent it is clear that the circles of shocks intersect each other, that is, the same country receives terrestrial convulsion periodically on two different quarters.

traverse these parts so often, and who have been questioned at Semipolatsinsk, should only know the Ala-kul, and assert that the Alaktugul-noor owes its existence to a confusion of names. M. Pansner, in his Russian map of Inner Asia, which may be implicitly relied on with regard to the country north of the course of the Ele, makes the Ala-kul (properly Ala-ghul, or "party-coloured lake") communicate with the Alaktugul by five channels. Possibly the isthmus which separates these lakes may be marshy, which causes them to be considered as one. Casim Bek, a professor at Casan, and who is a Persian by birth, insists that *tugul* is a Tataro-Turkish negation, and that, therefore, *Alaktugul* signifies "the lake not variegated," as Ala-tau-ghul implies "the lake of the variegated mountain." Perhaps the names of Ala-kul and Ala-tugul mean merely "lake near the Ala-tau mountain," which stretches from Turkestan to Zungaria. The small map published by the English missionaries of the Caucasus, does not contain the Ala-kul; there appears only a group of three lakes, the Balkashi, the Alak-tugul, and the Koorgeh. The hypothesis, however, according to which the vicinity of large lakes produces, in the interior of Asia, the same effect upon volcanos remote from the sea, as the ocean, is without foundation. The volcano of Toorfan is surrounded only by insignificant lakes; and, as it has been already remarked, Lake Temoortu or Yssi-kul, which is less than double the extent of the Lake of Geneva, is thirty-three leagues from the volcano of Pih-shan.—HUMBOLDT.

The Chinese maps represent the two lakes as one, having a mountain in the midst. This lake is called Ala-kul, its eastern portion bears the name of Alak-tugul-nor, and its western gulf that of She-bartukholy.—KLAPROTH.

* Dr. Hess, associate of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, who resided on the borders of the Baikal and to the south of the lake, from 1826 to 1828, gives us reason to expect a geological description of a portion of the remarkable country which he traversed. He frequently observed at Verkhnei-Oudinsk granite alternating several times with conglomerates.

The volcanic territory of Bishbalik is to the eastward of the great dip of the old world. Travellers who have journeyed from Orenburg to Bokhara, relate that at Sussak in the Kara-tau, which forms with the Ala-tau a promontory to the north of the town of Taraz in Turkestan, on the edge of the dip, warm springs spout up. On the south and on the west of the inner basin we find two volcanos still in activity; Demavend, which is visible from Tehran, and the Seyban of Ararat,* which is covered with vitrified lava. The trachytes, porphyries, and thermal springs of the Caucasus are well known. On both sides of the isthmus between the Caspian and Black Seas, naphtha springs and volcanos of mud are numerous. The muddy volcano of Taman, of which Pallas and Messrs. Engelhard and Parrot have described the last fiery eruption, in 1794, from the reports of Tatars, is, according to the very sensible remark of Mr. Eichwald, "a dependency of Baku, and of the whole peninsula of Absheron." Eruptions take place where the volcanic forces encounter least opposition. On the 27th November 1827, crackings and tremblings of the earth, of a violent character, were succeeded, at the village of Gokmali, in the province of Baku, three leagues from the western shore of the Caspian Sea, by an eruption of flames and stones. A space of ground, 200 toises long and 150 wide, burned for twenty-seven hours without intermission, and rose above the level of the neighbouring soil. After the flame became extinct, columns of water were ejected, which continue to flow till the present hour. I am gratified at being enabled to state here, that Mr. Eichwald's periplus of the Caspian Sea, which will soon appear, will contain some very important physical and geological observations, more particularly upon the connexion of fiery eruptions with the appearance of naphtha-springs and strata of sal gem, on masses of calcareous rock hurled to considerable distances, on the elevation and sinking of the bed of the Caspian Sea, which still continue; on the passing of black porphyry, partly vitrified and containing garnets (*melapyses*), through granite, red quartzose porphyry, very dark syenite, and calcareous spar, in the Krasnovodsk mountains washed by the bay of the Balkan, to the northward of the ancient mouth of the Oxus (Amoo-doria). We shall learn from the geognostic description of the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, where the island of Chabekan discovers naphtha-springs the same as Baku and the isles between this town and Salian, what species of crystallized rocks are hidden beneath the rocks in horizontal strata in the peninsula of Absheron, where the action of subterranean fire is always felt, and where it has not yet been able to reach the open air. The porphyries of the Caucasus, which run from W.N.W. to E.S.E., a position and a direction which I have already mentioned as the reason of the presumed connexion of this chain with the cleft of the Tëen-shan, discover themselves again, traversing all the rocks nearly to the centre of the great dip of the old world, to the east of the Caspian Sea, in the mountains of Krasnovodsk and Kurreh. Recent researches and the traditions of the Tatars inform us, that the existence of naphtha-springs has always been preceded by fiery eruptions. Several salt lakes on the two opposite shores of the Caspian Sea have a very elevated temperature; and blocks of sal gem, traversed by asphaltum, are formed, as Mr. Eichwald remarks with much shrewdness, "by the effect of a sudden volcanic action, as at Vesuvius,† in the Cordilleras of South America and in Azarbaijan, or even under our own obser-

* The height of Ararat, according to Parrot, is 2,700 toises (17,718 feet); that of Elbourz, according to Kupffer, 2,560 (16,800 feet) above the level of the ocean.

† In an eruption of this volcano in 1806, M. Guy Lussac and I found small fragments of sal-gem in the lava as it cooled. My Tatar Itineraries likewise speak of sal-gem in the neighbourhood of a volcanic mountain of the Tëen-shan, north of Aksu, between the station of Turpa-gad and Mount Arbab.

vation by the slow but continued action of heat." M. L. de Buch has long directed his attention to the connexion of the volcanic forces with the masses of enehedral sal-gem, which traverse so often and so many formations of horizontal strata.

We have already seen that the circles of the terrestrial convulsions, of which Lake Baikal or the volcanos of Tëen-shan are the centre, do not extend in western Siberia beyond the western declivity of the Altaï, and do not pass the Irtish or the meridian of Semipolatinsk. In the chain of the Ural, earthquakes are not felt, nor, notwithstanding the rocks abound in metals, neither basalt or olivine is found, nor trachytes, properly so called, nor mineral springs. The circle of the phenomena of Azarbaijan, which includes the peninsula of Absheron, or the Cauçusus, often extends as far as Kizlar and Astrakhan.

It is the same on the border of the great hollow in the west. If we direct our observation from the Caucasian isthmus to the north and north-west, we come to the country of grand formations in horizontal and tertiary strata, which occupy southern Russia and Poland. In this region, the rocks of pyroxene pierce the red free-stone of Yekaterinoslav, whilst asphaltum and springs impregnated with sulphurous gas denote other masses concentered in the form of sediment. It may also be mentioned as an important fact, that in the chain of the Ural, which abounds so much in serpentine and amphibole, and which serves as a boundary between Europe and Asia, a true amygdaloidal formation appears at Griasnushinskaia, towards its southern extremity.

We shall content ourselves here with observing, with reference to the ingenious opinions recently promulgated by M. Elie de Beaumont, respecting the relative age and the parallelism of systems of contemporary mountains, that in the interior of Asia likewise, the four grand chains which run from east to west are of a totally different origin from the chains which lie in a direction north and south, or N. 30° W., and S. 30° E. The chain of the Ural, the Belor, or Beloor-tag, the Ghauts of Malabar, and the Kingkhan, are probably more modern than the chains of the Himalaya and the Tëen-shan. The systems of different epochs are not always separated from each other by any considerable space, as in Germany, and in the greater part of the new continent. Frequently, chains of mountains, or axes of exaltation, of dissimilar directions, and belonging to epochs totally different, are nearly approximated by nature; resembling so far the characters on a monument which, crossing different ways, were engraved at different periods, and carry intrinsic marks of their own date. Thus, in the south of France, are seen chains and undulated swellings, some of which are parallel to the Pyrenees and others to the western Alps. The same diversity of geological phenomena is apparent in the high land of Central Asia, where isolated portions appear as it were surrounded and enclosed by subdivisions, in parallel lines, of the systems of mountain.

FREE LABOUR IN THE MAURITIUS.*

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Your number for January last contains a statement on the subject of "Free Labour at the Mauritius," written, according to an editorial note, by a "gentleman in the Mauritius, a native of the island."

This person is, therefore, unless he be a very precocious genius, a French creole. Let the public be cautious in their judgment, respecting any anonymous accusation of "perfidy and bad faith" against the government, proceeding from such a source; especially when hostility to the introduction of free labour (apparent through a very flimsy cloak of liberal expressions), and enmity to the authority that countenanced the attempt, afford strong reason to rank the writer among the slave proprietary of the colony.

In his headlong course of abuse, the writer stickles at no misrepresentation or mis-statement. In the first paragraph, we are informed that a demand for labourers had arisen: but had he stated, *why*, he would have had no pretence for the pompous declaration in the concluding paragraph, that the introduction of free labourers was a "humane attempt on the part of the Mauritius planters to second the efforts of the mother country, at the risk of their own interests, in abolishing or lessening the evils of negro slavery;" by which can only be understood, the substitution of foreign free labourers for negro slaves, who would thus be restored to freedom, and probably to their native country. Such philanthropy is, however, still a stranger in the Mauritius; no slave-owner could be induced to part with his property on such terms. The cause for the recent introduction of free labourers into the colony may be found in the stimulus given to eastern colonial produce of late years, which rendered it necessary for such of the planters (not the whole body, as he would wish us to suppose) as could bring additional lands into cultivation, to obtain a supply of labourers for the purpose; and as the infamous traffic in human flesh had long been effectually stopped by the vigilance of H. M. cruisers, in spite of every effort of evasion on the part of the colonists, they turned their eyes to the free population of the east; not with any expectation of *risking*, but, with their habitual sharp-sightedness, to *forward* their own interests.

The sanction of the Colonial Government was necessarily obtained; and this writer supposes that such sanction ought to exempt the individual planters, who introduced so large a body of foreigners into an island about the size of an English county, burdened with a heavy assessment for the poor, from furnishing that security which would be required in any well-governed country. And such is his obliquity of judgment, that he terms a demand for security for the good and peaceable behaviour of these foreigners, a *most arbitrary* and illegal proceeding, "dictated by feelings of the most rancorous kind towards the planters;" and he insinuates that thereby the government had shewn an inclination to favour these people at the expence of their employers, and that the bad advice that had been given them by their countrymen, formerly settled in the island, would not have had effect, but for the measure that had been adopted.

To crown his absurdities, because the police magistrate could not legally force free people, as he can slaves, by the lash, to their labour; and because the colonial laws, by which (as a native of the Mauritius ought to know) the island was, before its capture, and since that period has been, governed, are not

* This communication comes to us authenticated by a gentleman who was passenger in the *Albion*, and who assures us that the facts stated are within his personal knowledge.—EDITOR.

strong enough to enforce the same end; or because, what is still more probable, the aggrieved planters did not appeal to them for redress through the tribunals, the government, forsooth, is to be taxed with "perfidy and bad faith," and its officers with "ignorance and servility." Wherein has this libeller offered the shadow of evidence for either the one or the other accusation? And if these free people, introduced on a purely private speculation, became by misconduct or mismanagement a nuisance to the public, was it reasonable or otherwise, that the magistrate should interfere to abate the nuisance, and who ought to pay the expenses on every principle of justice? The author of the statement has never dared to ask himself such a question; for if he had, much of what he has written must have appeared, in his own judgment, an insult to the good sense of the public.

The writer's angry feelings lead him into many mistakes: he over-rates by one-half the number of free labourers imported before the close of 1829. The commissary of police was paymaster of a regiment in garrison not *shortly*, but *several years*, before: but the mention of this circumstance is evidently only with the view of insinuating that, as a military officer, he was the better qualified to be the instrument of arbitrary power. The sum he states as the charge for the passage of each free labourer to the colony, *viz.* £5, would cover also the expense of their passage back and all incidental charges. The commander of the *Albion* received for each of the Indians he brought from Madras, 10 dollars, or £2, which of course covered provisions, water, and every expense.

In the second paragraph, the writer states that "the result of the transaction *did not prove* so profitable as was originally expected." Truly, no; for he tells us the attempt failed altogether, with ruinous consequences to those concerned. But he meant, probably, to use the conditional for the past tense; and as I have an object in so doing, I shall endeavour to shew that the speculation might have been a highly profitable one.

The *Albion*, above alluded to, brought 500 Indians from Madras, who had been hired for four years at the wages of seven* rupees each per month, being the monthly hire of an able-bodied labourer at that presidency; but they were to receive in addition lodging and provisions; and their passage and provisioning for the voyage to the Mauritius, and back to the coast, if they chose to return at the end of their period of service, to be equally at the charge of the employers: a contract to this effect was ratified in the presence of the police magistrate at Madras. Making the most liberal allowance for incidental charges, loss by death, sickness, &c. and including the expense of passage to and from India (£5, or 25 dollars), the hire of each of these labourers during the period of four years may be estimated at four and a half dollars per month, exclusive of lodging and provision. The price of an able-bodied negro's labour may be estimated from his value in the market; or, taken at the rate at which they are hired in Port Louis, it is nine to ten dollars per month, lodging and provision to be furnished by the employer; which last is at a somewhat higher rate than that of an Indian. Two negroes, according to the supporters of slavery, can do the work of three Indians: taking, therefore, the expense of food and lodging, in either case, as equal, the price of free labour is to that of slave labour as thirteen and a half dollars to eighteen, or as three to four!

Need any thing further be advanced to prove, that, besides the inconvenience of having as neighbours these "lawless vagrants," the planters, who had no concern in the importation, would regard the attempt otherwise than as rui-

* One dollar is equal to two rupees.

nous to their own estates? And it is not too much to advance that men, who have shewn little scrupulousness in forwarding the slave trade when they had opportunity, would not hesitate to tamper with the free labourers to induce them to desert. This was no difficult matter, through the means of their countrymen settled at Port Louis (one of whom I know is a slave proprietor), who otherwise would hardly be believed to have travelled into the interior for the purpose: and it may well be believed that the men were ripe for revolt, not on account of any step taken by government, which an Indian seldom troubles himself about, but for the more obvious reasons of the embarrassment arising from the want of a mutual language, and the inexperience of negro-drivers in the treatment to be adopted towards free people.

It may be asked, did the planters, whose interests would suffer by the introduction of free labourers, neglect the more legitimate means of representing the grievance to the government? I cannot say they did; and I have heard that they are neither backward nor very moderate in making known their complaints, even to the foot of the throne. One instance I know, and that in point. When the *Albion* arrived, a case of small-pox had occurred on board, which was much too good an opportunity to be lost; and the governor was besieged by petitions to *send her back to India*. But, while he could not close his ears to the just representations of the colonists, of the fearful hazard of a disease so fatal to negroes, and of the injury to their property which its introduction would cause, he was too humane to listen to such an atrocious proposition. The consequence of driving out to sea a crazy vessel, with upwards of 500 human beings on board, who had already in a tropical climate been pent up for five weeks, in a space literally not sufficient for all to lie down in, and among whom diseases arising from close confinement had already appeared, was too obvious to be overlooked. Accordingly, to satisfy the colonists, he remitted the case to a board of medical officers, which, from the influence the former could exert over the latter, was unfortunately nearly the same thing as placing the matter in the hands of the colonists themselves; with the restriction that the vessel should not be sent to sea.

It cannot be believed that the destruction of the *Albion* and her passengers was contemplated; yet, at the recommendation of the medical board, she was sent to a desert islet to land the Indians and there to ride quarantine; although it was known at Port Louis that, amidst the many dangers of the reef-bound Mauritius, this spot was particularly hazardous; so much so, that a vessel riding there forfeited her insurance; and that the landing was at all times extremely dangerous, and during the greatest part of the year impracticable.

The attempt was made; and after encountering great danger, the vessel returned to the roads of Port Louis: and though before, when the small pox contagion was only supposed to be on board, it was considered necessary for the safety of the colony to remove her to a distance; now, when the disease was raging, the people were permitted to be landed within two miles of the town (in a safe spot, however, for a lazaretto), and the vessel was ordered to perform quarantine in the outer road!

The measure subsequently adopted tended more to the vexation of the poor Indians than the safety of the colony. Three European passengers, who had come in the ship from Madras, were liberated, after a detention of eleven days, reckoned from the appearance of the last case with which they were in contact; the Indians were released in twenty-eight days, reckoned in the same manner, and the vessel in forty days. The whole periods of detention, however, arising from the ignorance and inexperience of the medical officers in matters of qua-

rantine, were thirty-nine days in the first case, fifty-seven in the second, and fifty-one in the third. Why such distinctions were made, it would be difficult to understand, were it not obvious, that some power behind the curtain had powerful motives to ruin the speculation, and discourage the adventurers by every means within its reach. At a later period, these means have not, it appears, failed of their end; but it is to be hoped that future efforts to introduce free labour into the colony, regulated by the experience now obtained, will be attended with better success.

I trust I have shewn, that there are other and more obvious causes for the ill success of the late experiment, than those assigned by the writer of the statement, and that his abuse of the government is unwarrantable. The characters of the individuals who compose that body, are too well known to suffer injury from such accusations; and if, in any case, the shafts of calumny wielded by this writer would fall harmless, more especially do they so when aimed against the brave and kind-hearted veteran who is at the head of the government.

I have, I fear, exceeded all reasonable limits, but I cannot refrain from noticing one other topic in the statement; I mean the allusion to a "Legislative Assembly"—a favourite desideratum with the class to which the writer belongs, and which is looked to as a sovereign remedy for all their grievances. The following paragraph closed the report in a *Gazette de Maurice*, 12th December 1829, of the proceedings of a meeting, at which more than one frothy speech was made, to recommend a prosecution for libel *on the part of the whole colony* against the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. While it may elicit a smile, it will shew your readers that the colonists of that tiny island flatter themselves with the idea of being in a fit state to legislate for themselves: it would be a pity to undeceive them by the experiment. "*Dans cette séance, tous les vrais amis de la colonie ont remarqué, avec un plaisir bien sensible, que nos colons ses formeront de plus en plus aux débats parlementaires. Nos Assemblées générales, quoique rares, ont déjà fort avancé notre éducation constitutionnelle. Le plus grand ordre,*" &c.

A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—I find the following paragraph concerning the removal of Lieut. Colonel Wilson from the Rifle Corps, in your Journal for March 1830:

Fort St. George, Aug. 25th 1829.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having represented to Government that "Lieut. Colonel F. W. Wilson, commanding the rifle corps," has, on some recent occasions approved, confirmed, and carried into execution, illegal sentences pronounced by courts-martial, and thereby unjustly inflicted corporal punishment on several privates of that corps," and having recommended that he should be removed from the command of that corps "for disobedience to the repeated orders published to the army—and particularly for the information and guidance of officers commanding corps, to whom the important duty of examining the proceedings of regimental courts-martial, previous to confirming the sentences, is entrusted:—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut. Colonel Wilson be removed accordingly."

While the matter, to which this paragraph relates, was merely in a general order, confined to our own Indian community, where the facts were pretty well known, it might be proper to be silent: but brought as it now is by your journal before the English public, it has become a public topic, upon which I think it proper, in justice to Lieut. Colonel Wilson, as a particular friend of his, and having the written proofs of every thing in my hands, to remark on. I do not

mean, however, to say more here than I feel myself compelled to—it being for Colonel Wilson to appeal, if he chooses, to the Honourable Court of Directors. Indeed, I cannot here give the whole of the particulars of the case, but I give certain leading facts and circumstances, from which a just and correct conclusion cannot fail to be drawn on the subject.

I beg leave to state, then, that the real culpability on this occasion was the wilful act of others; on his part there was merely an oversight in not perceiving it. There was also an adequate and excusable cause for this oversight; and moreover, when aware of the mistake, he brought it himself to the notice of authority;—thereby honourably acquitting himself of his duty, not doubting that it would be received in a similar spirit.

The sentences of the court-martial, that condemned the two sepoys, are stated to have been “illegal;” but it is not mentioned in what respect they were so; neither was it ever told Col. Wilson; nor in what particular there was a “disobedience of orders” on his part, nor what specific orders were disobeyed. It is my solemn and firm belief, however, that he was guilty of neither of those imputations; and I feel certain that if the particular facts had been specified, he could decidedly have disproved them both.

Under these circumstances, he was treated as your paragraph shews; but was treated so unheard, and without being allowed the opportunity for explanation. There was his own letter, indeed, and the proceedings of the court, to shew that there was a flaw in the latter, and that the two sepoys had been punished on its sentence, but they could not go sufficiently into the matter to shew where the fault lay; and he could say nothing afterwards himself in that respect, seeing that the first idea he had of being personally implicated, was being placed in arrest.*

As to the two sepoys being unjustly punished, they were convicted and sentenced on sufficient proof; their crimes were of a serious nature, rendered still more so by circumstances, and their conduct was universally felt by their fellow sepoys as a disgrace to them and to the service.

Nor was the punishment mentioned in your Journal the worst that Lieut. Col. Wilson suffered; he was, besides, ignominiously placed in arrest; deprived thereby of the command of his regiment; kept in arrest thirty-four days, without trial or charge preferred against him; and then condemned and removed from the rifle corps as you have seen—unheard! As to all this, your Journal is wholly silent; but it speaks of “some recent occasions,” and “several privates,” though I am aware of no other occasion but the *present one*, nor of any other privates than the *two* mentioned in the official correspondence.

From such an occasion being laid hold of against Col. Wilson, you will naturally think, Sir, that he must have been a hard and severe commanding officer; but the very reverse of this is universally known to be the fact. And with respect to the sepoys, poor souls, they know him pretty extensively throughout the army, and have known him for more than thirty years past, for one constant course of kindness and every friendly feeling exercised towards them.

Of Col. Wilson’s military conduct, I need say little. That he has never spared himself either pains or personal exertions, is well known. Till a remarkable case in October 1828, he had never received a reprimand; nor till the present matter, ever been in arrest. On the other hand, he has been, at a

* Colonel Wilson did address the Commander-in-Chief, offering an explanation—on the 28th of August, seven days before he knew of the Government decision of the 25th of August: but that was when still in arrest, and unable to advert to any thing more than the cause of the oversight on his part.

time of much difficulty, selected to conduct an arduous and important service, which he brought to an unhopèd-for, speedy, and happy conclusion; and on several occasions, in the course of it, was honoured with the particular thanks and approbation of the late venerable Marquess of Hastings, and other chief authorities in India.

Thus, Sir, has he been rewarded after one-and-thirty years of honourable and active service. How or whence the blow he has suffered was impelled I cannot say; but this I know, that it was preceded by a series of most extraordinary misrepresentations* regarding his conduct, and a most irritating and annoying opposition to him in the execution of his duty, which would, in a European army, shiver discipline to atoms in a month.†

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bangalore, 23d September, 1830.

A FRIEND OF COL. WILSON.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 5th February; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. V. P., in the chair.

Donations were presented from Sir George Staunton, Bart; a set of the *Histoire de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres à Paris*, from its institution to the year 1786, a series of forty-three vols. 4to., containing many papers of interest and value in oriental literature, by De Guignes, D'Anville and others. Also, uniform with the preceding, D'Anville's *Notices sur l'Antienne Gaule*, one volume.

Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., a box, with a lid and hinges, carved out of a block of horneblende. This was obtained at Caracalle, in Canara, the only place, on the western coast, where this species of stone is found: it is the same kind as that of which the pillars of Hyder's mausoleum are made. There are on the outside of the lid three figures, and in the inside one, of Gomut Raja or Gomut Iswara Swami, a powerful Jain king. There are three colossal images of this personage, two in Canara and one in Mysore; the two former are each forty feet in height, the latter is seventy-eight feet.

Colonel Matthew Stewart, Mr. Waghorn, Sir W. Betham, Mr. Hume, M.P., and many other persons, likewise presented various publications, and thanks were returned to the several donors.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mount Norris was proposed as a resident member; and his lordship, being a member of the Bombay Branch Society, was immediately balloted for and elected.

Colonel Matthew Stewart, elected July 11, 1829, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a member.

A short note on the Amtara Patuks, by the secretary, Colonel Broughton, was read. It comprised two anecdotes of the violation of caste, by a native prince, and was intended merely to shew that the barrier opposed by this institution to any innovation, though a formidable, was by no means an insurmountable one.

A second paper was read, on the week days of the Hindús. It was written by the late Lieut. Colonel Delamain, and communicated by Col. Tod.

* Made to head quarters.

† See *Asiatic Journal* for March 1830, page 232, for Sir Thomas Munro's sentiments on this subject.

It comprised an account of the particular deities worshipped on each day of the week, and of the ceremonies performed in their honour, with some general remarks on their origin, and the resemblance they bear to those of other nations of antiquity.

A general meeting of the Society took place on the 19th; Colonel John Baillie, M.P., in the chair.

Donations were presented from the Chevalier Graberg D'Hemso, his *Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Inscription en Lettres sacrées du Monument de Rosette*; from the Chevalier de Hammer, the seventh volume of his *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches*, and other papers on oriental literature.

William Greenfield, Esq., superintendent of the editorial department of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and Captain Meade, Dep.A.A.G., were elected resident members of the Society.

Herbert Compton, Esq., elected on the 1st of January last, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a member of the Society.

Some remarks on the white elephant of Siam, by Capt. Low, Cor. M.R.A.S., were read.

These remarks relate principally to the natural history, and the treatment of these animals by the Siamese, and form part of the description of the divine foot of Buddha, read before the Society some time since.

Of the actual existence of such animals, Capt. Low observes, there can now be no doubt; and although not perfectly white, they are of a colour so nearly approaching to it, as to render the appellation by no means improper. Although there are reasons for believing these elephants to be not a distinct species, yet there is nothing, physically considered, which ought to weigh against such a supposition. Instances of varieties of colour indicating a distinct species in other animals, inhabiting the eastern archipelago, are adduced. At present Capt. Low considers Mr. Kendall's remarks on the white sheep* to be applicable to the white elephant.

Captain Low proceeds to detail the ceremonies with which a newly-captured white elephant was attended on his road to the capital of Bangkok; besides which there is a day set apart every three months, on which he receives the attentions of the pious. Capt. L. quotes a Siamese expression, from which it appears that the king considers himself inferior in rank to the white elephant.

The paper concludes with some observations on Albinos, or White Indians. A portrait of a white Malay was exhibited while the paper was reading; his name is Muhammed Tahír, he had two sisters, Albinos; but his children are of the usual Malay complexion. He is a schoolmaster by profession.

Colonel Broughton read an account of the creation, according to the belief of the Hindús, intended as popular introduction to the Hindu almanack; likewise some Hindústani verses, containing a list of the *Avatars* of Vishnú.

The meeting adjourned to March 5.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—A well attended meeting of this branch of the Society took place on the 29th September; Capt. Waddington in the chair.

Some gold coins found in the Northern Concan were forwarded to the Society by government; and some coins were also presented by Capt. Twemlow from Aurungabad. The coins are of the same age, principally of the reign of Tug-luck, one of the Tartar kings of Delhi. Some bear date A.H. 725, or A.D.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xv. p. 227.

1324. Capt. Twemlow is engaged in inquiries respecting the ancient city of Boodavuttee.

Mr. J. G. Wilkinson, of Cairo, in presenting his remarks on hieroglyphics, printed in Egypt, observes, in a letter which accompanies the present, that "whatever change may be made by M. Champollion, in his arrangement of the Pharaohs, the English will at least have the credit of having been the first to ascertain the succession of the monarchs of the most interesting epoch of Egyptian history, a claim which, if the publication of any of my own papers of 1827 has been by an unforeseen accident delayed, has been fully secured to our country by the notes of Major Felix, a copy of which I believe you (the Secretary) have in your possession, and which you will find agrees pretty nearly with the list of kings contained in these papers." Mr. Wilkinson, it is stated, clearly proves the line of descent in the Pharaonic dynasty, and with the exception of a few unplaced monarchs, describes a regular succession from the earliest period mentioned by Manetho, Herodotus, and Africanus.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 8th September, Sir E. Ryan, the president, in the chair, a vast number of communications were made. Amongst the rest a letter was read from R. S. Græme, Esq., resident at Nagpore, recommending Nagpore as a fit place for the rearing of fruit trees and exotics, and offering to bestow attention on any which the Society might be willing to send there for cultivation; also requesting a supply of American cotton and tobacco seeds. The secretary was requested to reply to Mr. Græme, and to express the anxiety of the Society to comply with his wishes. A letter was read from Rajah Kalee Kissen Bahauder, submitting a treatise by him on the cultivation of tobacco. A letter was read from Mr. Hill, of Madras, transmitting a small quantity of the seeds of the umbrella-tree, which had lately been introduced there. A list was submitted by the secretary of eighty-five applicants for the American cotton and tobacco seeds, lately furnished by government, shewing delivery and transmission to almost every part of this presidency.

With reference to Mr. Græme's letter, the several peculiarities of Nagpore, as to temperature, &c. are adverted to. From about the middle of June to the middle of October, the weather is rainy or cloudy, and the temperature moderate; from that period to the end of February it is cold; March, April, May, and the middle of June, are exceedingly dry and hot months. At a distance of seventy-five miles north of Nagpore, Sindwund, above the Deogurh mountains, in an elevation about 1,000 feet higher, or 2,000 above the level of the sea—and in a well-cultivated country—presents even a more favourable climate than Nagpore for European products, and they might also be introduced, it is suggested, into Puchmurree, which is about sixty miles from Chindwara, and the table-land about 1,000 miles higher. It is not difficult of access, but not well peopled, and horticulture might not advance very rapidly unless, from its salubrity, it became to be a station for Europeans; but, in Nagpore itself, the orange, the peach, the cabbage, and the cauliflower thrive well, and the apple promises favourably with a little care. The orange in particular is celebrated. It was introduced from Aurungabad, and is supposed to have come originally from China. It is called always the *cintra* by the Europeans, and *srintra* by the natives, and the same kind is thought to be in Portugal.

In his observation on the culture of tobacco, Rajah Kalee Kishen remarks, that it appears from a proclamation of the Emperor Jehangeer, that the plant

was introduced by Europeans into India, either in his own reign (the beginning of the seventeenth century), or during that of his father Akber. From that period it has gradually extended over India. Its culture has succeeded more in the northern than the southern quarters of Bengal. The zillahs which produce the largest quantity are those of Nuddea, Burdwan, Dacca, Bhagulpore, Dinagepore, and Rungpoor. "After the conclusion of the rains, or in the months of September, October, and November, tobacco is cultivated to a considerable extent on the low and loamy soils. Previous to its cultivation, a small piece of ground must be repeatedly ploughed to pulverize the clods, and destroy the large quantity of weeds which usually spring up after the rains, and are extremely injurious to the young plants if allowed to remain; when the land is properly ploughed, cleared, manured, and harrowed, the seeds of the plant (which are reddish) are carefully scattered over the prepared soil. The husbandman has next to labour incessantly, from morning till evening, in gently watering the seed, in shading young plants when they first appear, and in clearing it from weeds. Small frogs frequently come in large numbers from adjacent places, and destroy the seeds, to prevent which, the husbandman pours hooka, or tobacco-water on the balk, or border, which surrounds the field. The seeds spring up in the beginning of December, and great care must then be taken. The young plants, when they become large enough, are to be transplanted in rows to another field, which is also to be well ploughed and manured. When these plants begin to grow after being transplanted, great care is required in loosening the soil near the roots, and applying, at some little distance, all round the plant, a quantity of kole to increase its growth. Tobacco plants grow generally two cubits in height, and their leaves are one cubit in breadth; but those which are of the best quality rise to no less than three cubits in height, with leaves nearly two cubits in breadth. At the end of December, when they attain their greatest height, they begin to flower, and on their leaves are seen innumerable small spots. When the flowers appear, they must be plucked off, as otherwise the strength of the plant will be much diminished. About this time it is generally understood that the plant is ripe, and the leaves only are cut. This method differs a little from what is practised in the northern parts of Bengal. There the husbandman generally cuts the leaves together with the stalks, and leaves them to be dried in the sun; afterwards they are kept for some time in water, in order that they may have a strong scent. At length they are tied, as in other parts of the country, in small bundles. The tobacco in the northern districts of Bengal is of a superior quality. It is used by the natives as medicine, and is called by the name of *ducata* or *ingly*.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

A special meeting of the society was held on the 13th September, at which a letter was read from Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, deputy secretary to government, stating that, under the circumstances, the Governor General in Council approved of the suggestions of the Society, respecting an experimental plantation to be conducted by the Society, and authorized the acceptance of Mr. Myers' offer of 500 biggahs of land at Akrao, at the rate of Rs. 3. 8. per biggah, for three years, the Society reserving the right of continuing to occupy the ground from year to year thereafter, on the same terms; and that government had further sanctioned, for the same period, an annual disbursement of 10,000 rupees for all charges of cultivation and superintendence, together with the sum of 4,500 rupees for the erection of buildings and the provision of stock suitable to each farm. It was resolved, that the Society be requested to reply to the letter of Mr. Macnaghten to the Society, and express their grateful acknowledgment of

the liberality with which government have complied with their suggestions, and to assure the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council of the earnest and anxious desire of the Society, by every means in their power, to further the objects in view, and for which government have assisted them in making experiments in the cultivation of cotton and other articles of raw produce.

A letter was read from Mr. Blacquire, presenting a sample of nankeen cotton, and a piece of cloth made from it, of a beautiful texture and great strength. A few years ago Dr. Wallich supplied Mr. Blacquire with a few plants, among which was one said to be the plant which produced the cotton from which nankeen had its origin. The plant is the *gossypium religiosum* of Roxburgh. In due time it produced pods in a considerable number, and cotton in a fair quantity with reference to their size. At length, from repeated sowings, the cotton accumulated to a sufficient quantity to encourage an experiment of manufacturing it. It was spun into thread of different degrees of fineness, out of which pieces of cloth of different widths were wove, which looked like dark nankeen. Four of the pieces of cloth have been worn, and found to be durable and pleasant, and to retain the colour under constant and repeated washings.—*Ibid.*

Medical and Physical of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society on the 2d October, Mr. Ogilvy, the president, in the chair :

Dr. R. Tytler's case of *fungus hæmatodes*, Dr. Mackinnon's medical and surgical cases, Dr. Gilmore's case of *traumatic tetanus*, and Mr. Royle's letter read concerning the senna grown at the H.C. gardens at Saharunpore, were read and discussed by the meeting.

Dr. Tytler's case of *fungus hæmatodes* was the first of that formidable disease he had witnessed in this country in a native. The patient was a Gowallah, and came to Dr. Tytler to implore his professional assistance. The tumour had all the characters of the genuine *fungus hæmatodes*, and was as large as a child's head, being apparently attached by a narrow base to the integuments and cellular substance covering the biceps muscle of the right arm. The excrescence was first noticed by the patient about a twelve month previous to his presenting himself to Dr. Tytler. At first, it was about the size of an ordinary gram seed, unaccompanied with pain, and arose without any obvious cause, gradually increasing to the size mentioned. The man was about thirty years of age, and, with the exception of the tumour, in good health. As the only chance of relief, Dr. Tytler lost no time in performing the necessary operation for the removal of the tumour, which was speedily and happily effected, and the case was going on well at the date of Dr. Tytler's writing.

Dr. Mackinnon's cases include one of fracture of the fibula, dislocation of the shoulder joint, encysted tumours of the scalp, *traumatic tetanus*, &c. The tumours of the scalp were removed by operation, and the patient did well. The *traumatic tetanus* followed a wound in the neck received by a native in an affray. There was no lock-jaw, but general spasms came on over the whole body. Latterly, however, the complaint was confined to the back and back of the neck. The treatment consisted of opiates, with occasional purgatives.

Dr. Gilmore's case of *traumatic tetanus* occurred in a well-formed muscular native of middle age, who had received a severe sword-cut down to the bone, about four inches above the right knee. He first began to complain of stiffness in the neck, pain in the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. These symptoms yielded to calomel and opium, &c.; but, in two or three days after,

Dr. Gilmore found his patient labouring under violent spasms, affecting principally the wounded thigh, the abdomen, and the chest; during the paroxysm of which the man was, as it were, doubled up, sitting forward, and grasping the bedstead convulsively with his hands, bathed in a profuse cold sweat—the pulse being quick, small, and frequent—an antispasmodic draught was immediately administered, and a vein opened in the arm, whence the blood was allowed to flow freely, until the spasms were somewhat alleviated, and the man became faint. The draught was repeated, and active purgatives afterwards administered. Next day, though the cathartics had acted well, the spasms of the muscles of the trunk and right thigh remained unabated. Calomel, opium, and camphor were administered in combination, and the thigh was enveloped in a large cataplasm. Next day the bowels and stomach were actively moved by an emetic cathartic mixture; and from this time the case assumed a more favourable aspect, for on the same evening the man was decidedly better, and he gradually became convalescent.

Dr. Royle's communication referred to a small box of dried senna leaves, grown at the Saharunpore gardens (partly from some seed derived from the Calcutta botanic garden, but chiefly from seed out of the senna sold in the Saharunpore bazar) despatched to the Medical Board, and described as perfectly dry, and of a fine light green colour.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

French Academy of Sciences.—At the sitting of December 13, M. Cuvier read a report upon the collections of natural history brought from India by M. Dussumier. The last collection brought home by this scientific traveller, the fruits of his sixth voyage to India, surpasses all his former in magnificence. During a journey of thirty-three months, twenty-seven of which were passed at sea, M. Dussumier, whose vessel was his own, never missed an opportunity to fish, whenever the weather permitted, in the open sea or in rivers. He has, in consequence, obtained a variety of curious specimens of fish, some entirely new, together with many facts relative to their habits, their mode of nourishment, and the seasons of their appearance on particular coasts. Nor has he neglected terrestrial animals, or any branch of zoology. He has brought from India some quadrupeds which had not before been seen in Europe in modern times, but of which the ancients had a knowledge; such as the four-horned antelope, which M. Dussumier brought away from Bengal alive, but which died on the road from Bourdeaux to Paris. The long-lipped bear, or juggler-bear of India, another rare animal, has been safely lodged in the menagerie at Paris. M. Cuvier entered into further details respecting this collection, and stated that there were specimens of most classes of animals, and some entirely new.

M. Dussumier is preparing for a fresh journey, intending to return by way of Canton and Manilla; but as the charges on shipping are so high in those parts, and so badly apportioned, that they absorb, for small vessels, all the funds even of a commercial speculation, M. Cuvier proposed to the Academy to allow him a sum out of its funds.

On the 20th December, M. Larrey read a report on an individual, an American, denominated, on account of his extraordinary leanness, the "human skeleton."

This individual, until the age of thirty-four, bore no remarkable appearance. He was a soldier, and enjoyed good health, when he was wounded in an engagement, and left for three days in a cold and humid soil. Being conveyed to a house, where he was taken care of, he was seized with a sleep, which

lasted, almost without interruption, for three months. From this period the wasting commenced, and continued till he was reduced to his present emaciated state. The muscles have the appearance of smooth cords, with no sensible elevation to the eye, where they run along the bones; yet this man exerts all the movements of locomotion without difficulty, and grasps with some force the hand when offered to him. During the seven years which have elapsed since the access of his disease, the weight of his body has diminished from 135 to fifty-eight pounds; his height, which was five feet three inches, is reduced two inches and a half; his skin is hard and dry. Notwithstanding this condition, however, the sense of touch does not appear to have been altered. It is the same with the other senses, which continue in their pristine force. Even his sight is good, in spite of a chronical ophthalmia with which the patient has been affected for several years. The heart, like the muscles, has participated in the general atrophy, and so far as can be judged by its pulsations, its volume scarcely exceeds that of the heart of a kitten. The patient eats and drinks almost as much as a healthy man. His excretions are easily performed, though at remote periods, yet with a surprising regularity. The intellect appears perfect. Since the period when the emaciation reached its acmé, this man has had four children, who present nothing remarkable: one of them is dead, but the other three are in good health.

VARIETIES.

Dangers in the South Part of the China Sea, and in the Strait of Macassar.—*Hannah's Shoal* appears to be a new discovery, made August 26th 1830, by Capt. T. J. Jackson, of the ship *Hannah*, on his passage from China towards Singapore, who has transmitted the following description:—

August 26th, 1830, saw the bottom at eleven A.M., and tacked in fourteen fathoms coral, summit of a mountain on the Great Natuna bearing N.N.E., the south-west point of Low Island W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., centre of island W.N.W., and the N.E. point N.W.b.W.—The boat sent to sound, had four and three-quarters fathoms near the ship, with many overfalls from five to seven fathoms coral, but several patches appeared to have less water upon them. From observations and cross bearings, this shoal is situated in lat. $2^{\circ} 56' N.$ lon. $107^{\circ} 55' E.$, being apparently about two miles in extent, in a S.E. and N.W. direction, and bearing from the east point of Low Island E.S.E., distant about six miles, and two miles outside of the *Bridgewater's* track, as marked on Horsburgh's first sheet of the chart of the China Sea.

There is a channel inside of this shoal, between it and Low Island, and also between it and Hutton's Shoal, which lies to the northward of the former; although both of these shoals appear to be formed of a *continuity* of coral patches, which front Low Island to the S.E., East, and N.Eastward, and ought to be avoided by large ships until these coral shoals are fully explored. Low Island ought, therefore, not to be approached nearer than two and a-half or three leagues on the eastern side.

Jackson's Shoal, seen by Capt. Jackson, Sept. 22d, 1829, on his passage from China towards Bombay, in the ship *Hannah*, may perhaps be one of those dangers which have been seen formerly in the offing, nearly fronting Ragged Point, but not correctly ascertained.

When at anchor in sixteen fathoms water, with Ragged Point bearing W.N.W. a little westerly, the shoal bore S.E., distant three and three-quarters or four miles, upon which the sea broke very high, and dark spots were per-

ceived from the mast-head, resembling rocks. By noon observations and three chronometers agreeing, corroborated with the bearing and distance of the land, this dangerous shoal is situated in lat. $2^{\circ} 17' 6''$ S. lon. $117^{\circ} 2' 8''$ E., and distant from Ragged Point about twenty miles.

Chart Office, East-India House, 28th January 1831.

Site of the ancient Hipporus.—A writer in the *Madras Gov. Gazette* says:—“In Pliny’s notices of Ceylon, as quoted by Philaethes, mention is made of ‘one Annius Plocamus, a freedman, who farmed the customs in the Red Sea, having been blown in a violent tempest off the coast of Arabia, was unexpectedly driven, after a passage of fifteen days, to the port of Hippuros, in the island of Taprobane;’ but the situation of the port is difficult to be traced. The word *hippuros* or *hipporus* is probably composed of the Greek words *hippos* a horse, and *oros* a mountain, which appears to be a translation of the Tamil word *Kudire-malai* the name of a hill in the vicinity of the bay, called Pūkalam on the N.W. coast of Ceylon, near the pearl-banks of Condachy. In the neighbourhood of Kudire-malai inland there are numerous architectural remains, as pillars, bases, tumuli, &c., which seem to corroborate a native tradition, that at a very ancient period it was the site of an extensive city, the residence of a Hindu princess, named Alli or Abbi Arasáni, whose marriage with Arjuna, one of the five Pandavas, is the subject of a popular Tamil drama, entitled *Alliyarasáninátaka*.”

Fall of Part of Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope.—In June last much alarm was excited in the upper part of Cape Town, from an apprehension that the shock of an earthquake had been felt. A heavy rumbling noise was heard in the air, which continued for nearly three-quarters of a minute; many persons rushed into the streets, while others were seen on the tops of their houses, all eagerly inquiring the cause of the alarm, when it appeared that two enormous masses of rock had become detached from Table Mountain at a great altitude, but the height could not be ascertained, owing to the upper part of the precipice being then enveloped in clouds. One of the masses was much larger than the other, and an eye-witness supposes the former was from forty to fifty tons weight. They came in collision at the base of the mountain, and produced a grand and picturesque effect: indeed, the whole descent, as they came toppling and thundering down the precipice, hurling destruction on the peaceable trees and shrubs in their passage, was at once novel and sublime. It is supposed that this portion of the rock was split, and the shrubbery around it destroyed by a fire which had previously occurred on Table Mountain, where the dry grass and brush-wood had been set on fire by some mischievous individuals; and that the late heavy rains having loosened the substratum, the detached parts thus gave way.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Recollections of Seven Years’ Residence at the Mauritius, or Isle of France. By a Lady. London, 1830. Cawthorn.

THIS description of the Mauritius is written by the widow of a public officer, who died in that colony; and it is denominated, in the preface, a “Narrative of a Mother to her Orphan Daughters.” Not being, therefore, a work professedly prepared for the information of the public, it is one which should not be visited with the severity of criticism, if its deficiencies were even glaring. But, although it does not afford a very comprehensive view of the colony, nor indeed abound in very valuable data of any

kind, what it does contain is pleasingly told, and there is a good deal of anecdote and local description, which makes the book an agreeable one. The particulars respecting the well-known Eyhelapola, once the prime minister of the King of Candi, now exiled from Ceylon (since 1825), and who resided near the family of the writer, in the district of Pamplemonsses, under the surveillance of a British officer, constitute not the least amusing portion of the work. The prince, as he is called, enjoys all the comfort that could be tasted in a state of exile; he goes to parties, and receives visitors in return. The fair writer describes him as mild and gentle in his aspect and demeanour; but apparently devoid of energy and intelligence, and "looking like a very harmless and quiet personage." Another Cingalese chief, likewise a prisoner of war, is described in terms which show him to be strongly contrasted in character to Eyhelapola.

The Court and Camp of Bonaparte. Being No. VIII. of *The Family Library*. London, 1831. Murray.

A VOLUME, under this title, appeared some time ago, as an appendage to the first two volumes of the *Family Library*, which contained the history of Napoleon. Some exceptions having been taken to the former compilation, on the ground of accuracy, as well as in regard to the intolercancy of its sentiments and principles, the work has been entirely re-written, with a view, as stated in the preface, of producing "a more suitable companion for a work, of which nearly 30,000 copies have been sold in the space of twenty months."

The interval which has elapsed between the two editions has afforded facilities for a better appreciation of the prodigious mass of materials *pour servir*, with which the world has been inundated of late, and which, without considerable care and circumspection, are calculated to perplex and mislead a compiler. In a well-written "advertisement" prefixed to the present edition of *The Court and Camp of Bonaparte*, the editor has very satisfactorily demonstrated the false pretensions of one French memoir-writer—Bourrienne,—whose claims to authenticity and copiousness have been commonly allowed without demur; whereas, it appears, his means of acquiring a knowledge of facts were extremely limited, and his integrity is not to be relied on; whilst some of his supposed revelations are impudent plagiarisms committed upon other writers.

Besides the Bonaparte family, of which, we can venture to say, this edition gives the fullest and fairest account which has hitherto appeared, it contains succinct and well-drawn sketches of his ministers, marshals, and most celebrated generals. The portrait of Talleyrand is a highly-finished and well-executed engraving; and the biographical memoir of this extraordinary character appears to be full and accurate.

The History of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. Being No. II. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

It is seldom that the life of an English king affords such copious and varied matter for biography as that of George the Fourth. His political career is connected with that of many celebrated characters, and the annals of fashion, of gaiety, and, it must be added, dissipation, for the last half-century, teem with anecdotes of "the most elegant man of the age." It is, perhaps, too early to expect a rigid, unsparing biography of a personage so recently deceased, whose rank was so high; but as the character of the present court of England, so different from that of the last, has thrown, as it were, an artificial interval of time between them, a skilful biographer of George IV. may venture to be faithful, and to do justice to his subject, as far as his means of acquiring information extend. The present volume carries the history only to the year 1799, the biography of the prince being interwoven with much of that of George III. As far as this portion will enable us to judge, the work appears to be executed with ability and fairness.

The History of France. By EYRE EVANS CROWE. Vol. II. Being No. XV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS second volume brings the history of France down to the dreadful year 1792. It is more interesting than the first volume. The reign of Louis XIV. is a test of an

historian's talents, and the subject is well handled by Mr. Crowe. The revolution is another event which requires much skill, and we doubt whether Mr. Crowe, in detailing the horrors of that period, and in describing the characters of those bloody-minded men who rose and fell successively, after running their short career of wickedness, has not lost some of that philosophical calmness, which should restrain the pen of an historian, and suffered his feelings too free a scope. The history, however, affords an excellent epitome of the facts and events of the revolution. The style of Mr. Crowe is clear and succinct.

The Achievements of the Knights of Malta. By ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Esq. Vol. II. Being No. LXIV. of Constable's *Miscellany*. Edinburgh, Constable, and Co. London, Hurst, Chance, and Co.

MR. SUTHERLAND, in this, the concluding, volume of his narrative, has traced the vicissitudes of the order up to the present time; and, as he remarks, "though now useless, as the ancient armour in which they combated so long and so successfully the enemies of the Christian faith, it were ungenerous to deny, that many of their actions are worthy of a proud place in the annals of mankind." The events which have illustrated the history of the order, and the striking characters of some of their grand-masters, constitute a very interesting little work, which cannot be read without leaving a permanent impression of admiration.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Harford Jones Brydges is preparing for immediate publication, *An Account of the Dynasty of the Khajars*, translated from a Manuscript, presented by his Majesty Feth Ally Shah to Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., in the year 1811, containing an account of the family to that period. Dedicated, by permission, to his Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth. With historical Notes and an Introduction.

Furdoonjee Maruzbanjee, the proprietor of the "Summachar press," at Bombay, has announced his intention of lithographing the *Boorhani Qatei*, the proof sheets of which will be carefully corrected by an eminent scholar, and finished in two volumes folio. The copyist of this work is stated to be a settled Persian hand-writer. Subscription for each copy, Rs. 40; non-subscription, Rs. 50.

A. D. Campbell, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, has in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo., an Abridged and Improved Edition of the Code of Regulations for the internal Government of the Madras Territories, from 1802 to 1829 inclusive.

The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage, arranged by W. J. Hooker, LL.D., &c. and G. A. W. Arnott, Esq. A.M. &c., is now in the course of publication. It comprises an Account of the Plants collected by Messrs. Lay and Collie, and other officers of the Expedition, during the recent Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Straits, performed in H.M. ship *Blossom*. The geology and zoology of the above voyage are also in preparation.

Dr. T. Horsfield and Robert Brown, Esq. announce a new work under the title of *Plantæ Japonicæ Rariores*.

The learned Tuscans, with Professor Rosellini at their head, who accompanied M. Champollion in his Egyptian expedition in 1828-9, are about publishing the account of their researches and discoveries, under the title of "Relazione del viaggio fatto in Egitto e in Nubia della spedizione scientifico-litterario Toscano negli anni 1828-9." It will consist of two volumes.

The Rev. S. Lee, B.D., Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, is preparing for publication a Hebrew and English Dictionary, in one large volume octavo.

Mr. Carne has nearly ready his *Lives of celebrated Missionaries*.

A weekly publication, entitled "The Christian's Magazine, or Weekly Miscellany of Religious Essays, Anecdotes, Literature, Biography, Intelligence, and Poetry," has just appeared.

An English and Singhalese Dictionary has been recently completed by the Rev. B. Clough, Wesleyan Missionary in Ceylon. The second volume issued from the press in February last, making 850 octavo pages.

The Philosophical Society at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, which continues to flourish with increased vigour and fruitfulness, has now in the press the first volume of its "Transactions."

The Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, of Lake Macquarie, New South Wales, has just completed the first rough Translation of a portion of the Sacred Scriptures (the Gospel of St. Luke) into the Language of the Aborigines of that part of Australia.

The Wesleyan Missionaries in the Friendly Islands have just published a little work in eighty duodecimo pages, entitled "A First Book in the Language of Toppataboo, containing Spelling and Reading Lessons; to which are added, a Catechism, the Ten Commandments, a Morning and Evening Prayer, and several Hymns."

Mr. Molbeck, of Copenhagen, has drawn up a detailed account of the collection of Pali and Singalese MSS. in the royal library of that city, brought from the East by Professor Rask, and presented to the library by the king of Denmark. They consist of twenty-one Pali MSS., and twenty-nine in Singalese. Professor Rask brought likewise some Zend and Pehlvi MSS. A *catalogue raisonné* of these curious documents appears in the *Journal Asiatique* for December.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Calmuc Tartary; or, a Journey from Sarepta to several Calmuc Hordes of the Astracan Government, from May 26th to August 21st, 1823, undertaken on behalf of the Russian Bible Society. By H. A. Zwick and J. G. Schill, and described by the former. Post 8vo. 7s.

Sketches of the Danish Mission to the Coast of Coromandel. By the Rev. E. W. Grinfield, A.M. 12mo. 3s.

The Life of the Right Rev. T. Fanshawe Middleton, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By the Rev. Chas. Webb Le Bas, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo., with a Portrait and a Map. £1. 6s.

A New Self-Instructing Grammar of the Hindustani Tongue, in the Oriental and Roman Character; with an Appendix of Reading Exercises and a Vocabulary, &c. &c. By Sandford Arnot. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Narrative of the Naval Operations in Ava, during the Burmese War, in the Years 1824, 25, and 26. By Lieut. John Marshall. 8vo. 6s.

Recollections of a Seven Years' Residence in the Mauritius. By a Lady.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Greece; containing an Account of the Military and Political Events which occurred in 1823 and following years; with various Anecdotes relating to Lord Byron. By Julius Millingen. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Divercation of the New Testament into Doctrine and History. By T. Wirgman, Esq. Part I. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Messiah; or, the Redemption of Man; a Poem, in Thirteen Books, with Explanatory Notes. By E. Strangways. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Siege of Constantinople, in Three Cantos; with other Poems. By Nicholas Michell.

The Siamese Twins; a Satirical Poem. By the Author of "Pelham," &c. &c. Post 8vo. 14s.

Memoirs of the late Capt. Hugh Crow, of Liverpool; comprising a Narrative of his Life, together with descriptive Sketches of the Western Coast of Africa, &c. &c. 8vo.

Particulars of an Overland Journey from London to Bombay, by way of the Continent, Egypt, and the Red Sea. By Thomas Waghorn. 8vo.

The East-India Question fairly stated; comprising the Views and Opinions of some eminent and enlightened Members of the present Board of Control. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Temple of Malekartha. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 7s.

Plante Asiaticæ Rariores, or Descriptions of unpublished East-India Plants. By Dr. N. Wallich. No. V. Folio. £2. 10s.

Illustrations of Indian Zoology, from the Collection of Maj. Gen. Hardwicke, arranged by J. E. Gray. Part V. Folio. 21s.

Views in the East; from Sketches by Capt. Elliot, R.N. Parts V. and VI. Imp. 8vo., 5s.; royal 4to., 10s.; or imp. 4to., before letters, 15s.

Plan of Calcutta, with the latest Improvements. By Henry Osborn. On one sheet, in a case. 12s. 6d.

CALCUTTA.

Essay on the Right of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Laws of Bengal. By Rammohun Roy.

Benares Illustrated in a Series of Drawings. By James Prinsep, Esq., F.R.S. (Lithographed.)

A Visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830. 1 R.

Proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held at Cawnpore, 19th Nov. 1829, for the trial of Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, 4th regt. N.I., on a charge of intent to commit Murder. 6 Rs.

The Shâir; and other Poems (in the English language). By Kasiprasad Ghosh.

MACAO (CHINA).

A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect, in Three Parts, viz. Part I. English and Chinese; Part II. Chinese and English; Part III. Chinese Words and Phrases. By R. Morrison, D.D. 8vo.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.)

A Manual of plain Direction for Planting and Cultivating Vineyards, and for making Wine, in New South Wales. By James Busby. 3s. 6d.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

WE recur to the East-India Question for the purpose of exposing an attempt made in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* to prolong the delusion in the public mind respecting this question, which the evidence before the Parliamentary Committees is gradually dissipating. In our review of that evidence, we made it clearly apparent, that the testimony of the free-trade witnesses alone—putting out of view altogether that of the Company's witnesses—did, in conjunction with the documentary evidence, completely refute the case, in all its parts and details, which the advocates of free-trade had endeavoured to set up. An industrious gleaner of the evidence, who confined his researches to one side of the question, might undoubtedly pick out of it statements, which would lead to a conclusion contrary to that which we have deduced from a fair consideration of the whole; but the artifice is so gross as well as dishonest, that much fewer attempts have been made to render it available than might have been expected. It is with sincere regret, therefore, that we perceive a publication of such respectability as the *Edinburgh Review*, suffering its pages to be made the medium of disseminating throughout the country a professed summary of the result of the evidence taken by the Committees on the subject of the China trade, which, instead of that fairness, accuracy, and integrity, which the public has a right to expect from such a publication, exhibits the grossest partiality, misstatements, and suppression of facts.

In exposing this audacious attempt to mislead the public, we are happily able to avail ourselves of a work which has effectually accomplished the object. We refer to a pamphlet,* in the form of a letter to Earl Grey, in which the writer has, in the most satisfactory manner, refuted the Reviewer, and pointed out his most prominent misrepresentations. If we lay before our readers an epitome of this pamphlet, we shall afford them ample proof that the charge we have brought against the Edinburgh critic is well-founded.

The writer notices in the outset the spirit of acrimony which pervades the article in the *Edinburgh Review*—a spirit which would tempt a candid reader to fancy that it emanated not merely from party-feeling, but from personal rancour. Dishonourable conduct, dishonest intentions, corrupt motives, deliberate falsehood, are imputed, directly or impliedly, to the Company, their advocates, and of course their witnesses. In short, it is from the flippant and insolent tone which distinguishes the composition, we presume, that the rumour has arisen, to which the writer of the letter refers, "which connects the article with an individual of some notoriety." This acrimonious spirit is the more remarkable from its being in direct opposition to the canon laid down, with reference to this very question, in the *Edinburgh Review* of last April,† in which, after describing the

* The Edinburgh Reviewer Refuted; being an Exposure of Gross Misstatements in the Leading Article of No. CIV., entitled "the East-India Company—China Question." Second Edition, London, 1851. Hatchard.

† Review of the Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Munro.

Directors of the East India Company as "a body, whose general excellence of intention it is the *extreme* of ignorance or calumny to doubt," the Reviewer says :

It is a thousand pities that the *acrimony of an almost personal hostility* should appear so early and so prominently in discussions, where we should hope that all parties are equally interested for *truth and justice*. The task is one which requires *all the calmness and the caution that a nation in solemn council can command*. However fearfully our experiments may have failed, we think that, in their summary condemnations, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Rickards, and Mr. Buckingham, have not made the reasonable allowances for the original difficulties of the case, and for the *zealous good intentions* which the Directors and their servants have exerted, as a body, to meet those difficulties.

The selection which the Reviewer has made from the evidence will afford our readers an amusing proof of his adherence to this canon of criticism, and of the "truth and justice," the "calmness and the caution," which he has brought to "the task." In the first place, he makes his extracts exclusively from the evidence taken before the Committee of the Commons, although that before the Lords' Committee contains facts not to be found in the other; and, what is more material, there are instances where free-trade witnesses have neutralized or negatived, by their admissions before the Lords' Committee, the testimony they had previously given before the Commons. We refer, as an example, to the evidence of Mr. Charles Everett. The witnesses examined before the Commons' Committee were forty in number; the number selected by the Reviewer is *six*, namely, "Captain Abel Coffin, an American sea-captain, who speculated in the exhibition of the Siamese youths, and has brought them to this country; sailed three voyages to China, and stopped there, each time, for a very short period: Mr. John Aken, a slop-seller of Wapping; had been in the sea-service, afterwards a second-class agent at the Cape of Good Hope; made two voyages to China: Captain Charles Hutchinson; went three voyages from India to Canton; stopped generally three or four months each time: Joshua Bates, Esq., an American partner in the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co.; never was in India or China: Mr. John Deans, resided twenty years in the Eastern Archipelago as agent or merchant, principally in Java; had been twice in Canton a long time ago: and Captain John Mackie, resided in India from 1820 till latter end of 1829; carried on a smuggling trade with China under Spanish colours." Now it is remarkable that the evidence even of these witnesses, who are amongst the most hostile to the Company which the Reviewer could have selected, contains admissions and statements (all of which are studiously excluded) which destroy some of the most important conclusions which the Reviewer endeavours to establish! This proceeding may evince "calmness and caution," but "truth and justice" happen to have been overlooked.

The writer proceeds to deal pretty plainly with the Reviewer's *facts*. The Reviewer, in order to shew that the Company obtain an excess of nearly two millions sterling for their teas over and above the price of similar teas at Hamburgh, has availed himself of the statement given in to the Lords'

Committee, of the prices and qualities of teas on the continent of Europe and in America, the utter worthlessness of which statement we showed in a preceding article.* By computing the excess of price on each sort of tea sold by the Company in 1828-29, he makes the total excess of price £1,832,356. The writer of the pamphlet observes, that the bulk of the teas comprised in the statement consists of bohea, congou, and twankay; and that the prices of these teas at Hamburgh are proved by a statement laid before Parliament to be lower than the cost prices in the Canton market, exclusive of any charge whatsoever. This fact, he contends, is shewn by the difference apparent in the very account which the Reviewer quoted, between the prices of the same sort of teas at Hamburgh and Rotterdam; and he has exhibited a statement, shewing that upon the quantity of tea sold by the Company in 1828-29, the total excess of prices at Rotterdam over the Reviewer's prices at Hamburgh is £899,607, instead of £1,832,356. But, he observes, the Company's teas are proved to be materially better in quality than those at Hamburgh or Rotterdam; yet assuming them to have been no better than the Rotterdam teas, he shows, by a comparison of the prices of the different qualities, sold at the sale before-mentioned, with the prices affixed by the brokers to the teas brought from Rotterdam, that the net difference *in favour* of the Company's teas is no less than £239,460; that is, that if the teas sold by the Company in 1828-29 had been of the same quality as those at Rotterdam, they would have fetched £239,460 less than they did; and as the excess of price paid to the Company, compared with the Rotterdam prices, is shewn to be £932,749, the real excess, quality for quality, is that sum *minus* £239,460, *viz.* £693,349. As the Hamburgh and the Rotterdam teas were imported at a loss,† and the Company's at a profit, the statement of the Reviewer turns out to be a pure fallacy, supported by the two characteristic props, of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*.

The writer then repels a charge unblushingly made by the Reviewer, that the Company have violated or evaded the laws affecting the trade in tea: a charge notoriously false, and acknowledged to be groundless by the Commons' Committee, as Mr. Huskisson, had he been alive, would have been the first to testify.

The Reviewer then accuses the Company of getting, "by a system of management," a clause inserted into the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 80, declaring that none save the Company had authority to import tea into Great Britain. This charge the writer refutes by quoting the words of the clause, which the Reviewer forbore to do, and which completely falsify it. "In mercy to our common nature," observes the writer, "one must hope that a falsehood so palpable and so easily refuted is to be attributed to ignorance rather than to malice." The clause merely provides that the tea trade should remain precisely as it was before the passing of the Act!

The next point in the review, to which the writer directs his attention,

* See vol. iii. N.S., p. 179.

† The Report of the Commons' Committee states that the returns in teas of the Netherlands Association have caused a loss of twenty-five per cent., and that the Dutch private-traders have abandoned the trade since 1825 in consequence of heavy losses.

is that respecting the factory at Canton. The manner in which the Company's supercargoes are spoken of by the Reviewer, is as spiteful as the charge against them is false. The Reviewer asserts that the factory is "neither more nor less than a convenient device for enriching the sons, brothers, and near relations of the directors;" that twenty persons divide amongst them £89,086 a year; that this enormous sum supports these "pampered servants" in luxurious idleness, as they do "next to nothing." The writer refutes all these assertions *seriatim*. Instead of twenty persons, the factory consists of twenty-seven; of the £89,086, the sum of £16,782 is for rent, repairs, &c.; clerks, servants, and other expenses are also paid out of the same fund. But the malicious *animus* of the Reviewer appears from his wilful suppression of two material facts proved in the evidence, namely, that the American and other private traders at Canton pay a commission of from three to five per cent., whereas the commission of the Company's supercargoes is but *two* per cent.; and that the charge this commission entails upon the consumers of tea in England, about which the Reviewer raises a terrible outcry, is *a fraction of a penny* per pound, making, in fact, no difference whatever to the consumers of tea!

Respecting the charge for freight, the writer shews that the Reviewer is either culpably ignorant, or wilfully delusive; and his assertions regarding the calculation of the cost prices of the tea are of the same nature.

The assertion of the Reviewer, that the Company, "being the only sellers of tea, *invariably* understock the market," is not merely unsupported by even a solitary witness before either committee, but is directly negatived by competent witnesses who are questioned upon the subject. Mr. Layton, a tea-broker, states that there is quite as much tea put up to sale as the consumption will take, and that tea is refused almost at every sale, owing to a redundancy of quantity.

The writer then proceeds to show the impudent manner in which the evidence of the few witnesses he adduces is garbled, the real effect of which is to falsify their testimony. Thus we are told by the Reviewer that Captain Coffin was asked, "But you do not give more for teas you purchase of the Hong merchant than you give to others?" and that he answered, "Not in any way: we give him no further advantage than a preference of trade, if we can trade equally well with him." But it is convenient for him to omit the fact, that this same witness was also asked, "Is there, in your judgment, any difference between the quality of the teas purchased by the East-India Company and those purchased by the Americans?" In answer to which, he said, "I should think there was a difference from five to ten per cent. in favour of the teas purchased by the Company." The writer adds:

But the most extraordinary example of unfairness is in the quotation made from the evidence of Mr. Joshua Bates, in which Mr. Bates stated that the teas cost the country about a million and a-half more than they would if bought on private account. Upon this point, Mr. Bates was examined *three* times: the Reviewer gives only his *first* statement. Some judgment may be

formed of his motives for not giving either the second or the third, when the fact is known, that in the second Mr. Bates was called upon to give the particulars of his calculation, and that having done so, it was most triumphantly shewn to be full of inaccuracies and errors, some of which he himself acknowledged on his third examination !

We are almost unwilling to proceed further ; but in justice to the writer who has taken the trouble to expose these tricks, we add a few more specimens of the Edinburgh Reviewer's " truth and justice."

The Reviewer asserts, that whilst the Company's export of woollens has been recently falling off, that of the Americans has been rapidly increasing. The writer refers to a document in the evidence before the Lords' Committee (which the Reviewer finds it convenient to keep out of view), from whence it appears that the Americans have never imported into Canton more than 36,000 pieces of woollens in a year, and that instead of increasing, the number has fallen off nearly *one-half*.

The Reviewer asserts that " the American public have been abundantly supplied with tea for a little more than a third of what it has cost the people of England, exclusive of the duty." The writer proves, from the evidence, that, notwithstanding the reduction of prices of tea in America below remunerating prices, owing to the American government forcing the trade by credits for the duties, and the ruinous losses of the importers, the Reviewer's statement is a gross exaggeration.

Another refutation we give in the writer's own words ; it will shew how ingeniously all the Reviewer's fallacies are dove-tailed together :

The Reviewer says, " the only argument put forward by the Company in defence of their Indian trade is, that otherwise they would not be able to realize the surplus revenue of India in England ; but, if we may believe their own accounts, such surplus revenue has rarely existed, and could not therefore be very difficult to realize." What the Reviewer here chooses to designate surplus revenue, is the fund required to defray charges of the Indian empire incurred in England ; and as these charges must be defrayed, whether India has the ordinary means of meeting them or is obliged to raise loans for the purpose, it follows that the remittance must always be effected. But then, says the Reviewer, " what is to prevent the Company from buying bills upon London ?" And after adverting to the loss which he says the Company sustain in their trade, he adds, " now mark how easily this heavy loss might have been avoided. In September 1829 the Bengal government advertised that they would advance on cargoes to England two-thirds of their ascertained value, for good bills at 1s. 11d. the rupee." And then he contrasts this mode of remittance with that effected by the Company's imports of Indian produce, whereby, he asserts, " by glutting the market with indigo, they have done serious injury to the private trader." Has the Reviewer forgotten that the cargoes of the private trader, by which the Company's bills were secured, consisted entirely of indigo ? How then does he make it out, that the Company, by effecting a remittance in indigo, glut the market a bit more than if the remittance were effected in bills secured upon private trade indigo ? Does he not see that the indigo is brought in either case ? Then as to the particular transaction to which he refers, in which the Company effected a remittance in bills at 1s. 11d. the rupee, we must remind our writer, that that occurred

during the frightful panic at Calcutta which succeeded the great failure of Palmer's house. The merchants were dreadfully distressed for money, and the advance which the Company made of cash in exchange for bills was, in effect, a loan. If the Reviewer really wished to shew whether the Company could effect their remittances as advantageously through the private as through their own trade, he should have referred to the official documents. He has not chosen to do so. I now supply his deficiency: "the difference in favour of remittance by goods over mercantile bills has been 1d. a rupee, on the average, on the whole period since 1814." (Commons' Evidence, 5727.) Besides, how are the governors of India, whoever they may be, to obtain from private merchants bills to the extent of three millions a year? or if obtained, what security are they to have against risk, or against the abstraction, to meet the bills, of bullion from India, to such an extent as to derange every thing there, and seriously to affect the territorial revenue?

The writer proceeds to a refutation of other allegations in the review, sometimes out of the mouths of the very witnesses the Reviewer has selected to patch up his own rotten argument; but we are sick of the subject. The writer of the letter to Lord Grey concludes:

Here, my Lord, I take my leave of this Reviewer. I have proved him to be guilty of suppressing information furnished by many unexceptionable witnesses, and of selecting for the public guidance a few persons by no means entitled to such a preference. I have exposed his perversion of public accounts, and his deliberate misrepresentation of the terms of an Act of Parliament. In a word, my Lord, I have established his prostitution of the high office of an exalted public instructor to factious purposes, and have shewn his unworthiness to enjoy any portion of public confidence relative to this most important question, or to participate in its settlement.

We find that the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, which is thus exposed, has been reprinted, in a separate form, for an object which is easily surmised. Had the respectable conductors of the *Review* been aware of the true character of the article, they would not have sanctioned this additional currency to a production, which must inevitably weaken public confidence in the work in which it appears.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS RIFLE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—The recent orders for disembodied the finest regiment in the Company's army—the Madras Rifle Corps,—which required years to bring into perfection, but when perfected and brought into active service, displayed so much discipline on the parade and gallantry on the battle-field, reflecting alike credit on that gallant and meritorious officer Colonel Conway, who first urged and effected its creation, and those officers who led that regiment to many bloody fights during the Mahratta wars, in the years 1817 and 1818 (as Sir Thos. Hislop, late Commander-in-chief at Madras, and Sir Thos. Pritzler, can truly testify), and the existence of which imposed the most trifling additional expense, I cannot but consider an act of unexampled folly. Did economy,

that mania of the present age, urge this unwise and impolitic measure? I answer, impossible; for had such been the object, the breath of destruction would not have passed over a regiment, notoriously the most efficient, and at the same time the least expensive, in the service, but over those useless *extra* regiments, still retained upon the Bombay presidency, to maintain which requires a considerable expenditure, and in return for which no adequate services have ever been rendered. In what, Sir, may I ask, have the Madras troops offended, that every measure of retrenchment, every alteration, however trivial or important, should fall heaviest upon their shoulders? Have they ever evinced a want of zeal? Have they ever displayed a lukewarmness when their services have been required even in distant expeditions! I appeal to oriental history for an answer to each of these interrogations; for my perusal of its pages has informed me that the Madras troops upon every occasion, from their earliest existence, have displayed a zeal, a gallantry and devotion in the service of their masters, that demand their utmost admiration and eternal gratitude. If I could be permitted to peruse the book of fate, doubtless I should there find recorded, that the measures now in contemplation, and partly already in operation, in our oriental possessions, will prove, if persevered in with perverse blindness, at no very distant period, the means of annihilating that influence—the influence of public opinion—by which alone that distant empire is governed.—I remain, Sir, your constant reader,

15th March 1831.

VERITAS.

*** We have expunged a few expressions in our correspondent's letter, which doubtless escaped him in momentary heat. However anxious we are to afford the freest scope to representations and complaints, properly authenticated, concerning any subject connected with British India or its government, and especially with the gallant Indian army, we cannot be accessory to the publication of language which borders upon *revolutionary*. Knowing that whatever communications, of the nature referred to, appear in this Journal are sure of attracting a certain degree of attention, we recommend our correspondents not to mar the effect of their representations by employing language unnecessarily harsh or unmeasured. A statement of *facts* is never weakened by the most temperate language. These remarks are intended as hints to correspondents, in India as well as at home.—EDITOR.

APPOINTMENTS UPON THE GENERAL STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—There is a regulation in the Bengal military service, which bears particularly hard upon the interests of young officers; it is that they are not eligible to hold appointments upon the general staff of the army till they have been four years in the country, three of them on actual duty with a regiment; consequently, however well capacitated a young man may be by talents and acquirements to hold an official situation, at the expiration of one, two, or three years, by this regulation he is doomed to remain unemployed, and therefore generally idle, till the four years or more are expired, and thus the public service is deprived of many ornaments. As regards the first part of this regulation, the stimulus to immediate distinction and honour being removed to so distant a period, young men, however much disposed by natural inclination to reading and acquiring knowledge, will generally fall into that languor and indifference which is the effect of climate; and if this is the case,

they are ready to be moulded into all the dissipations of their brother officers as soon as they join their regiment. The consideration to a young man, "as soon as ever I am qualified I shall be eligible to hold an appointment," would probably be a strong preventative to entering into the dissipations to which military men, from having little to do, are prone. On the contrary, the recollection, "whatever I do can be of no avail till I have been four years in the country, and three actually with a regiment," will most generally prove a complete incubus on all advancement in knowledge, and all his English energies will come to nothing; or a distant hope, that "if I am alive at the end of the four years, I may perhaps have interest enough with such and such a person to get some appointment, though I may not be very well qualified to hold it." Perhaps this period may never arrive.

As regards the second part of this regulation, the effects are still more injurious to the young officer's interest and future prospects of advancement; for it may so happen that he may have been five, six, or seven years in the country, and yet from contingencies have been prevented from fulfilling his three years with a regiment. These contingencies are, first, that he may fall sick, and for the recovery of his health be compelled to go to the hills; the residence there, journey to and from his station, of course, cannot go towards completing the three years with a regiment, though, as he is still in the country, they count towards the four; and thus a poor young man is made to suffer in his interests for his sickness. Secondly, he may be called away by urgent private affairs to the presidency, or to a distant station (against his own will); the long journeys to and from his station are all to be deducted. If the young officer has been appointed to a distant station, as Meerut, Delhi, Hansee, Kurnal, he can scarcely join his regiment at any of these stations for less than eight or nine months. Again; if he has been appointed to a regiment at a near station, no improvement in his interests follows, for then there is every probability of the three years with a regiment being completed before he has been four years in the country. It may be suggested, that this regulation is meant to restrain those who have interest, from being placed in appointments before they are able to fulfil the duties of them; but this does not much mend the matter, for many of this class of young men may have as good abilities as those who have no interest, and thus the whole suffer.

I would suggest, as a remedy, either that a certain test or examination should be necessary in order to enable an officer to hold a situation in any department of the public service; and that when he shall have passed this examination,—whether it be in the political, surveying, military, law, or languages,—he shall then, whatever period he may have been in the country, be eligible to fill a station in that department for which he is fitted; or if this is not a remedy, might not the period with advantage be lessened to three and two years respectively? If the first remedy was followed, from the very nature of the plan, examiners would soon be found to decide upon the qualifications of aspirants for office.—I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

London, March 19, 1830.

AN OFFICER IN THE *BENGAL ARMY.*

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

WE have now reached an important division of this code, that relating to the criminal laws properly so called, which consists of eleven books or titles, and nearly 200 separate heads or sections.

The first book is devoted to Robbery and Theft, and by one of those solecisms almost peculiar to this code, the first head is that of "High Treason," that is, "either treason against the state, by an attempt to subvert the established government, or treason against the sovereign, by an attempt to destroy the palace in which he resides, the temple in which his family is worshipped, or the tombs in which the remains of his ancestors are deposited:" all persons convicted of being either principals or accessaries to the actual or designed commission of which crime, are to suffer death by the horrible mode of execution called "slow and painful," in which the executioner is licensed to aggravate and prolong the sufferings of the criminal by any species of cruelty he may think proper to inflict. The crime entails not merely an attainder of blood upon the family of the criminal, as with us, but all the male relations, in the first degree, of the age of sixteen, of the persons convicted, shall, "without any regard to the place of residence, or to the natural or acquired infirmities of particular individuals, be indiscriminately beheaded." Other male relations, connected by blood or marriage with the criminal, if living in the same house with him at the time the offence was committed, are to be beheaded; and those under sixteen, and also the female relations in the first degree of all ages, are to be distributed as slaves amongst the great officers of state: the property of persons convicted of treason is forfeited to government. Persons guilty of misprision of treason are to be beheaded; and any individual who apprehends a traitor is to be forthwith employed in an office under government, or to be promoted if he be already so employed, and is entitled to the whole confiscated property of the offender.

Some modern clauses annexed to this law tend to moderate, though in a very slight degree, its severity. The relatives of "ignorant or designing persons attempting to establish a corrupt sect and doctrine, for the sake of obtaining money under false and nefarious pretences, and thereby influencing and seducing the minds of the people," are not necessarily involved in the guilt of this constructive treason, unless actually concerned in it; and the male children of a traitor, under sixteen years of age, if proved to be totally innocent of and unacquainted with the commission of the offence, are to be suffered to live, but are to be rendered eunuchs, that they may be employed for the "public service" in the exterior buildings of the palace.

Persons renouncing their country and allegiance, or "devising the means thereof," are to be beheaded, without distinction of principals and accessaries; their property is to be confiscated, and their wives and children to be slaves, and their parents, grand-parents, brothers, and grand-children, are to be banished for life. Persons who inform against or bring to justice

such offenders are to be rewarded with their goods, and persons who conceal and connive at the perpetration of the offence are to be strangled.

The clauses appended to this law contain allusions to the clandestine associations which abound in China, and which are held to be of a traitorous or rebellious character.

All persons who establish an association or brotherhood amongst themselves, with or without the initiatory ceremonial of "tasting blood and burning incense," are held guilty of an intent to rebel; the chief is to be strangled, and the rest banished or condemned to wear the cangue, or moveable pillory. It is obvious that there might be an association of this kind for innocent purposes, and accordingly the law has laid down a test or criterion by which its character may be known, and which savours strongly of a despotic and timid government: "if the authority and direction of the association is found to be vested in the strong and youthful members, that circumstance alone shall be deemed a sufficient evidence of its criminality." The clause justly remarks, that all associations connected together by secret signals are obviously instituted with the design of oppressing the weak and injuring the solitary and unprotected; and it refers particularly to the association of "Heaven and Earth," now better known by the designation of the "Triad Association," which is known to be not-only of a revolutionary character, but to be often employed for the worst of purposes, robbery, and even murder. The "Heaven and Earth Association" became an object of serious attention in the reign of Kea-king, the late emperor, when it spread rapidly through the provinces, and had nearly overturned the government. In the eighth year of that emperor's reign, the chiefs were seized and put to death, and it was supposed to be extinguished; but so far from this, it increased, though its machinations were afterwards conducted more secretly, under the name of *San-ho-hwuy*, or the "Triad Society."*

Sorcery and magic are offences which also seem to be out of place under this head. All persons convicted of writing and editing books of sorcery and magic, or of employing spells and incantations, in order to agitate and influence the minds of the people, are punished capitally; and persons who retain such books in their possession, concealing them from the magistrates, are liable to blows and banishment. This law is extended (with a modification of penalties), by the modern clauses, to the editing of wicked and corrupt books, with the view of misleading the people, attempting to excite sedition by letters and handbills, printing, distributing, or singing in the streets disorderly and seditious compositions, introducing and offering for sale any kind of indecent and immoral publications (which abound in China), the purchasers and readers of which are involved in the punishment, and publishing false and malicious reports of any public acts and proceedings which had taken place at Peking or in the provinces. It is added, with truly patriarchal strictness: "whenever the sons, connexions, or dependent inmates of the families of any of the great officers of state are convicted of associating with, or in any manner frequenting the company of, persons guilty of any of the aforesaid offences, or of persons

* See Dr. Milne's account of this association, in *Trans. of Royal As. Society*, vol. i. p. 240.

otherwise criminal and disorderly, they shall be punished according to this law; and the heads of the families shall likewise be brought to trial for their criminal negligence, in suffering persons under their control to participate in such unlawful transactions."

The following acts of theft are capital: stealing consecrated oblations offered up by the emperor to "the spirits of heaven and earth," or any of the utensils or articles employed for that purpose; stealing an imperial edict after it has received the impression of the great seal; stealing the official seal of any magistrate or tribunal, or any seal or stamp whatsoever issued by the emperor; and stealing any articles from the imperial palace or treasury. A lower degree of punishment is awarded to stealing the keys of gates of cities, fortresses, barriers, and public offices. Privately cutting down and removing any of the trees growing in the imperial cemetery, or in a private burying-ground, is punishable in a higher degree than ordinary theft; and by a modern clause, the cutting down the trees growing within the innermost enclosure of the imperial cemetery is a capital offence.

Embezzlement and theft of public property are punished according to a scale nicely graduated in proportion to the value of the property embezzled or stolen, from one ounce of silver to forty ounces, in the former case, and eighty in the latter: the maximum penalty is death, which, however, is not inflicted unless the sum stolen be much higher.

Robbery, or seizing the property of another by force, involves all the perpetrators of the crime, whether participators or not in the booty, and however small the amount of the plunder, in the penalty of death. Where stupifying drugs* or other means are previously employed to deprive the person intended to be plundered of the use of his senses, so that he is incapacitated from resistance, the act is considered equivalent to open violence. When the robbery is committed openly, without fear of observation, the penalty is only 100 blows and banishment for three years, unless the property taken be considerable, and the person plundered is wounded; in the latter case the principal offender is punishable with death. If, upon the occasion of a theft being committed, females are violated, the theft is punished as a robbery. The clauses to this law very materially enlarge and modify its provisions.

Rescuing, or attempting to rescue, a prisoner from confinement, by force, is a capital offence; and the clandestine release of a prisoner entails upon the parties guilty of it the punishment to which the prisoner was liable. Riotously assembling in the public highways, to the number of ten or more, is punishable with blows and perpetual banishment, unless a person in the service of government be killed or wounded in the affray, when the offence becomes capital in the principal. "When the master of a family assembles his household in order to oppose the officers of government, he alone shall be punishable and responsible, unless his followers be guilty of striking so as to wound."

Stealing in general is punishable according to a scale proportioned to the

* It appears from one of the clauses, that it is the practice of "certain practised villains" to frequent taverns for the purpose of administering stupifying drugs to travellers, and afterwards to way-lay them.

value of the property stolen; the maximum being 120 ounces of silver, the stealing to which amount is, by law, a capital offence, though the penalty of death is not enforced, unless under particular circumstances. A thief is branded with two characters denoting his crime, on the first offence upon the left arm, on the second offence on the right arm. A third offence, or defacing the marks, subjects the individual to strangulation.

It is provided that all persons found guilty of stealing from relations by blood, or by marriage, shall suffer a punishment less severe than that which is legally inflicted in ordinary cases of theft to the same extent. This mitigation of punishment, in consideration of circumstances which, according to our views, appear to aggravate the guilt of the offender, is (as the translator remarks), in perfect harmony with the patriarchal system of the Chinese and the general spirit of this code: "a theft, in this case, is not a violation of an exclusive right, but only of the *qualified* interest, which each individual has in his share of the family property." A subsequent provision, apparently at variance with this rule, is explicable on similar principles. It is declared, in the law laying down the punishment for extorting property by threats, that a junior relation, so extorting the property of his senior, shall be punished in the same degree as if there had been no relationship between the parties; but a senior relation guilty of extorting by threats the property of his junior, shall have the full advantage of the mitigation of punishment. The reason of this distinction is to be found, we presume, in the respect which is due from juniors towards the seniors of a family, and which is violated by the use of threatening language; for, in a subsequent law, that against obtaining money under false pretences, in case of a senior defrauding his junior, or a junior his senior, there is an equal mitigation of the punishment allotted to such frauds in general.

Kidnapping free persons and offering them for sale as slaves, or for the purpose of selling them as principal or inferior wives, or for adoption as children or grandchildren, is an offence punishable by blows and banishment, whether the sale be with or without the consent of the persons themselves: in the latter case, the persons so yielding themselves are punishable likewise, one degree less severely than the seller. Any person who sells his children or grandchildren, *against their consent*, is punishable with eighty blows! The sale of children, Sir George Staunton observes, is practically allowed in China, since the adoption of children and the purchase of inferior wives or concubines are transactions of common occurrence, and the parents may lawfully, and usually do, receive a pecuniary consideration. The sale of any other relations, either with or without their consent, is punishable more severely than in the case of children, but less so than in ordinary cases; and the junior relations consenting to be thus unlawfully sold are not liable to punishment, "in consideration of the obedience which is always due from them to their senior relations." The selling of a first wife is punishable to the full extent of the law against kidnapping: a material fact to shew the superior rank and consideration of the wife, properly so called, in China, in comparison with the inferior wives or concubines, though the distinction is not always kept in view by European writers.

The learned translator observes, with reference to the abuses alluded to in the foregoing law, that "the slavery which is recognized in China is a mild species of servitude, and perhaps not very degrading in a country where no condition of life appears to admit of any considerable degree of personal liberty and independence;" and he refers to a report from the sub-viceroy of Canton province, in 1805, wherein he informs the emperor, that in certain districts, it had been the practice to employ female curators, under the authority of magistrates, to take care of female prisoners, which curators became the confidential agents of traders, whom they enabled to carry on an illicit commerce in female slaves, and assisted them in obtaining a certificate from the magistrates, when the original right to the slave was questioned. "To the custody of these women," says the report, "all the female prisoners, who had not yet received sentence, or been discharged, were committed; and the younger part of them were not unfrequently let out for prostitution, and the wages thereof received by the curators as a part of their regular profits."

Disturbing of graves is an offence punishable in some of its forms with great severity; being apparently connected with some religious, or rather superstitious, notions of the Chinese. Digging in and breaking up another man's burying ground, or grave, till a coffin is laid bare and becomes visible, is punished with blows and perpetual banishment; if the offender proceeds to open the coffin and uncover the corpse, in order to practise incantations, "to call up the spirit from the grave," he is liable to the penalty of death. Breaking open an unburied coffin, stealing an old coffin, or bricks, stones, or other articles from a burying-ground, are punishable in different degrees, short of death. Insults offered to the graves or the corpses of relations, are punishable in various ways, according to the nature of the act and the affinity of the parties; the penalty being less severe where the offence is committed by a senior against a junior, than *vice versâ*. Thus, if a father destroys or casts away the corpse of his son, or a grandfather that of his grandson, he is punished with eighty blows; but if a son destroys or casts away the corpse of his father or mother, a grandson that of his grandfather or grandmother, or a slave or hired servant that of his master, they are, in each case, whether the corpse be recovered or not, to be beheaded. Burying places cannot be desecrated: a person who levels the burying place of a stranger, in order to convert the ground to the purposes of agriculture, although he disturbs none of the coffins, is punishable with 100 blows, and must replace every thing in its former condition.

Harbourers of robbers are punishable with blows; and if they have participated in the plunder or have contrived a robbery, or shall accompany the robbers, they are capitally punished.

The definition of theft and robbery, and that of an attempt to commit either, are given in very clear and precise terms; and as the section which contains them is no unfavourable specimen of this code, we shall conclude our remarks upon the first book of this division by subjoining it:

In general, an open and violent taking constitutes a robbery, and a private and concealed taking a theft: but the attempt is to be distinguished from the

accomplishment of the criminal purpose, differently in different cases, in the following manner: in cases of strings of copper money, utensils, and other easily moveable articles of that description, possession must not only be obtained, but they must have been removed out of the place or apartment in which they are found, otherwise a theft or robbery of such articles is only to be considered as having been attempted. In the case of pearls or precious stones, and other small and valuable articles, it is sufficient that they are found on the person of the offender. On the contrary, in the case of large heavy articles of wood or stone, which the unassisted strength of man is not adequate to remove to any distance, they must not only have been displaced, but actually lifted upon the cart or on the animal provided for their removal.

In respect to horses, asses, mules, and cows, they must have been taken out of the stable; and also in respect to dogs, hawks, and animals of the like kind, there must have been some evidence of exertion on the part of the offender to make himself master of them, and of their having been, in consequence of such exertion, actually in his possession; thus, if one horse is stolen, and the rest follow, the thief is not responsible for more than the theft of one horse; but if he steals a mare, and the foal follows, his offence is to be deemed a theft of both the mare and the foal.

HELEN CONTEMPLATING HERSELF IN A MIRROR.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF FRANCISCO ANT. TATINI.

Are these the laughing eyes so clear,
And this the face that woke delight
In Paris' bosom, since the day
When Venus sat on Ida's height?

And this is she for whom the plumes
Of Ilium's power have ceased to wave,
And Ilium's thousand towers are thrown
Upon her glory's grave!

Alas! a shadow of the night,
The beauty of my face did flee;
But the thought of grief and blood,
The widow's voice remains with me!

Thus the lovely Helen mourned
In the autumn-time of years,
When her cheeks were wrinkled o'er,
And her eyes were dim with tears.

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE BUDDHA PRAYER.

BY M. DE KLAFFROTH.

BARON A. VON HUMBOLDT has brought from Russia one of those pieces of wood, on which are engraved, for the purpose of printing, the formula of prayer in common use amongst the followers of Buddha in Central Asia. It contains, in the first line, the formula, *Om mani padme hoüm*, thrice repeated in the Indian characters denominated *Lanza*; in the second line, the same formula, thrice repeated in Tibetan, *Om mani badhme hoüm*; at the end of the second line, the same formula appears in Mongol characters, *Om ma ni badme hoüm*; and in the third line, the same formula is repeated four times, in Mongol; at the end of the line it occurs again, in an abridged form, *Om mi hoüm*.

The Tibetans and Mongols, who have this prayer perpetually in their mouths, write it indifferently two ways, namely, *Om mani badma hoüm*, and *Om mani badme hoüm*. The words of both these forms are Sanscrit, and afford a perfect meaning in that language.

ॐ or आम् *óm* is, with the Hindus, the mystical name of their deity, with which all their prayers commence. It is said to be compounded of अ *A*, the name of Vishnu; उ *U*, that of Siva; and म *M*, that of Brahma. But this mystical particle is also equivalent to the interjection *oh!* pronounced emphatically and with a sincere pious conviction.

मणि *mani*, signifies "precious, a precious thing."

पद्म *padma*, the lotus; पद्मे *padme* is the locative of the same word.

Lastly, हूं or हूम् *hoüm* is a particle equivalent to our *Amen*.

The sense of the phrase is very clear. If read *Om mani padma hoüm*, it signifies "Oh! precious lotus, amen!" and if read *Om mani padme hoüm*, it is "Oh! the jewel [is] in the lotus, amen!"

In spite of this unquestionable meaning of the phrase, the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia studiously endeavour to find a mystical sense in each of the six syllables which compose it. They have filled whole books with these imaginary explanations. It will be seen from what follows that this formula is peculiar to the Buddhists of Tibet, from whence the Mongol tribes of Central Asia received it, along with their religion.

According to the history of that country, the formula *Om mani padme hoüm* was brought thither from India, towards the middle of the seventh century of our era, by the minister Tonmi Sambhodha, the same who introduced the use of writing in Tibet. But as the *Lanza* alphabet, which he at first adopted, appeared to the king, Srong bzan gombo, too complicated and difficult to learn, he recommended him to contrive a new one out of it, which should be easier and better adapted to the Tibetan tongue. Tonmi Sambodha, accordingly, inspired by the god Ziamjang (Manjusri), secluded himself for some time, and composed the Tibetan characters, which are still in use. He availed himself of it in drawing up a series of moral and civil precepts, consisting of *thirty-six* very short sentences, whereof *ten* relate to the virtues, *ten* to life, and *sixteen* to the duties due from subjects to their princes. He likewise instructed the king in the mystery of the doctrine of the god Jian ray ziygh (the Khomahin Bodhisatwa of the Mongols), and communicated to him,

along with its explanation, the sacred formula, *Om mani padme hoūm*; and this king, who was, as it were, the father and the mother of his people, caused his subjects to learn the six holy syllables which compose it.

This formula is peculiar to the god Jian ray ziygh, who is the chief deity and special guardian of Tibet. He is named in Sanscrit Avalókitésvara, or "the lord who contemplates with love;" which the Tibetans have rendered by Jian ray ziygh vang chough, or "the omnipotent who beholds with eyes." They likewise say simply Jian ray ziygh, or "he who beholds with eyes." The Mongols translate the name Nidu ber uzekchi, or "he who contemplates with his eyes." The Mandchu Zilan ni bulekushere toosengga signifies "the omnipotent who contemplates with compassion." The Chinese have translated the name Avalókitésvara by Kwan-she-yin, "he who contemplates the sounds of the world" (which is perhaps an erroneous transcription of the Sanscrit, स्वर for स्वर); and as he is a Bodhisatwa, they add the term poo-sā, which is the imperfect transcription of the word. The Mongols commonly give to the god Nidu ber uzekchi the name of Khomshin Bodhisatwa, or Khongshin Bodhisatwa, in which the word Khomshin is merely a corruption of the Chinese Kwan-she-yin, and not a Sanscrit term, as M. Schmidt supposes.

Another name of Avalókitésvara is Padmapani, that is, "he who holds a lotus in his hand;" in Tibetan, Chiah na padma. In the latter tongue he is still called Chiah tong jian tong jian ray ziygh, or "the all-seeing with a thousand hands and a thousand eyes;" which the Chinese Buddhists render by Tséen-show-tséen-yen-kwan-she-yin, "the being with a thousand arms and a thousand eyes who contemplates the sounds of the world." The Tibetans often designate the same divinity by the epithet Tuh rzie tsien bo, or "the great compassionate one."

Avalókitésvara, or Jian-ray ziygh, has always manifested a particular regard towards Tibet, and its inhabitants even allege, that he was the first to people it. According to their account, this god, in concerting with Ziamjang the means of providing inhabitants for that region, which was covered with eternal snow, the latter proposed that, in order to accomplish the object, it was expedient that one of them should take the form of a male ape, and that a khadroma, or magic spirit of the atmosphere, should be prevailed upon to transform himself into a female ape, that thereby beings might be produced like men. In consequence of this suggestion, Jian ray ziygh became the ape Bhrasrinpho, or "the father-worm of stone," and the khadroma assumed the shape of Bhrasrinmo, or "the mother-worm of rock." They gave birth to three sons and three daughters, who became the progenitors of the Tibetans. Bhasrinmo is drawn like a bearded woman, with a terrible countenance; her skin dark and reddish; her nose like a monkey's, her eyes livid, and she has wild-boar tusks; her hair is yellow and disordered; her head-dress consists of five skulls; she has claws; her position is lascivious, and she seems intent on slaughter.

It is in conformity with this tradition that the Tibetans give to the provinces of Zzang, Wei, and Keang, the general denomination of "Kingdom of Apes," whilst the lower part of their country, that is, the provinces of Dhaghbo, Gombo, and Khang, are called "Kingdom of Bhrasinmo."

The following legend, translated from the Mongol language by M. Schmidt, contains the particulars of the conversion of Tibet by Jian ray ziygh or Nidu ber uzekchi, and of the origin of the six sacred syllables, *Om mani padme hoūm*, the subject of this paper.

"Heretofore, when the *glorious-accomplished* sojourned in the forest of Odma, it happened, one day, that, whilst he was surrounded by his numerous disciples, a ray of light of five colours issued suddenly from between his eyebrows, and formed a rainbow, which proceeded in the direction of the northern empire of snow.* The looks (of the Buddha) followed this ray, and his whole aspect betokened a smile of inexpressible joy. The Bodhisatwa Tweidker tein arilghakchi requested him to explain the meaning of all this; and at his entreaty, the glorious-accomplished taught the solution *tsaghan padmatu*, or of 'the white lotus.' He said: 'son of illustrious descent! in the country which no Buddha of the three ages has been able to convert, and which is filled with a multitude of Mangoos† and other malevolent beings, the law will rise like the sun, and diffuse itself around in future times. The beings who inhabit that country will be conducted in the way of the saving Bodhi.‡ The apostle of this bleak and savage empire of snow will be the Khutuktu Nidu ber uzetkchi; for when, heretofore, he began his life as Bodhisatwa, he expressed, in the presence of the thousand Buddhas, the following wish: may I become the apostle of this bleak and savage empire of snow, where the foot of no Buddha of the three ages has yet penetrated; may I be enabled to lead into the path of the saving Bodhi the inhabitants of that empire, so difficult to convert; may I be as the father and the mother to the Mangoos, the malevolent demons, and to all other beings who dwell there; may I become their guide to salvation; may I be the torch destined to illuminate their thick darkness; may the doctrines of all the truly come (*tathágata*) of the three ages be disseminated throughout that bleak and savage empire of snow, and remain there rooted for ever; may its inhabitants, in hearing the name of the *three precious things*,§ and in walking in their faith, attain the felicity of the divine birth, that they may participate in the enjoyment of the august good; thus may I, having converted them by every possible means, perfect and save all the beings in the world, and may this bleak and savage empire of snow resemble a country filled with precious things! Oh, may all this be accomplished!

"Such was the wish he uttered, by virtue of which, this empire, which no Buddha of the three ages has converted, has become the region of the predestined conversion of the Khutuktu Nidu-ber uzetkchi."

"After Sakya muni had thus spoken, a ray of light, brilliant as a white lotus, issued from his heart, and illuminated all the regions of the world, until it reached the empire of Sukhávati,|| situated in the west (of the highest heaven), where it entered the heart of the infinitely resplendent Buddha (Amitábha); upon which another flash of light issued from the resplendent Buddha, and plunged into the sea of padma (lotus) flowers, and transmitted there this thought (of Buddha), that there should arise and be born from thence a divine Khubil Khan¶ destined to the conversion of the empire of snow.

* The snowy empire is one of the most common names which the Tibetans give to their country, because most of its lofty mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

† The Mangoos of the Mongols, called in Tibetan *Srim boy din*, and in Sanscrit *Rakhas*, are malevolent spirits who are fond of feeding on flesh. They are painted in terrible forms. They possess, however, the power of assuming beautiful shapes in order to seduce mankind more readily and to carry them off that they may devour them. They chiefly haunt deserted and remote parts.

‡ *Bodhi*, in Sanscrit, denotes the most profound religious meditation, which alone can entirely disengage the mind from the illusion of matter.

§ The *three precious things* are, Buddha, the law, and the priesthood.

|| Sukhávati (in Mongol, *Sukhávadi-oron*, the kingdom of Sukhávadi) is the residence of Amida or Amitábha. The word is Sanscrit, and denotes the highest degree of pleasure and happiness; in Chinese *kei-ló-kwo*, "the kingdom of ecstasy." Amitábha, as inhabiting this paradise, bears the name of *Sukhávatswara*, or "lord of Sukhávati. Mongol books give a description of it which surpasses all we are accustomed to meet with of the marvellous in the works of Asiatics.

¶ Khubil Khan, in Mongol, denotes the incarnation of a superior soul. In Tibetan it is *Broul-ba*; in Manchu, *Khubulin*; in Chinese, *Hwa*.

"King Dehdu sayn Nomihū khan, who had attained to be a partaker of the beatitude of the empire of Sukhāvati, wishing one day to offer to Buddha an oblation of flowers, despatched some of his attendants to the sea of lotuses, to gather some of the flowers. They perceived in the sea a very large stem of padma, in the midst of which was a gigantic bud, surrounded with a cluster of vast leaves, and emitting rays of light of different hues. They reported this to the king, who, filled with astonishment, repaired with his whole court and his sacrificial preparations upon a large raft to that part of the sea where this miraculous stalk was to be seen. Upon his arrival at the place, he presented his oblations and pronounced the benediction; when the bud immediately opened on four sides, and in the midst appeared the apostle of the empire of snow, born as Khubilkan. He was seated, with his legs crossed, and had one face and four hands, the two anterior ones being joined before his heart, in the attitude of prayer, the third on the right held a rosary of crystal, and the fourth on the left a flower of the white padma, which bent towards his ear. His head and ears were adorned with precious stones, and the scarf which fell from his left shoulder upon his breast glittered with the lustre of a mountain of snow in the rays of the sun. Upon his countenance, the splendour of which reached to the ten regions of the world, appeared a smile which penetrated every heart.

"The king and his suite carried Khubilkan to the palace, with hymns and shouts of joy. The king presented himself before the eternal Buddha (Ami-tābha), and requested permission to adopt the Khubilkan born in the lotus-sea, as his son. But his request was not acceded to, and he learned the true origin of this Khubilkan. The infinitely resplendent Buddha then placed his hand upon the latter's head and said: 'Son of illustrious origin! the beings who inhabit the bleak empire of snow, whom no Buddha in times past has been able to convert, whom no one in times past will convert, and whom no one of the present time has converted, shall be converted by the force and benediction of thy vow. It is excellent, it is excellent! Khutukhtu!* As soon as the inhabitants of the bleak empire of snow shall behold thee and hear the sound of the six syllables (*Om mani padme hoūm*), they shall be delivered from the three births of evil nature, and find beatitude by the new birth, as beings of a superior nature. The malevolent spirits of the bleak empire of snow, its demons, and all injurious influences and obstacles, as well as all the beings causing diseases or death, as soon, O Khutukhtu, as they behold thee and hear the sound of the six syllables, will lay aside the fury and the wickedness which now animate them, and become compassionate. Tigers, panthers, wolves, bears, and other ferocious animals, as soon, O Khutukhtu, as they behold thee and hear the sound of the six syllables, will cease to howl, and their sanguinary rage will change to gentle softness. Khutukhtu! thy aspect and the sound of the six syllables will satisfy hunger and assuage thirst; there will fall as it were a shower of holy water, which will fulfil all desires. The sick shall recover health, the blind their sight, the oppressed and the desolate shall find succour and consolation, and the dying life. Khutukhtu! thou art the promised being destined to proclaim the will of Buddha to this empire of snow. After thy example, numbers of Buddhas and Bodisatwas will appear there in future times, and diffuse the faith.' The six syllables are the sum of all learning, and the bleak empire of snow shall be filled with this knowledge, by the force of these six syllables, *Om mani padme hoūm*."

* Khutukhtu, in Mongol, signifies "a holy lord;" in Tibetan it is Tsoh; in Sanscrit, Arya; in Manchu, Enduring; and in Chinese, Shing.

After this consecration, which in the Mongol original is a great deal longer still, the Khutukhtu Nidū ber uzetchi fell on his knees before the infinitely resplendent Buddha, joined his hands together, and pronounced the following vow: "May I be enabled to qualify for the attainment of beatitude the six species of living beings in the three kingdoms! May I, particularly, lead into the way of happiness the living beings of the empire of snow (Tibet)! Far be from me the desire of returning to my empire of delight before I have finished the difficult work of converting these beings! Should such a thought, the offspring of disgust and ill-humour, escape me, may my head split like this flower of araga* into ten parts; and my body, like this lotus-flower, into a thousand!"

With these words, he proceeded to the kingdom of hell, pronounced the six syllables, and destroyed the punishments of the cold and hot hells. From thence he rose to the region of the birds,† pronounced the six syllables, and destroyed the punishment of eternal hunger and thirst. He ascended to the kingdom of animals, pronounced the six syllables, and destroyed the punishment which hunting causes them. He then proceeded to the empire of mankind, pronounced the six syllables, and destroyed the pains of birth, age, diseases, and death. After that he ascended to the empire of the Assūri (heavenly spirits), pronounced the six syllables, and destroyed the desire of disputing and of contention which tormented them. From thence he went to the region of the Tagri (inferior deities), pronounced the six syllables, and destroyed the danger of their dying and fall. At last, he entered the great kingdom of snow (Tibet), where he perceived the three upper districts of the Ngēri,‡ like a vast desert. He descended into the country of wild animals, which feed on grass; he taught them the six syllables, and rendered them fit for deliverance. He then saw the three lower districts of Amdoo Khamgang,§ which resembled a vast park; he descended into this country of birds, taught them the six syllables, and rendered them fit for deliverance. He perceived the four districts of the middle of Wei and Zzang; he descended into this country of savage beasts, taught them the six syllables, and rendered them fit for deliverance. From thence he proceeded to the country of God (H'lassa), to the Red Mountain (*Mar bo ri*); there he beheld the sea of Otang like a terrible hell; he saw, moreover, that there were many millions of beings boiling, broiling, and tortured there; he witnessed the insupportable torments they endured through hunger and thirst, and heard their vain cries and yells, which pierced his soul. A tear suddenly dropped from his right eye; this tear, when it reached the ground, changed into the potent *angry goddess*,|| who said to him, "son of illustrious origin! despair not of the salvation of the living beings in the empire of snow; I will come to thy aid in order to promote the work of their deliverance." With these words she darted again into the right eye of the god. She is the same personage who subsequently became the white Dāra of Bhalbo. From the left eye of the god there likewise fell a tear to the earth, which became, in the same way, the *potent goddess Dāra*, who, after uttering the same expressions, darted again into his left eye; she is the same who, at a later period, became the green Dāra of China.¶

* Sanscrit *araka*, and also *sawala*, an aquatic plant (*Vallisneria*).

† These are demons tormented by perpetual hunger and thirst.

‡ Ngēri is the westernmost part of Tibet; it consists of the three provinces of Ngēri Tamo, Ngēri Sangkar, and Ngēri Purang.

§ Eastern Tibet, situated between the great river Kagh bho szang bo talou and the western frontier of China.

|| Called in Tibetan "the burning mother of anger."

¶ The white Dāra of Bhalbo (or Nepal), and the green Dāra of China, are the two wives of the Tibetan king Strong bean gambo, who, in the middle of the seventh century, spread Buddhism throughout his empire.

The Khutukhtu then proceeded to the shore of the sea, and exclaimed : " Oh ! may the damned, who have been, in consequence of their crimes, crowded into this bottomless and boundless sea, be delivered from their torments and despair, and conducted into the kingdom of tranquillity ! Oh ! may all those who are boiling in this sea, from whence arise such pestilential exhalations, or who are burning for ever in this infernal fire, and all those whose frightful torments extort those shrieks and yells, be for ever refreshed by the invigorating and restoring shower of beatitude ! May these millions of beings who are suffering in this sea inexpressible tortures through heat and cold, hunger and thirst, throw far from them their fatal covering, and re-appear in my paradise as superior beings ; *Om mani padme hoūm !*"

Scarcely had the Khutukhtu uttered these words, when the torments of the damned ceased ; their minds were tranquillized, and they found themselves transported to the road of Bodhi (or divine wisdom). The Khutukhtu having thus rendered fit for deliverance the six species of living beings in the three kingdoms of the world, felt himself fatigued, rested, and fell into a state of internal contemplation.

After some time, his observation was directed to the lower part of Mount Botala, and he perceived that scarcely the hundredth part of the inhabitants of the empire of snow had been conducted into the way of deliverance. His soul was so grievously affected at this, that he formed a wish to return to his paradise of Sukhāvati. Scarcely was the wish conceived, when, in consequence of his vow, his head split into ten, and his body into a thousand pieces. Whereupon he addressed a prayer to the infinitely resplendent Buddha, who appeared instantly, healed the disparted head and body of the Khutukhtu, and taking him by the hand said to him : " Son of an illustrious origin ! behold the inevitable result of thy vow ; but since it was made for the illustration of all the Buddhas, thou art cured. It will augment thy beatitude, so be not sad ; for although thy head be split into ten pieces, each shall have, by my blessing, a peculiar face, and above them all shall appear my own radiant face, that of Buddha Amitābha. This eleventh face of the infinitely resplendent placed above the ten others, will render thee the object of adoration. Although thy body be split into a thousand fragments, they shall become, by my blessing, a thousand hands, which shall represent the thousand monarchs of the world. In the palms of thy thousand hands shall be formed, by my blessing, a thousand eyes, which shall represent the thousand Buddhas of a complete age of the world (*galab*, or Sanscrit *kalpa*), and which will render thee an object most worthy of adoration."

This legend not only accounts for the vast importance which the Buddhists of Tibet and Central Asia attach to the formula *Om mani padme hoūm*, but demonstrates also that its true signification is that which I have already given, " Oh ! the jewel [is] in the lotus, amen !" It is evident that it refers to Avalōkitésvara, or Jian ray ziygh, himself, who was born in a lotus-flower. All the other explanations appear, therefore, futile, because they are only mystical, and not based upon the sense of the Sanscrit words which compose the formula.

Finally, I ought to remark, that if the phrase *Om mani padme hoūm* be found in India, it may have had its origin amongst the followers of Siva, for it is well known that *mani* is likewise one of the most common names of the *lingam*, and *padma*, or the lotus, is the symbol of the *yōni*. In India this formula would therefore signify " Oh ! the lingam [is] in the yoni, amen !" and it would thus be a formula denoting the mystery of the creation. Perhaps

this was its primitive sense, and it has been only imported into the Buddhism of the Tibetans by the early apostles who spread this religion in the country ; for I repeat, I have not yet discovered it in any Chinese or Japanese book. My learned colleague, M. E. Burnouf, also tells me that he never met with this formula in Pali, Burman, or Siamese works.*

* I have found the formula *om mani padme hoüm*, written in Lanza characters upon several sticks of China ink, which represent the *fü-luns* or "wheels of the law," respecting which I intend, by and bye, to give some particulars.

THE EAST-INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE.

COMPLAINTS have, from time to time, appeared in our Journal respecting the peculiar hardships to which the medical service in India is subjected. Aware of the difficulties by which the Indian government is embarrassed, by the deterioration of some branches of the revenue, and the tendency of the expenditure to augmentation,* we confess that nothing but a strong and unanswerable case would justify a departure from that unflinching course of general retrenchment, which has dictated the rule prescribed by the Home Government, "that no proposition for the increase of any allowance or establishment, or other arrangement involving increased expense, in any department, civil or military, shall be entertained in future, unless reduction of charge to an equal amount shall at the same time be found practicable."† When, however, so important a branch of the service, as the medical department, labours under an unequal pressure, a very strong ground seems laid for such a case. Some memorials which have been addressed to the Court of Directors by medical officers under the presidency of Bombay have lately come under our observation, and we own their contents have made a strong impression upon us. Without venturing to discuss the merits of the several cases, we shall dissect the statements, for the purpose of shewing the disadvantages (presuming the allegations to be correct) which the medical service of India, and especially of Bombay, sustains in comparison with the other branches of the public service.

Mr. Vero Clarke Kemball, superintending surgeon of the Bombay establishment, states that he has served twenty-four years, and having arrived at an advanced period of life, with a constitution impaired by long residence in India, he is desirous of retiring; but having had no means of acquiring an independence, and being now entitled only to a pension of £180 per annum, he is unable to quit the service, and there are four medical officers senior to himself between him and the next step. Under these circumstances, and disqualified by declining years and length of service in a tropical climate from professional practice elsewhere, "he must remain in the unwilling performance of his present duties to the end of his life."

Mr. Kemball further states that the staff salary of the superintending surgeons of Bombay was fixed at 15,000 rupees per annum, which they continued to draw, in addition to the pay and allowances of their army rank from 1821 till 1828, when, by order of the Court of Directors, the

* See the Parliamentary papers in our present number.

† Letter of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, 19th May 1830.

pay and allowances of their army rank were included in the salary, whereby their income was reduced 500 rupees per month below that of the same grade in Bengal, the superintending surgeons of which presidency previously derived more emolument from their appointment than those of Bombay, whose duties, preparatory education, and claims, are the same as those of Bengal, and who have had, moreover, increased labour and responsibility thrown upon them in consequence of the abolition of the medical contract system. Mr. Kemball observes, that the partiality thus evinced in favour of the superintending surgeons of the Bengal presidency "has created a great and unmerited distinction, alike degrading to the character and injurious to the interests of medical officers of the same rank on the Bombay establishment."

Mr. Kemball further alleges, as a grievance, the undefined state of the army rank of the senior branches of the medical department, and the invidious distinction which has been made, between the King's deputy inspector and the superintending surgeons of Bombay, with regard to rank and emoluments, though, by a decision of the Court of Directors in 1827, they were placed upon the same footing in respect to rank and allowances. From a statement appended to the memorial, it appears that the amount of monthly pay and allowances of the superintending surgeons of Bengal (three excepted) is 2,120 rupees, of the King's deputy inspector 1,838 rupees, and of the superintending surgeons of Bombay 1,360 rupees: in addition to which fixed monthly salary, the deputy inspector has rather more than seven rupees, and the superintending surgeon, only three rupees, *per diem*, when actually marching.

Dr. Richard Hartley Kennedy states, that he entered the service, after six years preparatory professional education, in 1810, and that, after a long service of twenty years, he has not the least prospect of promotion to higher rank: a misfortune which he attributes entirely to the great disproportion existing betwixt the relative situations of the military, ecclesiastical, and medical servants. A cadet, he observes, may enter the service at sixteen, and, after serving twenty-five years, may retire, in his forty-second year, on the personal pay of his rank. A clergyman, not being admissible to full orders till twenty-four years of age, the service of chaplains is limited to eighteen years, when every chaplain may retire, in the forty-third year of his age, on the pension of a lieutenant colonel, £365, as a certain provision, there being nothing left for the chances of promotion. A medical officer must be twenty-two years of age on his appointment, and, after twenty years' service, may retire in his forty-third year; but owing to the regulations of the service, with regard to medical promotions, it is next to a moral impossibility that the medical servants should ever be able to retire on any thing like the same terms as the military. Dr. Kennedy states, that he has never known nor heard of a single instance of any medical officer of twenty years' standing entitled to retire in his forty-third year on a higher pension than that of a captain, of £180 per annum; whereas, in the military, of thirty-seven colonels and thirty-seven lieutenant-colonels, forming the total of the Bombay army, there are not more than

five or six who did not attain the latter rank under their twenty-fifth year. Dr. Kennedy shews that this difference is not fortuitous, but must necessarily result from the proportions in which the higher ranks are allotted to the two lines, whereby the junior ensign's chance of promotion is better than that of the junior assistant surgeon's in a proportion exceeding three to one.

The mortality in the Bombay medical department, according to Dr. Kennedy, exceeds the average of the other two establishments. He joined the Bombay establishment eighty-ninth on the list; he is now sixteenth; whilst of the seventy-three above him in 1810, no more than sixteen survive, and of these eleven only enjoy full pensions; showing a mortality of fifty-seven out of eighty-nine, within twenty years. The rapidity of promotion consequent upon this mortality in the Bombay medical service appears to be the only *advantage* enjoyed by it over that of the other two presidencies, in comparison with the military branch of the service. Dr. Kennedy accounts for the mortality falling thus unequally upon the medical department, by the diseases engendered in the crowded hospitals of a tropical climate; by the surgeon being exposed more than others to epidemic disorders, and not only unable, for want of a substitute, to discontinue his duties when slightly ill, but being very frequently, at out-stations, deprived of professional aid, when seriously ill.

Whilst exposed to dangers from which the military officer is exempt, the medical officer is also liable to the accidents of war. During Dr. Kennedy's experience, four medical officers perished by military contingencies.

Dr. Kennedy dwells at some length upon the disadvantage resulting to the inferior grade of medical officers from the abolition of the contract system, and upon the impolicy of the existing arrangement.

The best proof, Dr. Kennedy contends, that an inferior scale of remuneration is allowed to the medical in comparison with the military service, appears from the retired list. The military pension-list amounts to £50,230; in proportion to numbers, the medical retired list should shew an amount of £9,499; whereas its amount is only £3,630.

He next shews that the outlay incurred by a medical officer by an expensive qualifying education entitles him to comparative advantages, instead of neglect.

The degradation of rank of the medical officers, he says, produces serious consequences; first, in respect to their share of prize-money; secondly, in respect to the military fund for the provision of widows and orphans, the military subscribers having the advantage over the medical in that they enjoy in their body five per cent. on their strength of colonels, a like number of lieutenant-colonels, a like number of majors, twenty-five per cent. as captains, and only sixty per cent. as subalterns; whereas the medical department has no rank comparative with colonels, only three as lieutenant-colonels, and four as majors; whilst the proportion of subalterns is as 103 to forty-three, or more than seventy per cent.

Dr. Kennedy subjoins a statement of the receipts of the three services, from which he makes it appear that the total receipts of a chaplain, after

the full period of service, are 169,720 rupees, and he retires in his forty-third year on £365; that those of a military officer are 1,33,530, and he retires, in his forty-second year, on at least £270 a-year, and generally on £365; whilst those of the medical servant are only 84,144, and his retiring pension, in his forty-third year, never exceeds £180 per annum.

To obviate the disadvantages of the medical department, Dr. Kennedy suggests a completely new organization of it, distributing it into the following classes: 1. senior surgeons, forming seven and a-half per cent. on the whole strength, to have the rank, pay, and pension of lieutenant-colonels in the army; 2. staff surgeons, forming a similar proportion, and with the rank, pay, and pension of majors; 3. regimental surgeons, forming twenty-five per cent. on the whole strength, and ranked as at present; 4. assistant surgeons, sixty per cent. on the strength, and ranked as at present; lastly, members of the Medical Board to rank as colonels, and superintending surgeons as lieutenant-colonels, the pension of £500 being granted to the latter after four years' service, and to the former on attaining their rank, and the pension of £700 to those who retire from the board by rotation after four years' service.

Dr. George Smyttan states, that he entered the service as an assistant surgeon in 1807, and is entitled, both by the letter and spirit of the regulations, to rank with the military cadets of 1802: of these cadets, twenty-two in number, only four remain in the army; three are lieutenant-colonels, and one the senior major in the list; and each of these officers, without having purchased his commission by qualifying outlay of any sort, and without any consequent deduction from his patrimony, or any claims but those of actual length of service, is entitled to retire upon a pension of £365; whilst he (Dr. Smyttan), with two other surgeons, the sole survivors of the medical officers of the season 1807, can hope for no higher pension than £180, even though their services should still be protracted for many years.

Dr. Smyttan proceeds further to state, that when he entered the service, the medical department consisted of seventy-six individuals, *viz.* thirty-one surgeons and forty-five assistant surgeons, including two members of the Medical Board, and four senior surgeons, total six in seventy-six, or about eight per cent. field officers. When the army and the territory had increased, the former being nearly doubled, the latter being eight times its former dimensions, the number of surgeons was, in 1811, reduced to twenty-seven, the number of assistants having increased to sixty-four, and the senior surgeons being, in 1812, reduced or disallowed; the number of field officers was reduced to four in ninety: the same proportion, of about four and two-thirds per cent., being kept up since, though, by the new organization of 1824, the army has obtained the improved scale of fifteen per cent. field officers.

Dr. Smyttan urges that every medical officer, possessing the necessary qualifications for the service, cannot have expended less than £1,000 upon his education, beyond what would have been requisite had he, at the age of sixteen, been appointed a military cadet; and he assumes therefore, that,

if he had entered as a cadet of 1802, he would now not only have been entitled to a pension of £365, but, as money trebles itself at five per cent. in twenty-three years, the principal of the sum expended upon his medical education would enable him to purchase an annuity of at least £300, making together the comfortable provision of £665 a-year.

In respect to qualifying education, the medical establishment bears some analogy to the ecclesiastical; but the terms of service and the provision, he observes, are widely different in the two services. Besides the certainty of a pension of £365, on completing eighteen years' service, including three years' furlough, the chaplain, joining in his twenty-fifth year, may have his furlough, after seven years' service, in his thirty-second year, with major's pay; whilst the surgeon, who joins in his twenty-third year, and the military servant, who joins in his seventeenth, may each have his furlough, after ten years' service, the latter in his twenty-seventh year, the surgeon in his thirty-third year: "thus the chaplain, for his *five years'* difference of age, has the advantage of major's pay on furlough; the medical officer, whose difference is *six years*, has not only no indulgence, but his chances of promotion being much inferior to those of the military, the chances whether his pay shall be, during furlough, that of lieutenant or captain, are equally at disadvantage."

Dr. Smyttan concludes with praying "that the retiring pensions of surgeons may in future be at least equal to the annuity procurable, by the value at the time of retirement, of the sum originally expended, as the qualifying outlay, in professional education," which he estimates at £300 a-year; and as respects the higher grades, he prays an increase of the number of superintending surgeons, in its proportion of which class the Bombay medical body is, he says, very deficient, in comparison with those of Bengal and Madras; and he prays that the pension of £400 be granted to superintending surgeons, and of £500 to members of the Medical Board, respectively, on attaining those ranks, with the present pension of £700 to the latter on retiring from the board by rotation after four years' service.

We make no comments upon these statements further than to observe, that the mortality which has prevailed of late years, especially amongst European functionaries, under the presidency of Bombay, affords a sad confirmation of one of the arguments in Dr. Kennedy's memorial. We cannot, moreover, refrain from recording a remarkable fact connected with the subject, which was stated in the memorial of the medical establishment of Bengal, namely, "that no medical officer had ever been known to educate a son to his own profession in the India service, though many had solicited and obtained military appointments for their children."

INDIAN HISTORY.*

No. II.

WE have already noticed Mr. Gleig's propensity to assume the speculations of fanciful writers as unquestionable facts, and upon those frail and sandy foundations to build up the most important inferences of the early part of his compilation. The philosopher of Laputa busied himself in the experiment of extracting sun-beams from cucumbers; by a process as felicitous, Mr. Gleig extracts them from the wildest theories of oriental scholars. The dreams of Colonel Tod and Major Wilford seem in his estimation to be "strong as proofs of Holy Writ." Now it is worthy of remark, that fewer traces are to be found in the history of India, than in that of any other country, Asiatic or European, of so entire a conquest of the ancient proprietors of the soil by a new race of people, as must necessarily be presumed, to render the opinions of the theorists, whom Mr. Gleig implicitly follows, either probable or plausible. Where are the vestiges of the civil and religious institutions of the aboriginal tribes to be found? For it would be a gross violation of all historical analogy, to suppose that they were so completely obliterated by the conquest as to disappear at once, without maintaining their usual conflict with the innovations superinduced over them. It is, however, sufficient for the sober purpose of the historian, that, as far back as any record or memorial can guide his footsteps, one great Hindu family, distinguished by many important national varieties, amongst which the distinction of dialects holds a conspicuous place, appears to have been established in Hindustan, and that the whole of that vast country, in the remotest times to which he is enabled to ascend, was politically divided into a number of separate states. But at what period these ten kingdoms (it will be seen that we are following Mr. Colebrooke's enumeration) existed, is a subject of the merest conjecture, furnishing abundant materials indeed for the elaboration of ingenious theories, but establishing no fixed historical position, on which the historical writer can rely. It would have been more compatible, therefore, with the modesty of an abridgment, had Mr. Gleig contented himself with a more sceptical reference to those theories, instead of raising them to the dignity of acknowledged facts.

Amongst the fallacies, however, which are thus made to perform the part of facts, we were not a little surprised to remark the supposed resemblance between the institutions of ancient India and the feudal system of Europe. The analogy is altogether visionary and absurd. The larger monarchies of Hindustan no doubt comprehended different provinces, whose respective rajahs held the same relative rank to the superior government, as the principal feudatories of Europe to the paramount authority from which they derived their fees, and military service was necessarily one of the conditions on which they were permitted to retain it. But this is a relation in the nature of things incident to extensive sovereignty; a state of things

* *History of British India*, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. M.R.L.S., &c. Vol. i, London, 1830.
Empire Générale de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne, depuis l'an 2000 avant J. C. jusqu'à nos Jours. Par M. de Marès. 8 Tom. 8vo. Paris, 1838.

naturally springing up where there is political supremacy on one side and political subordination on the other. On the other hand, the feudal system of Europe was a complex machinery requisite to repress the disorder and turbulence inherent in governments, in which the monarch was no more than the military chief of a military confederation; a kind of compromise of as much subordination as he could obtain for the little real power that he was permitted to exercise; the whole scheme of polity arising out of the peculiar institutions of the several races who established themselves amidst the ruins of the Roman sovereignty, and the modifications they underwent as they gradually adapted themselves to the policies and manners of the conquered countries. Beyond this generic resemblance (a resemblance which every considerable nation, civilized or barbarous, on the face of the globe, has at certain periods presented), the analogy becomes faint and imperfect, and vanishes on a nearer approach into the unreal and indistinct similarities, which the eye discovers in the parlour-fire, or in the fleecy clouds of a summer twilight. Even Colonel Tod will be startled to find a grave epitomizer of Indian history, beneath the shelter of his authority, impressing as an historical axiom on his youthful readers, that the ancient state of Hindu society resembled that which prevailed in England under the immediate successors of the conqueror; and that the entire chain of feudal incidents,—reliefs, fines of alienation, escheats and forfeitures, aids, wardships, marriage, some of which that ingenious writer saw, or thought he saw, in some scattered usages of Rajapootana, were *the genuine institutions of ancient India*.* Yet the same grave epitomizer, in the teeth of this astounding generality, cites the well-known text of Menu respecting the tenure of Hindu property, *viz.* “cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood, or who cleared and tilled it;” observing at the same time, with more than common emphasis, that it is “an ordinance binding on the whole Hindu race, and which no international wars or conquest could overturn.”

Now is it requisite to ask Mr. Gleig, whether the feudal system of the middle ages, or even any tolerable approximation to it, could have co-existed in India with such a law of property as that which is implied by the aphorism of Menu; a law which the reverend historian asserts, though in too unmeasured a phrase, to have immemorially prevailed throughout the whole of that immense country, from Cape Comorin to the northern mountains? Could the doctrine of escheat and forfeiture, for instance, a doctrine which presupposes all landed property to be a grant from the sovereign, exist in a state of society where such a maxim of law was in force? Of the feudal polity, primogenitureship was one of the most essential characteristics. Without primogenitureship the feudal polity could not exist. In Hindustan no such usage is to be traced. Property, in that country, descends to the whole family, as tenants in common, and a solemn act of partition is necessary to a distribution of it amongst its members; every family, by the Hindu law, being presumed to be undivided. If wrong impressions were not somewhat serious things in their results, it would be

* Gleig, p. 27.

not a little amusing to any one desirous of taking the gauge, as it were, of the knowledge of oriental history, which my young masters and mistresses are likely to pick up under such a tuition, to be told, in answer to a question relating to the political condition of Hindustan, that the feudal institutions of Europe are to be traced there in their full strength and maturity; a discovery at which no antiquary or historian who has laboured in that department has hitherto arrived. The examiner would probably exclaim, with a sigh, that if history is to be instilled into the youthful mind, not in the shape of useful and substantial facts, but of a vain and shadowy hypothesis, neither the supposed cheapness of historical works, nor the breathless rapidity with which in our over-enlightened age they are got up, will be found in the long run to contribute much to its intellectual progress.

After an unsatisfactory and meagre sketch of the village-system, or the division of the country into districts comprehending those townships or village communities, which were so many municipal constitutions presenting the semblance of republics,—a system which the author considers to have been co-extensive with Hindustan, whereas it is evident that it had never been established in the north-eastern provinces, and of which no vestiges now remain but in the southern peninsula (entirely overlooking, however, how little accordant that singular frame of polity must have been with the genius and spirit of a feudal system),—he proceeds to the expedition of Alexander, which is dismissed in a few short and unconnected paragraphs. We take the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Gleig, that the expedition was not defeated by the mutiny of the troops. The project had been planned in utter ignorance of the country, and of the periodical rains that had set in when Alexander crossed the Hydaspes. The army were with reason dispirited, and had been thinned by disease, but it does not appear that actual mutiny had broken out amongst them; and Alexander yielded less to the impatience of his troops than to the obstacles presented by the season, and the unexpected resistance of the people whom he invaded. According to Plutarch, the last battle with Porus had taken off the edge of the Macedonian courage, and rendered the further progress of the invaders impracticable. On escaping from the inundated plains of the Punjab, they had to march over a sandy desert, where more formidable hardships awaited them. Under such circumstances, it was absolutely necessary for Alexander to retreat, and it was not the least of his glories that he gave that retreat the semblance of a victorious march through countries which successively submitted to his arms. The interesting section in the ancient history of India, that followed the death of Alexander, is thus briefly noticed. “Taking advantage of some hostile demonstrations on the part of Sandracottos,* the sovereign of the Prasii, he (Seleucus) waged with him an aggressive and successful war, and was hindered from utterly subduing him by the necessity imposed upon himself of returning to check the progress of Antigonus in another part of his dominions. Seleucus concluded a treaty with Sandracottos, which left the latter in undisputed possession of his realm; nor were any future attempts made by the Græco-Syrian

* *Chandragupta*, of which the Greeks made Sandracoptus.

monarchs to establish an extensive sovereignty over India." This is much too unreservedly stated; for long after the death of Seleucus, and at least 100 years after the invasion of that prince, the alliance was renewed by Antiochus the Great, who, after reducing the provinces of Parthia and Bactria, entered India, and concluded a treaty with Sophagesimus (according to Wilford, a corruption of *Sivacasena*, implying the Merciful), the grandson of Chandragupta, and imposed upon him a tribute of money, in addition to the annual supply of fifty elephants, which had been levied by Seleucus.

A few lines are bestowed upon the Grecian kingdom of Bactria, a province which continued to carry on an extensive commerce with India, and had made more important conquests in that country than Alexander himself, when the Syrian monarchy had become too feeble to retain its distant possessions. But the connexion between the Hindus and the Bactrian Greeks deserved a specific notice. One of the sovereigns of Bactria * is said to have possessed 5,000 cities beyond the Indus; a most extravagant assertion, but with every rational deduction, establishing the fact of considerable territorial acquisitions made by the Greeks in that country. Another *hiatus* occurs in the total absence of any mention whatsoever of a dynasty, which forms the most splendid era of Hindu history. We refer to the celebrated Vicramaditya (the Bickermajit of Ferishta), who, by a series of valiant exploits, attained the supreme sovereignty of India in the 56th year before Christ. Such is the veneration in which the name and memory of this prince are held by the Hindus, that their civil time is calculated from the period of his inauguration. His reign is the Augustan age of ancient Hindustan. Philosophers, poets, historians were munificently encouraged at his court, and amongst these Kalidas, the author of the interesting drama called *Sakontala*. Vicramaditya was slain, in extreme old age, about the commencement of the Christian era, in a battle with the princes of the Deccan, who had confederated against him. After his demise, according to Ferishta, the empire fell into anarchy and disorder. The subordinate rajahs resumed their independence, and the title of emperor seems to have become extinct. But some idea may be formed of the enormous sovereignty of this monarch, when it is remarked, that though styled by Ferishta king of Malwa † (which was one of the least of his acquisitions), he is stated to have subdued Madhya-desa (Central India), the Deccan, Kashmeer, Saurashtra, and the provinces east of the Ganges, and to have made the King of Sinhala (Ceylon) to supplicate for peace.

Surely such a leap as that from the extinction of the Bactrian kingdom, 126 years before Christ, to the Ghiznevide dynasty, 1001 years after Christ, is unpardonable even in an abridgment. We do not exact minute details from an epitomizer, but no distinct chronological series can be impressed upon the mind of his readers by a compilation in which the order of events suffers so violent and, we may add, so unnecessary a mutilation. The pen of Mr. Gleig realizes the wish of the lovers, and time and space

* Eucratides the First. Trans. Royal Asiat. Soc. i. 338—40.

† The original seat of his empire seems to have been Magadha.—As. Res. vol. ix. pp. 127, 166.

are annihilated to facilitate its labours. It is true, that from this period to the restoration of the Kanooje sovereignty,* more than three centuries afterwards, the Hindu annals are wholly silent. But a little diligence might have supplied, imperfectly, we admit, the *lacunæ* from the Greek and Roman authors.† Indian history is not wholly barren of events during this long interval, and a page or two at least ought to have been bestowed upon the transactions of the Magadha empire to its dismemberment in the seventh century, although we willingly allow that the next interval between that period and the Mahommedan conquests, in the beginning of the eleventh, are involved in the greatest obscurity.

The omission is the more to be lamented, inasmuch as a great part of the trade of ancient India was carried on with the kingdom of Magadha in the period of its splendour, a fact attested by the author of the *Periplus* as well as by Ptolemy; nor can a comprehensive sketch of the history of the country be conveyed by any abridgment in which its ancient commercial relations are passed by without a due share of notice. This defect is manifest in Mr. Gleig's compilation. A passing allusion to the maritime trade with India under the Ptolemys, and to the mercantile intercourse between India and Persia, occupying only two or three pages, is not likely to impress upon the youthful readers of the Family Library either an adequate or correct notion of one of the most interesting topics connected with ancient history. The first recorded voyage to India, prior to which the Alexandrian merchants had contented themselves with the barter of Indian commodities through the channel of Arabia Felix, was an epoch scarcely inferior in importance to, and almost as deserving of attention as, the voyage of Columbus. The details of that enterprize are unfortunately lost, nor is there any other account of the course by which the ships of Egypt found their way into the Indian seas. But a full knowledge of this navigation might have been found in the *Periplus* of the Erythrean sea, translated and illustrated by Dr. Vincent. Another event in the commercial history of India has not been deemed worthy of a single paragraph: we mean the voyage of Hippolus, a Roman, who commanded an Egyptian vessel. He was the first navigator who relinquished the tedious and circuitous track along the coast, and boldly ventured to stretch across from the Persian Gulf to Musiris. This memorable discovery took place about eighty years after Egypt had become a Roman province; and of such importance was it considered, that the wind, ‡ which enabled the daring trafficker to perform the voyage, received his name; and it was this voyage that opened the quickest communication between the east and west for a period of 1,400 years. A description of the ancient commerce of India might have suggested also a few of those useful reflexions, without which historical abridgments become a barren and unprofitable outline of events, which find as it were no anchorage in the mind or memory of the student. It might have been seen from such a retrospect, that India has uniformly derived all its

* Under Basdeo.

† Apollonius of Tyana, Strabo nearly his contemporary, Vopiscus in vita Heracl. Cosmas Indicopleustes, the Byzantine historians, &c.

‡ The western monsoon.

importance, politically speaking, from the fertility of its soil, and its commerce with other countries. Yet, like ancient Egypt and modern China, it has never been a maritime power, and those nations only who have been the sovereigns of the sea have been enriched by the monopoly of its trade.* Another striking peculiarity to be deduced from a comprehensive survey of the general history of India is, that it has never appeared in the character of a belligerent power; never carried on any enterprize of external conquest, nor, in the persons of its native sovereigns, long preserved its independence. In every age, India has poured out its wealth to foreign conquerors and spoilers; whilst the mass of the people have, from time immemorial, been held in a state of political degradation by the peculiar institutions of their domestic policy, and bowed down by the iron weight of a foreign ascendancy. There are features in Indian history which go a great way towards explaining the character of the natives of Hindustan. They have been in all ages *gens propria ac sincera, et tantum sui generis similis*. Neither conquest nor colonization has blended them with other nations. For 1,600 years, that is, from the fall of the Bactrian kingdom till the arrival of the Portuguese, no European power had acquired territory or exercised dominion in that country; and the Portuguese, it is well known, had no other aim in the settlements they established there than securing a commercial intercourse,

The residue of Mr. Gleig's work is chiefly occupied with the Mahomedan dynasties to the death of Aurungzebe. It is a mere epitome of Ferishta; and Price's Mahomedan History, which follows the Kholausetul-Akbaur, the Roozut-ul-Suffur, and other Arabian compilations of unquestionable authenticity, is not once cited, although (especially where Ferishta is miraculous and incredible) a comparison of authorities was the first duty of an epitomizer. Yet, in the servile drudgery of copying or abridging, Mr. Gleig commits blunders, from which uncandid critics might infer that his previous studies had not duly qualified him for his task. One of these only we have thought it worth our while to notice, because it is an error which may betray his readers into a species of confusion, relative to one of the leading epochs of general history, which every writer, who labours for the instruction of the young and uninitiated, is bound religiously to avoid. The following passage† occurs in his account of Timour's invasion. "But Timour was too much the slave of ambition to rest satisfied with the throne of Samarcand. After recovering all the provinces over which his predecessors in the plenitude of their power had ruled, he burst into Persia, penetrated as far as Bagdad, and drove the Caliph from his throne." But Bagdad was no longer the seat of the Kaliphs. A hundred and thirty-five years before Timour achieved his conquests on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, Hologou Khan, the grandson of Jenghiz Khan, had stormed and sacked the city of Bagdad, and put to death the

* If it be necessary to shew that a retrospect of this kind was not incompatible with the size and form of a mere abridgment we would refer the reader, to Mr. Conder's admirable epitome, entitled "India," in the Modern Traveller.

† Gleig, p. 150.

Kaliph, the last of the temporal successors of Mahomed. There was consequently no Kaliph to drive from his throne. The sentence, therefore, to be correct, must be altered thus: "and drove the last descendant of the house of Jenghiz from his throne."

CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: As you have enlarged your Journal so as to embrace every part of Asia, I feel it a sort of duty to contribute a few lines concerning China, in the hope that you will print what I write. For, beside Dr. Johnson's stimulus to writing, viz. an empty stomach and craving hunger—there are others; and a very powerful one is, the prospect of seeing what one scribbles elegantly printed in a standard periodical.

Well, then, as to China: it is in pretty much the same state as it was twelve months ago. In the north-west territories, at Cashgar, Yarkand, &c. there seems nothing doing beyond a few internal regulations about troops, revenue, &c. In the north-east, at Mougdén, Kirin, &c. there appears, in the *Peking Gazette*, nothing concerning those regions, beyond keeping under strict custody a few restive, profligate members of the Imperial (clan, I was going to say, which indeed is the right word,—but we will call it) house.

At court, old T'ŭ-tsin still continues premier. He is said to have a powerful rival in a gentleman named He-gān, belonging to the Board of Rites, who has a younger sister very much in favour with his Imperial Majesty. Officers, throughout the whole empire, aware of his secret influence, are paying their respects at his gate. The governor of Canton, it is said, does not think it beneath him to send his card and presents to my Lord He-gān. Before we leave the court, I must notice that Duke Ho, of my Lord Amherst's embassy, after having been driven from court ever since 1816, has the other day been restored to the office of a lord in waiting. Old Sung, too, the Mungkoo Tartar, who accompanied my Lord Macartney, is still in life, and often engaged in special commissions by the emperor. The governor of Canton, in 1816-17, who received Lord Amherst, Tseang Tajin, was soon afterwards removed to Keangnan Province, where he remained till about a month ago, when age and sickness compelled him to resign, and so made a vacancy in the eight governorships in China proper. He essayed to get the Canton governor, Le, appointed as his successor in Nanking, but failed. The Fooyuen of Keangsoo was raised to the governorship of the Leang-keang: reports, however, are afloat that he is either very near death, or actually dead, since his appointment, and old Tseang has so far recovered as to resume his seals.

During the past year, there have been frequent disturbances on the Island of Formosa, which have required military operations; and at this moment there is an insurrection in Kwangse province. The insurgents have killed two or three civil and military officers of his Imperial Majesty, and troops to the amount of two or three thousand were called out in Canton to proceed to the theatre of rebellion; but during the last few days, the government troops on the spot have gained some advantages, and the insurgents are dispersing.

A sale of false or forged diplomas, which had been carried on for years, has

lately excited a great deal of interest. The principals have been discovered and put to death; and to prevent farther trouble, the purchasers are to be let alone in the enjoyment of their illegal honours.

There have been in China, it is said, two great curiosities this year. The one is *New-man*, a German *scavan*, and the other is *Old-man* (Holman) a blind traveller. The New-man, who is a great enthusiast in *literaa-ture* (as he speaks) is a very sage, steady gentleman; zealous to a degree in the purchase of Chinese books, &c., to gratify the luxurious appetites of German professors. Mr. Holman, though *blind*, insists on going to *see* every thing curious; temples, monuments, guns, regattas, &c. &c. It is expected that these two gentlemen will, by a union of their different powers, carry to Europe something that will disabuse Christendom respecting the celestial empire.

Two christian missionaries from America have arrived in China during the past year. One studies Chinese, for the purpose of promoting Christian knowledge among the atheists and idolaters of China; the other preaches in English to his countrymen at Canton, and to seamen on board ship at Whampoa. I am, &c.

* * *

TO A LADY.

FROM THE SPANISH OF GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

While the rose upon thy face
 With the silver lily wreatheth,
 And the music of thine eyes
 Into light the tempest breatheth ;

While the love-wind round thy neck
 Thy golden tresses shaketh ;
 When amqpg the flower-like curls,
 Its summer-play it taketh ;

Gather in thy harvest, Lady,
 Thy fruits and flowers in spring-times glow,
 Ere the hand of time shall cover
 Thy Tree of Life with blight or snow.

The rose shall wither in the cold,
 The ivy in its place shall be ;
 Lady ! time is passing on,
 And it lingereth not for thee !

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AN account of Western Australia, and of the new settlement on Swan River, written by persons (for the account is given by two individuals) who visited the country in May last, and who are described as "intelligent and independent observers, whose interests are no way connected with the colony," has appeared in the Calcutta papers;* and as it is extremely difficult to procure in England data respecting the new settlement upon which it is safe to rely, we shall give an abridgment of this account, which seems to be a fair detail of facts without exaggeration or bias.

"The general structure and aspect of the country may be described as being formed of ranges of undulating low hills, composed of limestone and sand, clothed in appearance with a fine sward, and thinly wooded, girded by a white sandy beach, on which breaks a heavy surf. In rear of this country, and at the distance of between fifteen and twenty miles, is seen a continuous chain of mountains, General Darling's Range, of equal and unvaried height. The appearance of the country, as viewed from the sea, is pleasing and promising: it is the picture of fine undulating pasture lands. On gaining the shore, this picture is discovered to be mere delusion. A barren, sandy, and sterile soil is all that is to be found; and without one solitary exception, this is the kind of country to be met with between the entrance of the Swan and the town of Perth, a distance of fifteen miles up the estuary.

"The fine sward, that the sides of the hills are from seaward supposed to be clothed with, is composed of a species of rush and low fir-brush, on which goats and pigs browse and find subsistence; but a blade of grass, food for sheep or cattle, is not the produce of this arid soil. Every thing proclaims the poverty of the land; the trees are stunted and distorted in their growth, the summits of the hills bare, the rush rising only in patches, and the very brush never exceeding the height of heather.

"Gage's Roads, opposite the entrance of the Swan, are formed by an island distant from the continent eleven miles, called Rottenest Island, and an extensive shoal or sand-bank, on which a few rocks are seen above water. In these roads anchorage on a sandy bottom is found in from five to fourteen fathoms water; but from being exposed to the whole of the swell of the Indian Ocean and to the north-west gales, it is unsafe for shipping. Seven or eight miles south of these roads, but debarred from all communication (except for boats) by sand banks, is Cockburn Sound, formed by Garden Island, the entrance to which from sea is between this island and a rocky islet called Pulo Carnac. In the passage there is from five and a half to seven fathoms water, but it is narrow and intricate; after gaining the sound, the water deepens to twelve fathoms. This sound is in greatest length five miles, and in breadth four miles, and offers safe anchorage for shipping. Under Garden Island, in its south-east corner, and within Cockburn Sound, is a small sheltered bay, called Mangles' Bay, where ships may be conveniently hove down and repaired. The structure and aspect of Rottenest and Garden Islands are of the same description as the main land, perhaps more barren. Towards the sea their sides are fenced with a natural dyke of limestone. The former is in circumference about nineteen miles, whilst the latter is in length seven miles, and in greatest breadth one. On this island the navy have formed their establishment, and on it water is found by digging in the sand, which however be-

* Originally, we believe, in the *India Gazette*.

comes brackish if the holes are kept open. This is also characteristic of the swells on the banks of the Swan.

"The two heads, which form the entrance of the Swan, are composed of limestone rock, the bar being made by a continuity of the same ridge. Over this bar and against the two heads breaks a heavy surf, rendering it at all times dangerous for the passage of boats; and when there is a swell in Gage's Roads, or when it blows from the north-west, impassable. This narrow entrance is unimprovable, and can never be made navigable for ships of burthen. A short distance within the heads the water deepens, and then begins a succession of limestone cliffs and marshy belts of low land backed in by low sand and limestone hills, some parts thickly and others thinly wooded, with the stunted cedar or redwood-tree, blue gum, honeysuckle, and the oak, a species of dwarf or bulbous root palm, and the grass tree. The depth of water in the estuary is very various. In some places a boat will ground, in others a line of battle-ship could float, and the channel is in consequence circuitous and difficult of navigation. The expanse of water is generally great, and at Melville Water it is magnificent, forming a fine harbour, if it could be approached by shipping.

"At the head of Melville Water, the estuary is joined by the Canning River, a considerable stream of fresh water, which is navigable for boats above its juncture with the Swan for ten miles, when it becomes choked with dead-wood, and dwindles into a paltry rivulet. At eight miles above the Canning, and twenty miles from the mouth of the Swan, there are flats dividing the channel into two streams. Above these flats the estuary gradually lessens, the country assumes a better feature, the soil is somewhat richer, the forests are finer, and at sixty miles from its mouth it terminates in detached pools of brackish water. It is not supplied by any fresh water river at its head, as was supposed to have been the case, and to which was given the name of Swan River, but on its east and south-east shore it receives two small streams besides the Canning. These streams are however dry during six months in the year.

"At the mouth of the Swan, within the south point or Arthur's Head, is the site of Fremantle, on a narrow tongue of white sand, bleak, barren and bare, possessing within its boundaries not one rood of ground where it would be possible to raise the commonest vegetable, nor in its neighbourhood one acre of land that could produce any kind of grain, for the soil is pure, unadulterated sea-sand. To approach this town from the bay, boats either enter the bar and land on the north-side in the river, within Arthur's Head, or they pull round this point into Fremantle Bay, to the south of the town, which, from its sheltered situation, offers an easier access, and at all times a safe and certain approach to the shore. The town at present contains about a dozen wooden cottages, as many grass huts, one or two stone houses building, two hotels, several stores or shops, an auction mart, a butcher's shop, where once a week fresh meat may be bought, and a baker's shop kept by a Chinaman, where unleavened bread is sometimes to be had. A newspaper called the *Fremantle Journal*, in manuscript, is published weekly, which, like every thing else, bears a very remunerating price; it is issued, *only* to subscribers, at ten guineas yearly subscription and three shillings the copy on delivery. Hack horses are to be hired to proceed to the interior, and it is projected to start a coach to run between the towns on the coast and the town in the interior, when they are established and peopled, and as soon as post-roads can be completed.

"The shores of the river and of the bay close to the town were strewed with implements of husbandry, materials for building, trunks, packages and casks, that were either too bulky to be removed, or that were found useless to the proprietors in their new country, and were allowed to remain where they had been first deposited, to the mercy of the elements, to be swallowed up by sinking in of the sand, and to be destroyed by every nightly depredator, thieving having already as thriving a trade as any other in this infant colony.

"It could not have been possible to have selected a spot more unfavourable and unprepossessing in the eyes of the newly-arrived emigrant than that which has been fixed upon for the site of the town of Freemantle. It is more than sufficient to damp the spirits of the most enthusiastic settler. It is enough, at all events, to force conviction on his mind, that the land he now sees before him is not the land that had been depicted to him, and that he had been promised, and for which he had quitted his native shores.

"Opposite to Freemantle, on the north bank of the river or estuary, on a flat sandy beach and under some sand-hills, are a few huts and tents, the commencement of another town, to be called North Freemantle, possessing in no respect, either in site or soil, any advantage over its rival. These towns are supplied with fresh water from holes dug in the sand.

"Sixteen miles from the mouth of the Swan and from Freemantle, on the north bank of the estuary, stands Perth, the seat of government, containing the government-house, four wooden cottages, the offices of government, a church built of reeds, several grass huts belonging to the military, a few small tents, the Perth Hotel, a wooden building, and several houses in frame. The position and site of this town are good, and well chosen as regards the communication with the interior, but in point of soil it cannot boast of any peculiar advantage over the towns on the coast. The country is more thickly wooded, and the springs of fresh water are more abundant, but yet no grass fit for the food of sheep or cattle, and no land for cultivation does it command in its neighbourhood.

"Above this town, twelve miles further inland, on the same bank, and in a deep bend of the estuary, a spot is fixed upon for the site of the town of Guildford, having the advantage of a more favourable soil, and a more picturesque situation.

"Peel or Clarence is on the shore of Cockburn Sound, distant ten miles south of Freemantle. This town is inhabited by Mr. Peel and his followers. It occupies the spot on which they were landed from the ship with all their baggage, and from which they were unable to remove themselves, could a more eligible site at the time have been found on the coast; but it appears there was but one choice between bad and worse, sand and limestone, limestone and sand.

"Besides these settlements there is one formed at Port Leschanant, eighty miles south of Freemantle, and another about to be formed at Port Sterling, on the banks of a newly discovered river near Cape Lenwin, which is described as being a large body of fresh water running through a fine country, and affording a safe harbour within the bay for vessels of 250 tons burthen.

"The land is located in town, villa, and country grants, the extent of the latter being calculated at £3 for forty acres, and it is given in fee simple proportioned to the capital invested in public or private objects in the colony.

"The emigrants who have already arrived amount in number to 2,000, and have been principally located on the banks of the Estuary and the Canning River, on the belts of low marshy land that occupy in small patches the shores

of these waters; and it remains yet to be proved whether the soil of these swamps is of sufficient strength and richness for crops of wheat or potatoes to remunerate the labour and expense of the emigrant. A very few patches had been prepared and turned up by the hoe or spade to receive the seed. At the commencement of the season in June of last year, a little cultivation was tried by the officers of his Majesty's ships on Garden Island. A little barley was sown, which came up but never headed; and a few potatoes and some cabbage-seed were put in the ground at Perth by the governor, but, from one cause or other, no benefit was derived from them. The seed came up, but not even the constant watering night and morning could bring them to perfection. The food of the settlers is chiefly salt meat and ship biscuit.*

"Sheep and cattle find no sale in consequence of the settlers not having the means of taking care of or feeding them, and there being no pasture for them; and horses, of which numbers have been imported from England and Van Diemen's Land, are for the same reasons valueless. Many of them, as well as cattle of all descriptions, have been allowed to go astray into the interior to seek pasture for themselves, and have never returned. This circumstance would lead to the belief that they have been more successful in these wanderings than the exploring parties, and have found pasture lands. It was through the agency of wild cattle that the fine lands of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land were laid open to the settler.

"The animal productions are the same as New South Wales. The natives in their endowments are the same, and carry the same sort of spears—the womera or throwing stick, and the waddie. The spear is about twelve feet long and as thick as a man's finger. They harden one end by burning, and attach to the point of it, with a kind of black pitch or rosin, a wooden barb. The waddie is a short stick about two and a-half feet long and one inch in diameter. Up to the 5th of May last they had been friendly to the settlers, but on that day they first shewed hostile feelings, in an attempt made by some of them to commit some petty theft in the settlement of Perth. A quarrel ensued, the military were called out, and before the affray could be quelled, the natives had seven of their number killed, and one officer and three of the military were wounded by spears. The natives on this occasion shewed no signs of alarm or fear at our musketry, but on the contrary, a great deal of daring and spirit. From the tops of trees the chiefs harangued their tribes. They dared our men to fight, and one of them was so bold to advance, and with his waddie, to knock a corporal down in the ranks. This is the most unfortunate circumstance that could have happened for the welfare and prosperity of the colony.

"In Van Diemen's Land a quarrel of the same description has grown up into a war of extermination. For with a savage, whose language and habits are unknown to Europeans, no terms of peace can be entered into; no explanation can be offered to him, and no remuneration, even if he has been aggrieved, can be made to one who despises and views with contempt the

* Ship biscuit sold at 40s. to 45s. per cwt.; flour, 25s. to 30s.; salt beef, 7s. 10d. to 8s. per tierce; pork, £6 to £7 per barrel; rice, 1½d. per lb.; Brazil tobacco, 2s. 6d.; negro head, 3s. 6d.; rum, 6s. per gallon; sugar, 8d. per lb.; tea, £5 per chest; coffee, 2s. per lb. These are the wholesale prices, the retail prices in many instances yielding one to two hundred per cent. profit. Rum retails at nine pence the glass; a small loaf of unleavened bread, about half the size of a brick, sold for six pence; fresh mutton sold at nine pence, and fresh beef from one shilling to thirteen pence the pound. Money is not a scarce article in the colony, but it must soon become so, for as yet the colony having nothing to offer as an export in return for the supplies imported but cash, it will of course in a short time be drained of its specie. The government and Mr. Peel issue notes from ten shillings to ten pounds value, but those of the latter do not pass very current.

comforts, conveniences,* and luxuries of civilized man. The savage in all climes and countries has been found to be artful, treacherous, and cruel in the exercise of his revenge, to make no discrimination between the innocent and the guilty. A babe of the tribe or nation from which he may have received an injury, equally with the adult, falls under his merciless arm. If peace, therefore, is not immediately restored, the life and property of the babe will be in jeopardy, and many innocent men will suffer. The fear of the natives, against whose attacks, for the preservation of himself and family, the settler must at all times be prepared, will, by keeping him in a feverish excitement, paralyze his exertions, cause him to neglect his farm, and finally to quit his location and seek safety in the townships.

"The natives on the Swan have neither houses nor clothing; and nothing yet resembling a boat or raft has been found amongst them. They were to be seen on the banks of the estuary, where they resort to spear the fish, which abound on its shores and all along the coast, and of different kinds, but particularly a kind of rock cod, which is excellent.

"The sharks, judging from one that was seen alongside the ship in Gage's Road, are of monstrous size. It was the largest that had ever been seen by any person on board. The kangaroo and the opossum tribes are plentiful; and of birds, there are cockatoos and parrots, swans and ducks; but the latter have already been frightened away from the lower parts of the rivers by the new visitors. A few cranes and a diver, called the shag, are the only remaining occupants, and they have become very shy.

"In point of climate, this colony no doubt equals New South Wales; and as far as experience goes, it has been found by the emigrants highly salubrious, excepting in one complaint, and that a very serious one, ophthalmia, which, from the general character it had assumed amongst the settlers, appears to be connected with the nature of the soil. This disease, however, is only prevalent during the great heat of the summer months of January, February, March, April, and May, disappearing with the first appearance of the winter rains. The heat of the summer months is cooled by the alternate land and sea breezes, which render the climate at that period of the year agreeable. The mornings and evenings are particularly so, and the nights invariably brilliant and clear. In the month of June commences winter, when the rains are expected, which continue to fall during that and the following months of July and August, and are represented as being very heavy. In this period of the year the climate is cold and boisterous, and severe gales from the north-west are often experienced.

"In giving an opinion of the land seen on the banks of the Swan, no one will hesitate in pronouncing it unfit both for the purposes of agriculture and pasture; and that as regards local advantages, it possesses none excepting those of water-carriage for the distance inland of thirty-five or forty miles. Reviewing the accounts given by Capt. Sterling and Mr. Frazer, it may be stated in a few words, that the present colony of the Swan is not the country described by those gentlemen; and that if from the general appearance at the line of coast and the parts already examined, a judgment may be formed of the remaining portion of the territory between the sea-coast and General Darling's Range, estimated by those gentlemen to contain five or six millions of acres, 'the greater part of which may be considered as land fit for the plough, and therefore fully capable of giving support to one million of souls,' it may with much more truth be pronounced as an unfruitful soil, unsuitable for the plough, and incapable of giving support to one-tenth part of that number.

In further evidence of the general badness of the land, and of the barren nature of the soil, it may be stated that sufficient either for the purposes of agriculture or pasture has not been found to locate the few settlers who have already arrived; that Governor Sterling has abandoned Garden Island, which he had originally selected for himself, and that he has not taken up his grant, no land worth taking possession of having as yet been discovered. Mr. Peel's principality, of which so much was said both in and out of Parliament, has been resumed by the local government, in consequence of the conditions under which he received the grant not having been fulfilled by him, and it remains unoccupied, except a few patches of marshy land where some of the first arrivals have settled themselves, and it is likely to remain so, the land being good for nothing. Mr. Henty had located himself on the banks of the stream at Port Leschanant, distant eighty miles south of the Swan; but even there he had not been able to obtain above half the extent of land to which he is entitled. Several of the settlers had accompanied Governor Sterling on an exploring excursion still further to the southward, and had abandoned the Swan with the determination of fixing themselves at Port Sterling under the hope of finding a better soil: a worse they believed they could not meet with than that which they had left behind.

"On the discovery of an agricultural and grazing country on the banks of the Southern River at Port Sterling, to which Governor Sterling had proceeded in quest of a more advantageous situation for the formation of a settlement, and on the future and sanguine hopes entertained of discovering land fit for the purposes of man beyond the Darling Range yet unexplored, depends the very existence of the colony. The fine tracts of land, of which so highly coloured a picture has received the sanction of Governor Sterling's name on the Swan, cannot be recognized by those who have directed their steps to a place whose only resemblance to the description is the name it bears. The consequence is a general disappointment, and a gloomy foreboding of the future on the part of the emigrants, and on the part of the governor an anxious desire and an unwearied exertion to discover a more promising soil and a better favoured country."

"Reasoning from what I saw and heard, I should draw the conclusion that the whole belt between the sea and the mountains will be found to consist of nearly the same sort of land as is to be seen about Perth, with patches here and there, and on the banks of the waters, of land fit for cultivation, in the proportion of about ten per cent. of its extent. Its exposure to the whole force of the wind from the ocean, and what is observed to be the general character of coasts having a westerly aspect, adds weight to this supposition; and should such prove to be the case, with the additional want of pasture lands, it will, I greatly fear, prove inadequate to support a population of any extent without assistance from abroad. In return for this they have nothing to offer; so that when the fund brought out by the colonists is expended, their misery will be great, unless the land in the interior prove good, which I should think there is every reason to hope, enabling the settlers on the coasts to obtain supplies from thence in exchange for the commodities of which they will become the wholesale importers for retail among the interior settlers, from whom they may also hereafter hope to obtain articles for export, in their wool and other produce, for which the climate may be found adapted. The other colonies in this part of the globe have had the advantage of a large government establishment paid from home, and a numerous body of convicts

maintained at the expense of the English government, the supplying of whom with food and necessaries of life afforded the means to the colonists of paying for their imports. Here they have not that advantage. The officials are mostly half-pay officers serving without any salary, upon the chance of the colony succeeding; the home government having determined to expend only a very limited sum on what is considered as an experiment. A great deal of stress was laid in England upon the circumstance that no convicts were to be sent there, intending emigrants were felicitated upon the purity from contamination that the colony was to enjoy, and they congratulated themselves upon the absence of what would in fact have been the very life of it, namely, enforced labour.

"As has always been the case at the formation of new establishments, the free men who are brought out as indented servants, finding that the rate of wages is very high, become discontented and anxious to be liberated from their engagements; to effect which, they make themselves so troublesome, that in nine cases out of ten the master is glad to get rid of them, for, working or idle, he is obliged to supply them with rations, and the means of obtaining redress are very limited. Complaints on this score are made on every hand. One unfortunate gentleman said to me, 'My wife is turned washerwoman, and I am turned grubber; for what are we to do when our people will do nothing?' The cry for labour is very general; most people now acknowledging that the introduction of convicts or Chinese would be very beneficial, and is indeed almost absolutely necessary, as may be supposed when a common labourer can get eight shillings a day, and a mechanic from ten to twelve shillings. Neither are they very willing to work at all times, as they can earn enough in two or three days to enable them to pass the remainder of the week in drinking; for doing which every facility is afforded, as there is no duty on the importation of spirits, and drunkenness is in consequence very common. Robbery is also of very frequent occurrence, the state of the dwellings offering no prevention. Salt provisions, flour, and biscuits are in great demand; as also potatoes, of which there are none in the colony, nor have any been grown. Some that were planted came up, but died in spite of the careful watering night and morning. This and other failures may possibly be attributed to its being the wrong season of the year for their growth. Those few who have got a little land turned up with the hoe are waiting for the commencement of the rains, to make another attempt at growing wheat and other necessaries for their subsistence next year. Should they fail, little better than famine can be their lot. Live stock does not realize the price that was anticipated by the exporters from Hobart Town, the want of pasture and means of taking care of them preventing purchases beyond the immediate wants of the buyers. Great numbers of animals have already gone astray and never returned. A countryman belonging to one of the settlers asserts, that while out searching for some bullocks that had strayed, he saw four pie-balled horses, and though cross-questioned, has always told his story without variation. Should this be true, these wild animals must be the descendants of horses that have strayed from the westerly settlements in New South Wales, and it will afford a convincing proof that the intermediate country is good pasture land.

"Emigration to Swan River must have been quite a mania in England. There are many individuals there, with their families, who have handsome landed properties at home, which they have left in charge of agents to go out and settle there, tempted most probably by the favourable accounts of the

country and the immense grants obtainable. Numbers are from towns, and the most unfit subjects that could have been found for enduring the common hardships that occur in settling even in a fine country; and there, where, in addition to those, the land is sterile and barren, it may be imagined what they suffer. Several have determined on going home again.

“ The government is administered by Capt. Stirling as governor, assisted by a council of three of his own appointing, and there is much the same establishment of secretaries, surveyors, &c. as in larger colonies. A few local magistrates have been appointed, but no law court has as yet been established.”

S O N G.

SHE IS GONE, AND FOR EVER!

There are feet on the mountains,
And songs on the air,
And dances by the fountains,—
But thou art not there !

There are galleys on the waters,
Spirits of the sea ;
Greece is gathering her daughters,—
But we look for *thee* !

We listen to the chorus
Of the sweet and fair,
And they dance on before us—
But thou art not there !

The village girls are singing
Their glad evening lay,
Flowers round them flinging,—
But thou art away !

The elders are numbering
The girls as they run,
Some bright-one is slumbering—
There wanteth but *one* !

The wild-grass is covering
A tomb-stone bare,
And a bird is hovering—
Sweet ! thou art *there* !

CHALDEAN ASTRONOMY DISCOVERED IN EZEKIEL.

BY PROFESSOR CHIARINI.*

WHEN we read with critical attention the Visions of Ezekiel, and compare them with the prophecies which the other envoys of the Almighty promulgated before him, it is evident that they discover great mutual analogies, as well in respect to the subjects of which they treat as to the end which they have in view; but that the former present symbols and images which we should seek in vain in the latter. This distinction has always struck commentators, both Jewish and Christian, and they have even raised some doubts as to the authenticity of the writings of this illustrious prophet of the Babylonish captivity. This striking dissimilarity, however, results only from "the hand of the Lord being upon him" in the country of the Chaldeans (c. i. 3) and not in Palestine.†

Ezekiel, who, according to Lowth and Grotius, is distinguished amongst all the sacred writers, as much by his genius as by his learning, must have acquired from the people who held him in slavery whatever was remarkable in their arts and sciences, which he blended with the traditions he received from his forefathers and with the knowledge he owed to his education. We, in fact, find him fixing the epoch of his mission according to the Chaldean chronology and that of the history of the kings of Judea (c. i. 2), and referring, further on (c. iv. 1), to the mode in which the Babylonian sages noted their celestial observations, and traced the plan of a city, or the map of a whole country, upon baked bricks.‡

The science of the stars, which in his time flourished in Chaldea more than in any other part of the world, must have, at an early period, captivated his imagination,§ and impelled his mind, prompt to seize upon the relations of things, to borrow from thence whatsoever the science offered which was surprising, and calculated to render sensible to the eyes of his companions in misfortune the doctrines with which heaven had inspired him, and which it had commanded him to promulgate.

In the first of his visions, a whirlwind which came from the north brought to his view a great fiery cloud, in the midst of which was a wheel with four faces; in the centre of the wheel, a flaming fire, and at its four faces, four animals, each of which had the likeness of a man, and sparkled in every part. Upon the head of these four animals the firmament reposed, and upon the firmament stood a throne, where was seated the Son of God in all his glory.

That this majestic vision was the image of the universe, we are persuaded in the first place by the very object of the prophet, which was to show his fellow Jews how the glory of God, which had hitherto resided in the Holy of Holies, in the same manner as it resided in heaven,|| being constrained to des-

* Fragment d'Astronomie Chaldéenne, découvert dans les Visions du Prophète Ezéchiel, et éclairci par l'Abbé L. Chiarini, Professeur de Langues et d'Antiquités Orientales à l'Université Royale de Varsovie.—*Journal Asiatique*, Oct. 1830.

† By comparing Isaiah with Zechariah, and Jeremiah with Daniel, we may be thoroughly convinced of the powerful influence which places and times, in the second captivity, exerted upon the minds of the prophets of the Old Testament.

‡ See Pliny, vii. 57.

§ Prophets and poets of all ages have employed themselves in celebrating the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the astronomical machines which represented them.

|| The form of the temple of Jerusalem and all that it contained represented, according to Philo, Josephus, and Clemens of Alexandria, the structure of the world; and the celestial tribunal, composed of three members, was seated upon the mercy-seat, according to the Talmud: for the Jews, in former times, had very precise notions respecting the Trinity, as I hope to prove in another particular.

cend from the Mercy-Seat, by reason of the temple having been profaned by the worship of the sun and stars, was wandering upon the banks of the river Ohebar. We are convinced of the fact, in the second place, by the whole apparatus of the phenomena which accompany the scene, and which are precisely the same which the other prophets put into action in the manifestations of an angry God, who stirs all nature of which he is author. These phenomena are agitated winds, menacing clouds, devastating fire, lightnings flashing across each other, growling thunder, the roaring sea, and finally the rainbow, which appears "in the cloud in the day of rain" (c. i. 4, 24, 28), and which proclaims that the wrath of the Eternal is appeased.

But what makes the fact still more evident are the four animals which act so distinguished a part in this vision, and there fill the place of the four winds, and the four tutelary genii of nature. In fact, these cherubim, for such was the name of these animals (c. x. 20), had at first the figure of an ox,* or of the chief divinity of Egypt, which, having gradually assumed an erect posture, in the form of a statue, retained the head and feet of a calf. Moses placed two of these in the tabernacle as supporters of the throne of the Eternal, with a view of thus teaching the Hebrews to despise the gods of that people whose yoke they had cast off, but for whose ceremonies they still cherished a secret longing.† But subsequently, cherubim became, in the language of the prophets, pantheistical figures, appropriated to the representation of cosmological ideas, rather than idols. It is for this reason that Ezekiel employs them as the symbol of all animated nature, by giving them, to use his own words, "the face of four animals," each of which is the sovereign of his species, namely, the face of man, the lion, the ox, and the eagle. We find in the *Talmud* a judicious remark expressed in these words: "the king of wild beasts is the lion; the king of cattle is the ox; the king of birds is the eagle; but man is exalted above all animals, and God above animals, man, and the whole universe."‡

But, as in the time of Ezekiel, it had become common in the sacred language§ to figure "the Lord of Hosts dwelling between the cherubim" (II. Sam. vi. 2), "riding upon a cherub, and flying upon the wings of the wind" (Ps. xviii. 10), and "making his angels of winds" (Ps. civ. 4). Ezekiel makes these four cherubim, these four tutelary genii of nature, the four winds of the world, the four horses of the chariot of the Omnipotent. Our sureties for this explanation are the prophet Zechariah, who was perhaps contemporary with Ezekiel, and the author of the Apocalypse, who has copied and developed the picturesque images of both. The first, in fact, gives to the four winds of heaven (vi. 5) four chariots (vi. 1), to which they were constantly ready harnessed, "between two mountains of brass," in order to execute the orders of the

* Ezekiel, observes Rosenmüller, terms "the face of an ox" (c. i. 10) what further on he calls "the face of a cherub" (c. x. 14); add to this the force of the root כרוב, which signifies originally "to till the earth:" what we here say of the ox of the Egyptians has also happened to the goat among the Greeks, who then made of it the god Pan, or the genius of the universe. Herod. ii. 46, iii. 28.

† This covert design of the Jewish legislator did not escape the penetration of Tacitus, and affords a very simple solution of the difficulty which occurs in observing, that whilst Moses prohibits severely the making of images, he was the first to place them in the most sacred part of his temple.

‡ Hagiga, xiii. 2.

§ The sacred and symbolical language of all the nations of antiquity has been borrowed, in a great measure, from the phenomena of nature. It is nevertheless a false hypothesis to suppose that there is nothing real under those veils, for allegory conceals, but does not destroy, history. This language, being unalterable, so long as it continued sacred, was not bent, so to speak, to the shape of facts, like historical language; it has rather constrained facts to adapt themselves to its forms. This is why we have so much difficulty in distinguishing from the sun so many heroes, chiefs of tribes, and conductors of colonies. Their contemporaries applied to them, in their hypothesis, the same language which the gratitude of nations has dictated towards the benefits bestowed by that luminary.

Eternal throughout the earth. "After these things," says the recluse of Patmos, "I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth" (vii. 1).*

But since, on the other hand, the two extreme links of the creation were the heavens and the earth (Gen. i. 1),—namely, the empyreal heavens, above which resides the Majesty of God (Ps. viii. 1), and which the Eternal "bows" when he would appear to mortals, having "darkness under his feet" (Ps. xviii. 9), and the earth, which is "the footstool of his throne" (Is. lxvi. 1);—the same prophet places upon the head and the expanded wings of the four cherubim a space stretched forth like unto crystal (Ez. i. 22), which was the symbol of the heaven of heavens, or "firmament heaven" (Gen. i. 8), like the ceiling among the Egyptians,† and under their feet another similar space, which, as we shall see in the sequel, could only be the symbol of the earth (i. 15).

These circumstances, and many similar ones which I omit for the sake of brevity (for I here give only an extract of a longer work), authorizes us to believe that the *wheel* which acts so conspicuous a part in this vision of Ezekiel, called by the Talmudists "the work of the chariot," is not the wheel of an ordinary chariot, as has been hitherto imagined, but that of a peculiar chariot, such as Milton has appropriated to the Son of God:

North rushed with whirlwind sound

The chariot of Paternal Deity.‡

In other words, if this chariot was that of the universe (*universitatis currus*), as may be inferred from what I have stated, the *wheel* on which it moved, and which occupied the inner part, could only be the symbol of the celestial sphere, as I proceed to show.

The special object of my researches will, therefore, be to prove that this *wheel*, on which so much has hitherto been written, is no other than the symbol of the starry sphere. I shall endeavour to fulfil my task in examining, 1st, the nature of the astronomical language employed by the prophet in his detailed description of this wheel; 2d, the three qualities of being *animated*, *harmonious*, and *full of eyes*, which it has in common with the sphere of fixed stars; and 3d, the design of the pan filled with burning coals, which Ezekiel places in the centre of this wheel, and which cannot but there represent the sun.

"Behold," says the prophet (i. 15), "one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures (who were standing), with his four faces." After so express a declaration that this wheel was but *one*, it is difficult to conceive how commentators have been able to see four in this passage, and to change them into four wheels of a common chariot. They have, I think, been led into error by Ezekiel's employing, lower down, the plural, "wheels;" and having recourse, in the tenth chapter (v. 9), to this repetition: "one wheel by one cherub, and one wheel by another cherub." But they have not, it appears to me, paid attention either to the situation in which the prophet was placed and which he wished to describe, or to the genius of the Hebrew tongue.

Ezekiel, perceiving afar off the chariot of the Divine Majesty, beholds a sphere which the distance presents to him in the form of a *wheel*. It ap-

* Homer, Virgil, and Mahomet have spoken of the winds as of so many spirits, and artists have left us many monuments analogous to these poetical ideas.

† See Champollion, *Précis du Syst. Hierogl.*, p. 277. The ancients represented the world as a vast edifice, of which the heavens were the roof and the earth the basement. The pillars which supported it were sometimes the highest mountains, sometimes the most celebrated heroes of antiquity, such as Atlas, Hercules, &c.

‡ Paradise Lost, book vi.

proaches, and he discovers in it four faces, which the four animals touched with their bodies. He wishes to make us comprehend that he had gradually recovered from his first impression, not to change a single wheel into four, but to inform us that he altogether discovered that "one and the same wheel had four faces," and that each of these faces might be called "wheel," when seen at the same distance, but in another direction than the first. The word *ophan*, "wheel," is, therefore, synonymous here with "face," or one of the four sides of a sphere. Moreover, when the prophet reverts once more to this circumstance of his vision, he tells us more clearly that each of these faces touched a cherub, just as he had told us before that each cherub touched a face of this sphere. In fact, every species of repetition, such as Ezekiel employs in this vision, considered according to the rules of Hebrew Syntax, as well as those of other Oriental tongues, does not separate the objects; but it distributes them, assigning to each its proper place; so that the phrase, "one wheel by one cherub, and one wheel by another cherub," means only that this sphere had as many faces or sides as there were cherubim, and that each cherub presided over that face which corresponded to the wind of which he was the symbol.

The identity of these two parts of verses (i. 15, x. 9) appeared so striking to the celebrated Rosenmüller, that he explains one by the other, as if the second was only the commentary on the former. We shall see, by and bye, that Ezekiel substitutes for the four *wheels* or *circles* the proper name of a sphere (*galgal*), and that he expressly says that it was placed in the midst of the four cherubim (x. 6). It must also be remarked, that, as the four faces of this wheel were formed by four circles placed one within another, like the *meridian*, the *equator*, and the *two colures*, of the common spheres, the term *ophan* may here be translated "circles," for these two terms are also synonymous, as we shall presently see. According to this hypothesis, the explanation of this passage would be, "and one circle beside a cherub, and one circle beside a cherub." Ezekiel would then intend to inform us by this passage, that the four cherubim were standing at the four sides of the two principal circles of a sphere. It appears to me that one or other of these two hypotheses is decidedly preferable to offering violence to the sacred text, so far as to throw a doubt upon whether it speaks of a single wheel, where it says "behold one wheel upon the earth."

This wheel, continues the prophet (i. 16), had four faces, because it was composed of four circles, all of the same colour and of the same fashion; "they had one likeness, and their appearance and their work was as it were a circle placed in the middle of a circle." The sphericity of this machine is so palpable in this verse, that even the commentators, who saw in Ezekiel the wheels of an ordinary chariot, have been forced to admit it. The prophet, says Dr. Rosenmüller, intimates by these words that he had remarked something singular in these wheels, that is, that they were so constructed that one wheel entered another, intersecting it at right angles, so that they did not form a single circle, like the common wheels of a carriage, but two circles which crossed each other. Instead, therefore, of dwelling upon a fact generally admitted, I content myself with observing that the language which Ezekiel uses on this occasion, is perfectly analogous to that which is employed by the astronomers of antiquity, in speaking of the planetary system, and of the symbols or instruments which represent it. In fact, Plato tells us, in his *Republic* (l. x), of the mysterious spindle of necessity (*ἀνάγκης ἄτρακτος*), which turned the celestial spheres, informing us, like Ezekiel, that it traversed,

with its lower extremity, several small globes σφαιδύλους of the same shape, enclosed and dexterously combined one within another. Aratus, in his *Phænomena*, employs the same astronomical phrase as Ezekiel and Plato, "fitted one into another," in describing the principal circles of the celestial sphere:

Αὐτοὶ δ' ἀπλάνεις καὶ ἀερόεντες ἀλληλοῖσι.

Lastly, Ptolemy, in his *Almagest* (l. v. c. 1), gives a description of a spherical astrolabe, which might be taken for a version of the words of the prophet of the captivity. "Taking," he says, "two circles well polished all round, with four perpendicular faces, of the same proportion in respect to height, perfectly equal and like to each other," &c.

Ezekiel, as I have already said, analyzes by degrees the impressions which the first glance had excited in his mind, so that he began by naming an appearance of fire and living creatures (i. 4, 5) what he finds, after a closer examination, to be only the image of a luminous man (viii, 2), and that of cherubim (x, 20). In the same manner, the wheel (*ophan*), which he saw at first (i, 15), became by degrees a sphere with four faces and four circles, and his own ears hear the aggregate called *galgal* (x, 13). It is clear from hence, that the *ophanim* (wheels or circles) is the name of the parts, and that the *galgal* is that of the machine collectively.*

I stop for a moment, therefore, to determine the astronomical signification of these two terms *ophan* and *galgal*, which has not been accurately apprehended by other commentators.

The terms which are employed by Ezekiel and the other prophets of the Captivity, very frequently require to be elucidated by the genius of the Chaldean tongue. Thus, whenever the word *ophan* is applied, in Chaldee, to the science of the stars, we find that it denotes one of the circles of the celestial sphere.

The *Targum* of Jonathan substitutes, as we shall state by and bye, for the *ophan* seen by Ezekiel (i, 15), "the highest heavens," as if it were to make us understand that the word *ophan* can only be employed to denote a part of the celestial sphere. The *Talmud*, on the contrary, substitutes the word *ophanim* for the starry sphere, stating that the Jews are prohibited from making representations thereof, with the view of adoring the stars. "You shall not imitate," it says, in the name of God, "the likeness of my creatures that serve me on high, such as the *ophans*,"† &c. I do not conceal from myself that it may be objected that the authors of the *Targums* and of the two *Talmuds* might have derived these astronomical notions from the books of the Greeks and Latins, under whose rule they lived; but it must not be forgotten that all these writers were but compilers of traditions, which are traceable, at least, to the time of Esdras; and it will be admitted, I trust, that we ought not to confound the age of the creation of scientific terms with that of the monuments on which they appear for the first time. The explanation of the other term, *galgal*, will furnish a pretty convincing proof of this fact, which deserves to be appreciated, especially in researches into Oriental antiquity.

Maimonides, who was the most learned antiquary of his age, informs us, in the beginning of his *Jad* (l. i, sec. 3), that the word *galgal* signifies "heaven, the firmament, any celestial sphere;" and consequently there are nine *galgals*, namely, the seven planetary heavens, that of the fixed stars, and the *primum mobile*. The Talmudists attach precisely the same meaning to the word *galgal*,

* This *galgal*, says the prophet (x. 6), was placed between the four cherubim, and a man might enter and stand there beside an *ophan*. This renders it incontestable that the antithesis which we have here put between the *galgal* and the *ophan* really existed between the whole and the parts.

† *Kosch Haachana*, 24 b.

observing at the same time, that the *galgal* is fixed, the planets and constellations are in motion, whilst amongst the sages of other nations, the *galgal* is in motion, and the planets and constellations are fixed.* In the same *Targum* of Jonathan, the word *galgal* is employed wherever Ezekiel uses the expression *ophan*, from the conviction that the prophet denotes by this word the *celestial spheres*.

Whoever should be disposed to conclude, from this state of things, that the Chaldee tongue has borrowed from the Greek, which was spoken by the Jews after the Captivity, this astronomical sense of the word *galgal*, and should endeavour to persuade us of this fact, on the strength, chiefly, of the passage I have cited from the *Talmud*, which shews that the doctors of the synagogue were not strangers to the scientific notions of the philosophers of Greece, would suffer himself to be seduced by vain appearances. In fact, the author of the Seventy-seventh Psalm, who was at least contemporary with Ezekiel, has assigned to the word *galgal* precisely the same signification as the Talmudists and Targumists, in that very remarkable passage (v. 18): "The voice of thy thunder is in the heaven (*galgal*); the lightnings lightened the habitable part of the globe; the earth trembled and shook." The Septuagint and the Vulgate, observes Dr. Rosenmüller, translate the passage,† "The voice of thy thunder in the wheel;" which is not indefensible, if we take the *wheel* for the *chariot*, for then the prophet would represent to us God seated on his chariot hurrying against the Egyptians with so much wrath, that there issued from the wheels of the divine chariot as it were so many thunders to terrify them. However, the word *galgal* here would rather appear to signify celestial globe, the atmosphere, or the circle and totality of created things, which St. James himself (iii. 6) calls "the course of nature;" and there can be no doubt that the true signification of this Hebrew noun is "*orb*," for it is derived from the verb גלגל, which means *circumvolvit*. This explanation may acquire confirmation from the phrase immediately preceding: "the skies sent out a sound," which admirably illustrates the other: "the voice of thy thunder in the *galgal*," of which it is an appendage. And since this manifestation is, in other respects, but an imitation of that with which David presents us, in highly picturesque colours, in the Eighteenth Psalm, it is evident that the author meant to express, by the words, "the voice of thy thunder in the *galgal*," precisely the same thing as David by the phrase, "the Lord thundered in the heavens." (v. 13). Whence, the two words גלגל and שמים, in these two passages, are exactly synonymous.

It is not uninteresting to observe that the name *galgal* and the word *πόλος*, in the vocabulary of the science of the stars, are so far analogous, that, as the former must have signified in Chaldee, as we have shewn, a celestial sphere, and the astronomical instrument which represented it, so the latter has constantly denoted both objects in the language of the Greek sages. Boccacio informs us, on the testimony of Pronapides, that Polos was the sixth son of Demagorgon,‡ that is, a mass or globe of mud, taken from the water, which, in the end, flew from the hands of the person who was shaping it, embraced all created things, and decorated its surface with sparks which escaped from beneath the hammer of his father. Every one is aware, moreover, that Plato, Aristotle, Clemens of Alexandria, Aristophanes, Euripides and Virgil, have often taken the *pole* for the *heavens*, or for the atmospheric space, and that

* *Pesahim*, f. 14.

† The Arabic version is still more precise on this point: "The noise of thy thunder in the sphere."

‡ *Genealogia degli Dei*, l. 1.

Suidas has been thereby induced to make the judicious remark, that the ancients employed the term in a much more extensive sense than the moderns. On the other hand, Weidler cites, in his *History of Astronomy*, this verse from an ancient poet :

Οὐρανὴ πόλον εὔρει καὶ οὐρανίων χόρον ἄστρων ;

which discloses, according to him, the invention of the celestial globe. Ovid and Claudian confound the pole with the planetarium of Archimedes ; Ammianus Marcellinus substitutes the same denomination for the sphere ; Aristophanes and Pollux call a pole an hemisphere provided with a gnomon. Lastly, Salmasius assures us that, in an epigram in the *Anthology*, the same denomination is applied to a planisphere.

Moreover, the spherical astrolabe or planetarium, which Ezekiel found in Chaldea, puts beyond dispute, in my opinion, the fact that the Chaldeans must have made of the verb *לָגַל*, the astronomical term *galga*, prior to the Greeks forming the term *πόλος* from *πολείω* ; and that consequently Herodotus had ground for affirming that they were the first to give the Hellenians *πόλον*, "the sphere," καὶ γνώμονα, "and the hemisphere with the gnomon."*

I now proceed to shew that Ezekiel has employed a Chaldean sphere to represent the sky and fixed stars.

As often as the prophet speaks of "wheels" and "living creatures," he changes the gender of the pronouns suffixed, which are mutually relative, so that the pronouns which relate to the former are of the gender of the latter, and *vice versa*. Since this irregularity occurs only in this part of his visions, it ought not, in my opinion, to be attributed to the permutation of the logical subject or object, with the grammatical subject or object, which serves to explain many similar anomalies in the dialects of the East. It proceeds rather from the sacred poet making of the wheels and living creatures a single indivisible one ; I might almost say, one and the same body. "The prophet speaks of the cherubs and the wheels in a mixed manner," says Rosenmüller (x. 11 and 12), "because they were one single thing." This has induced the author of the Syriac version to give to the *wheels* the body, back, hands and wings of cherubim. Ezekiel, therefore, regards the cherubim as the mover of a *wheel* or a celestial sphere, and suffers them to be composed of the same matter as the wheel or sphere, agreeably to the belief of the ancients, according to the testimony of Aristotle † and Plutarch.‡

But the circles of the wheel not only constitute one combination with the four cherubim who presided over it ; they were also animated and set in motion by the same spirit as the cherubim ; a fact to which the prophet recurs several times, as if he was apprehensive it might be overlooked (i. 20, 21. x. 17) : "for the spirit of the living creature (creatures) was in the wheels." Ezekiel had no need of borrowing from the Chaldeans the dogma of the soul of the world, for Moses had consecrated it in the first page of the *Cosmogony*. (Gen. i. 2), as Rosenmüller has well observed. Plato, in his *Timæus* ; Pliny, in his *Natural History*, Macrobius, Aratus and Manilius, give us reason to believe that this dogma constituted one of the fundamental maxims of philosophy in all antiquity. I shall content myself with citing on this point the beautiful verses of Virgil, because they square so surprisingly with the wheel

* Lib. II. 109. In the same manner the Chaldean philosophers must have employed the term *ophan*, "wheel," or "circle," in an astronomical sense, anterior to the poets and sages of Greece. See the *Hymn to Mars*, attributed to Homer, v. 8. It is from Homer and Ezekiel that Dante has borrowed the celestial ruddy of his *Mystical Journey*.

† *Metaphys.* I. xiv. c. 8.

‡ *De orac. defecta*.

of Ezekiel, as far as respects its being symbolical of a celestial sphere and an image of the world :

*Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitât molcm, et magno se corpore miscet.**

In the last place, the symbolical wheel has also the same voice as the cherubim that conducted it. The prophet says so expressly (iii. 12, 13), in these words : " Then the spirit took me up, and I heard behind me the voice of a great rushing (saying), Blessed be the glory of the Lord from this place ; also the noise of the wings of the living creatures that touched one another, and the noise of the wheels over against them, and a noise of a great rushing."

Job and the Psalmist had, prior to Ezekiel, attributed a voice to the heavens and the stars, and the harmony of the spheres is a subject on which the ancient philosophers had much to say, as appears from Aristotle, Cicero, Pliny and Macrobius.†

But I pass lightly over points of learning which have been so often discussed by others. I shall consider a little more fully the symbolical meaning of the eyes, with which Ezekiel has filled the four circles of his sphere, and the four cherubim attached to them : " and their whole body, and their backs, and their hands, and their wings, and the wheels, were full of eyes round about [on their four sides], the wheels that they four had." (x. 12, see i. 18.)‡

Ezekiel was induced to change the stars into eyes, in order, by this symbol, to reproach his fellow Jews with the enormity of the crime of which they incurred the guilt, in calling in question the Providence of God, and in declaring, with the view of encouraging each other in walking the path of iniquity, that " the Lord hath forsaken the earth ; the Lord seeth not."—(viii. 12. ix. 9). As Moses, Job, Isaiah, and all the other prophets, had accustomed the Jews to regard the *eye* as the symbol of Divine Providence, Ezekiel, in substituting *eyes* for the *stars*, told them, in the expressive language of the allegory, that God looks from the highest heavens upon the earth, through as many eyes as there are stars in the firmament. This latent design of the prophet has been recognized by almost all the imitators and commentators of his vision, inasmuch that Rabbi Apuda,§ St. Jerome, and the author of the Apocalypse (iv. 8), have been forced to admit that Ezekiel, in employing eyes, alluded to the stars of the celestial vault. Let us examine, therefore, briefly, whence it was that this divinely-inspired writer derived the image considered so sublime in all antiquity, sacred and profane, by which the phenomena of the light of the stars were represented by eyes.||

The eyes of the crocodile, according to Job (xli. 9), are " like the eyelids of the morning," which is exactly analogous to the representation given by

* Æneid. vi. 727 and 728.

† Dante, in the same way, makes the movers and inhabitants of the celestial wheel sing hymns to the praise and glory of God. See besides the *Coran*, sur. xvii. 46 ; xxxix. 75 ; xl. 7.

‡ If we translate the word *ophanîm*, which is here repeated twice, by " wheels," this verse will afford no sense. It is therefore clear that the first time it ought to be rendered " circles," as is done in the Vulgate. On the other hand, if it be translated the first time by " circles" and the second by " wheels," instead of a single sphere, there will be four of them in the vision of Ezekiel, which would still more increase the probability of our hypothesis. But as no doubt can be thrown on the unity of the prophetic wheel, of which we have hitherto spoken, it follows, necessarily, that in this verse, the word *ophanîm* must be translated " wheels" or " circles" the first time ; and the second, " sides" or " faces," the more since the phrase rendered " the wheels that they four had," is here no more than a version, or rather a repetition, of the other analogy (i. 15) rendered " with his four faces."

§ More Nevochim, p. iii. 2.

|| The author of *Ecclesiastes* has employed (xii. 2) in the same manner " the light of the sun, the moon, and the stars" to typify that of the eyes.

the Egyptians to denote the rising of the sun. We know that they depicted the eyes of a crocodile, and that they represented a crocodile with its head inverted to denote the setting of the same luminary.* Pausanias relates† that, on the coffer of Cypselus, was a female holding two children in her hands, one white, who was asleep, in the right hand, and a black one in the left, who seemed desirous of sleeping: adding, that both the children had the feet turned in (διωτράμεινους). Pausanias understood by this woman, the night, and by the two children, the symbol of sleep and death, without reflecting that, by this explanation, he passed over the circumstances of their colour and their position; and that, since this coffer had been the instrument of preserving Cypselus, it ought to have been decorated with the symbol of life, rather than with that of death. ‡ Notwithstanding his authority, and that of several other commentators, it appears to me that the female in question was placed there to typify the natural day, which has two children, namely, the rising and the sitting of the sun, or the two twilights. Thus, the white child, on the right hand, who had its eyes closed, was the symbol of the rising of the sun, which, by its radiance, conceals the stars and closes the eyes of night; and the black child, placed on the left, and winking its eyes, was the symbol of the sun's setting, which, occasioning darkness to succeed the light, reveals the stars and opens by degrees the eyes of night. With the same object, the Egyptians painted a peacock with its tail gathered up or displayed, according as they wished to express the beginning or the end of the day, taking the eyes in the plumage of the bird for the symbol of the stars.‡ Lastly, the children had their feet turned in, like a serpent, in conformity with the remark which Macrobius deduced from the doctrine of the same Egyptians, *draconis effigies flexuosum iter sideris monstrat*. I conclude from all these circumstances, that the symbolical images on the coffer of Cypselus were an imitation of some Egyptian monument, made by an artist who did not comprehend its true signification. But to return to my subject.

Sophocles has given to the sun the epithet of "eyelid of the day:"

χευσίας

Ἀμείρας βλίσφαρον ἵψ

and Æschylus terms the moon "ornament of the stars, and eye of night:"

Περὶ τοῖσιν ἀστράων, νυκτὶς ὀφθαλμὸς. ||

Dante has combined the ideas of the two Greek poets, where he says:

Certo non si scolca sì forte Delo,

Pria che Latona in lei facesse il nido,

A parturir li due occhi del cielo. ¶

The prophet Zechariah (iii. 9.) also presents us with all the planets under the image of *seven eyes*: "for behold the stone that I have laid before Joshua; upon one stone shall be seven eyes:" and St. John, the imitator of this prophet, substitutes for these seven eyes, seven stars, and the seven spirits who preside over the seven planets.

In the last place, the Vyasa-mani, with ten thousand eye-balls, of the Indians, the Mithra, with ten thousand eyes, of the Persians, the Argus, with a hundred eyes, of the Greeks and Latins, are plainly symbols of the starry vault, which shows itself with all its splendour in a fine night.

[To be concluded next Month.]

* Horapoll. l. i. 66.

† In *Æliads*, l. v. 18..

‡ Pieril Hierogl. l. xxiv. 4 and 5.

¶ *Antig.* 103.

‡ *Sept. ant. Theb.* 375.

¶ *Purg.* 130—132.

SINDE AND CUTCH.

So little, comparatively speaking, is known of the country, people, and governments of Sinde and Cutch, that every contribution to our scanty knowledge respecting those states is highly acceptable. Our attention has, therefore, been naturally attracted to a work by Dr. Burnes, surgeon to the residency at Bhooj, the capital of Cutch; and who had the advantage of visiting Sinde and its capital, Hyderabad, by invitation from the Ameers, which was originally printed at Bombay, by permission of the government (the work being an official report), and has been recently reprinted at Edinburgh.*

Although somewhat too cursory, the observations of Dr. Burnes upon the former country are valuable. Having had an opportunity, which no European officer had previously enjoyed, of being upon familiar and rather intimate terms of acquaintance with the Ameers, and having been, as he states, at some pains, during his residence at their capital, to ascertain their character and habits, his information respecting the state of the country, the temper of its rulers, and the working of its singularly-modelled government, may be received with confidence.

The tract of country denominated Sinde constituted formerly a part of the province or soobah of Mooltan, ruled, indeed, as a distinct principality by viceroys nominated by the court of Delhi. Upon the invasion of Nadir Shah, that monarch acquired it by cession from the Mogul emperor. In 1735, Nadir installed, as viceroy of Sinde, the representative of the Calooras or Calorees, a family of Beloochistan, enjoying a high reputation for sanctity, as claiming lineage with Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet. This family retained the dignity under the Douranee emperor of Cabul, who, after the death of Nadir Shah, enforced the submission of Sinde, which is still nominally subject to Cabul. In 1779, the family, which had signalized itself by a series of atrocious crimes, was expelled from the country, by the Talpoors, a Beloochee tribe, whose chiefs had suffered from the tyranny of the Calooras nawabs, and Futteh Ali Khan, the chief of the Talpoors, was called to the direction of affairs by the voice of the nation, and confirmed as ruler of the country by Timour Shah, of Cabul, on the condition of paying a tribute.

The extraordinary scheme of a conjoint-rule, or polyarchy, was devised, according to some, not till the decease of Futteh Ali, when "the then surviving brothers divided the revenue into four shares, two of which were assigned to Gholam Ali, the eldest, and one to each of his brothers; and at the same time, the present remarkable constitution was framed, by the conditions of which the three Ameers ruled jointly, with succession for their sons to the junior rank."† Dr. Burnes, more correctly, we believe, considers this partition of authority to have taken effect during the life-time

* A Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sinde; a Sketch of the History of Cutch, from its first connexion with the British Government in India till the conclusion of the Treaty of 1819; and some Remarks on the medical Topography of Bhooj. By JAMES BURNES, Surgeon to the Residency at Bhooj. Bombay, 1820, Edinburgh, 1831. Stark.

† Hamilton, ii. 560.

of Futtch Ali. "On his own elevation, this prince liberally resolved to admit to a participation in his high destiny his three younger brothers, Ghoolam Ali, Kurm Ali, and Mourad Ali; and the four agreed to reign together under the denomination of the Ameers or Lords of Sinde. While they all lived, the strong and unvarying attachment they evinced for each other gained them the honourable appellation of the *Char Yar*, or the 'Four Friends;' and although Meer Futtch Ali died in 1801, and Ghoolam Ali in 1811, this government, a phenomenon in history, has continued, with little alteration, from its first commencement to the present moment." Like the Oxford scholars, who had

One heart, one wish, one chamber, and one hat,

the Ameers, during the life of Futtch Ali, not only came to the levee together, quitted at the same moment, ate together and took the same diversions in company, but slept in the same chamber, which was lighted only at the doorway.

Our intercourse with Sinde has been much restricted, owing to the jealousy and contempt of the Ameers, who, though now in some alarm at the increase of our power in India, used to consider the British as a race of sordid mercantile speculators. Unexpectedly, however, in October 1827, a letter was received from the Ameers by the British resident in Cutch, requesting that the surgeon attached to the residency might proceed to Hyderabad, on account of the sickness of Meer Mourad Ali, one of the rulers. Dr. Burnes, accordingly, set off, attended by a Sindian vakeel, whom he soon discovered to be a spy, to Luckput-bunder, on the borders of the Runn, where he crossed the river, and entered the Sinde territories at Kotree. The channel of this eastern branch of the Indus, which is here four miles broad, has been so affected by the great earthquake of 1819, that it has ceased to be fordable, as formerly, at low water.

Dr. Burnes proceeded from Kotree, which is merely a landing-place, without bunder, house, or inhabitants, in a N.W. direction, across a level tract of country, a continuation of the Great Northern Runn, and which was a perfect desert, not a hill or village being seen in any direction. Lah, Vere, and Himiut were merely stations in the desert, where a little brackish water could be obtained; the Sindian soldiers placed there to collect the tolls on merchandize subsisting chiefly on camel's milk. In these parts, the camels of Sinde, so well known throughout Asia, are reared, and they are the only carriers used in this country. Dr. Burnes describes the whole tract, as far as Ruree, half-way to the Indus, as unsuited for military purposes, and probably impassable in the rains.

The villages of Sinde, on this side the Indus, are much inferior in appearance to those of Cutch, and are entirely destitute of the stone buildings and tiled roofs, which give an air of neatness and comfort to those of the latter country. They are for the most part collections of low huts, composed entirely of clay and thatch, while even the mosques, with which they abound, are generally of the same frail materials, and only distinguishable, indeed, by their greater elevation, and a feeble attempt at ornament. Many of the inhabitants of the province live in grass hovels in the fields which they cultivate.

Most of the villages have no name except that of their actual owner; and it is not unusual for the whole population of a place to remove their dwellings to another station, as inclination or necessity prompts them, and when either food or forage fails.

At Ruree, which is a more respectable town, and was once a place of opulence, Dr. Burnes was visited by the khans sent by the Ameers to receive him. They were officers of rank; and from this moment he was treated with a degree of respect and courteous kindness, which formed a striking contrast to the repulsive and even insolent behaviour of the court of Sinde in antecedent times. "Fifty camels were in attendance, by command of the Ameers, who had given positive directions that none of my followers should be allowed to walk. The khans even considered seriously how my palanquin-bearers could be mounted; and although this was impracticable, I was obliged to consent that the sipahis of the guard, and all others, should proceed on camels. The supplies were of an expensive description; nothing in fact seemed to be spared that could add to my comfort, or that of my attendants; and sugar, sweetmeats and opium were daily issued in great profusion."

At Bunna, Dr. Burnes saw for the first time the classic Indus, where the Pinyaree branch shoots off from the parent stream to the south-east. At a short distance above Bunna, the Indus is a large and beautiful river, nearly a mile broad, and moving majestically at the rate of about three miles an hour.

As he approached Hyderabad, the inhabitants testified such hungry curiosity that he imagines no European had travelled that route before. Within thirty miles of the capital, his *cortège*, consisting of about 1,000 persons, most of them mounted on camels, was met by a nobleman related to the Ameers, who informed Dr. Burnes that extraordinary preparations were making for his reception at court, observing "other Europeans have come into Sinde on their own affairs; but you are here by the invitation of the Ameers, and will be made welcome in a different manner from them:" a remark repeated subsequently by one of the Ameers. At the nearest stage to the capital, the Nawab Wullee Mahommed Khan Lagharee, the prime minister, with a splendid retinue, despatched by the Ameers, as a mark of great respect, to congratulate Dr. Burnes, received him with great cordiality combined with natural dignity of manners; and our traveller entered Hyderabad amidst a tumultuous throng of men and women, whose curiosity almost obstructed his approach to the fortress where the Ameers resided, to whom he was immediately introduced.

The *coup d'œil* was splendid. I had an opportunity of seeing the whole reigning family at a glance, and I have certainly never witnessed any spectacle which was more gratifying, or approached nearer to the fancies, we indulge in childhood, of eastern grandeur. The group formed a semi-circle of elegantly attired figures, at the end of a lofty hall spread with Persian carpeting. In the centre were seated the two principal ameers, on their musnud, a slightly elevated cushion of French white satin, beautifully worked with flowers of silk and gold, the corners of which were secured by four massive and highly-chased golden ornaments, resembling pine-apples, and, together with a large velvet

pillow behind, covered with rich embroidery, presenting a very grand appearance. On each side, their highnesses were supported by the members of their family, consisting of their nephews, Meers Sobdar and Mahommed, and the sons of Mourad Ali, Meers Noor Mahomed, and Nusseer Khan. Farther off sat their more distant relations, among whom were Meer Mahmood, their uncle, and his sons Ahmed Khan and Juhan Khan. Behind stood a crowd of well-dressed attendants, sword and shield bearers to the different princes.

To an European, and one accustomed to form his notions of native ceremony by a much humbler standard, it was particularly gratifying to observe the taste displayed in dress, and the attention to cleanliness, in the scene before me. There was no gaudy show of tinsel or scarlet; none of that mixture of gorgeousness and dirt to be seen at the courts of most Hindoo princes; but, on the contrary, a degree of simple and becoming elegance, far surpassing any thing of the kind it had ever been my fortune to behold. The ameers and their attendants were habited nearly alike, in angricas or tunics of fine white muslin, neatly prepared and plaited so as to resemble dimiti, with cummerbunds or sashes of silk and gold, wide Turkish trowsers of silk, tied at the ankle, chiefly dark blue, and the Sindian caps I have already described, made of gold brocade, or embroidered velvet. A pair of cashmere shawls of great beauty, generally white, thrown negligently over the arm, and a Persian dagger at the girdle, richly ornamented with diamonds, or precious stones, completed the dress and decoration of each of the princes.

Viewing the family generally, I could not but admire their manners and deportment, and acknowledge that, in appearance at least, they seemed worthy of the elevation they had gained. The younger princes, indeed, had an air of dignity and good breeding seldom to be met with, either in the European or native character. The principal ameers were the least respectable of the party in point of looks; probably from having had less advantages, and more exposure to hardships in early life. They are in reality older, but did not appear above the age of fifty, from the very careful manner in which their beards and hair are stained. With one exception, there is little family likeness between them and the younger chiefs, who have inherited from their mothers fair complexions, jet black hair, with long eyelashes and eyebrows. Meer Nusseer Khan struck me at once as a particularly handsome man.

The illness of Mourad Ali turned out to be of no serious character, and Dr. Burnes had the satisfaction of restoring his health; a circumstance which did not, of course, abate the kindness and attentions of the rulers, which were carried to an oppressive excess. They even dispensed with a piece of etiquette, which would otherwise have put Dr. Burnes' complaisance to a severe test. The distrust of the Ameers required that the physician should share his prescriptions with his patient, and Mourad Ali positively refused, at first, to take any remedy without this previous ceremony. Dr. Burnes swallowed his own nauseous doses twice; at length, an unfortunate attendant was allowed to be his proxy, and underwent a regular course of sweating and purgation. Latterly, however, the confidence of the Ameers dispensed with the custom altogether.

At the date of Dr. Burnes' visit, the chief Ameers were Kurm Ali and Mourad Ali, who were the ostensible and efficient rulers of Sinde; but other branches of the family, though kept in the back ground by their youth and the ambition of their relatives, had not only a right to share in

the administration, but enjoyed a certain degree of influence in the state, and were in possession of the revenues of a portion of *Sinde*. These individuals are Meer Sobdar, son of the late Futteh Ali, Meer Mahommed, son of the late Ghoolam Ali, and the two sons of Mourad Ali, named Noor Mahommed and Nusseer Khan. During the life-time of Futteh Ali, the revenues were of the nature of a Hindu inheritance, that is, a joint undivided estate; but after his death, the province was portioned out into four equal shares, whereof two were allotted to Ghoolam Ali, who engaged to pay the charges of the state, and the other two were assigned to Kurm Ali and Mourad Ali. Changes subsequently took place, and in 1828 the country was partitioned into four unequal shares, the largest belonging to Mourad Ali, which was subdivided into portions for himself and his sons; the others were enjoyed by Kurm Ali, Meer Mahommed and Meer Sobdar. The whole revenues of *Sinde* were supposed not to exceed forty lacs of rupees annually; though the princes were reported to be possessed of prodigious hoarded wealth.

To a casual observer, it might appear that the power in *Sinde* was pretty equally divided among the aristocratic members of its government; but a closer inspection will show, that the fabric, though upheld by many, is in reality for the elevation of a single despot. This is Meer Mourad Ali, whose superior energy of character enables him to carry with him the feelings and support of the other branches of the family. He is younger than his brother, but the latter is entirely subservient to his views, and in common with the rest, is willing to acknowledge him as the only efficient head and representative.

Mourad Ali, who, by the death of his brother since the period of Dr. Burnes' visit, has become the sole survivor of the original quadruple Talpoor rulers of *Sinde*, and virtually master of the country, is described as cold and repulsive in his manners, and of a sullen and gloomy disposition. His character is marked with cruelty, avarice, and pusillanimity; and Dr. Burnes supposes that it is only a cruel and remorseless disposition on his part, and terror on that of his subjects, that has enabled him to exercise that sway in *Sinde*, which the compliant temper of his brother conceded to him.

Kurm Ali was a perfect contrast to his brother; brave, cheerful, affable, and liberal. His education was good, but his capacity slender, and his disposition was so indecisive and facile, that it was probable, had he survived his brother, he would have sunk under the supremacy of his nephews.

Meer Mahommed Khan is mild and unambitious, and quite indifferent to state parade. Noor Mahommed, Mourad Ali's eldest son, is nearly the counterpart of his father, with all the bad and few of the strong parts of his character. The character of the other son, Nusseer Khan, is totally dissimilar to those of his father and his brother. He is of a handsome and dignified presence, generous, brave, and accomplished; a poet, the idol of the people, and the darling of the soldiers, and "has ever expressed a favourable feeling towards the British government." Meer Sobdar is weak and subject to epilepsy; though, in the hands of a party, he once was a formidable

enemy to the principal Ameers, and wrested from them a share of the revenue and the government, which they were disposed to deny him.

The government of Sinde is a pure military despotism; the imposts are enormous, almost paralyzing the whole trade and industry of the country. They are farmed to the highest bidders, who set no bounds to their exactions. The farmers are mostly Hindus, who enjoy no favour or protection, but, on the contrary, are the objects of the hatred of the Mahomedan authorities by reason of their religion, and of their cupidity on account of their wealth. Dr. Burnes, however, says there is nevertheless an appearance of plenty and contentment throughout the land, and that, even under all the disadvantages under which Sinde labours, he doubts if it has for many years enjoyed comparatively greater *blessings*, or stood higher in political consequence, than at the present moment. "It is but too true that there are many signs of decay and depopulation in Sinde; but the people invariably trace these evils to the season of civil discord; nor is there any evidence to show that they have increased, in any unusual degree, during the administration of the Ameers, or that the latter are really more indifferent to the interests or commerce of their subjects than the later Caloras; one of whom, Surufraz Khan, besides being a blood-thirsty tyrant, discouraged trade and manufacture by every means in his power, and amongst the rest by expelling the British factory from Tatta. The revenues have without doubt much diminished; but the defalcation in this respect is to be attributed chiefly to sacrifices wilfully made by the Ameers, such as turning large tracts of their most productive districts into hunting forests, instead of farming them out for the purpose of cultivation." The revenue hence, which, according to Hamilton, was eighty lacs in the time of the Calooras dynasty, and sixty-one lacs even in 1813, amounted in 1828, according to Dr. Burnes, to only forty lacs.

In no respect is the oppression of the Ameers more apparent than in their zealous endeavours to convert the Hindus, the aborigines of the country, to the faith. The indignities they suffer are of the most exasperating description. They are even forced to adopt the Mohammedan dress, and to wear beards. None were permitted till lately to ride on horseback; and from their mules and asses they are obliged to descend and stand aside, when a Musulman passes. The Mahomedans are encouraged and even exhorted to destroy all the emblems of Hindu idolatry, so that the followers of Brahma are really denied the free exercise of their religion. It is in the power of any two "true believers," by declaring that a Hindu has repeated a verse from the *Koran*, or the words "Mahomet the Prophet," to procure his immediate circumcision. This expedient and others are frequently put in practice, and accordingly the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans, which was formerly ten to one, is rapidly lessening in Sinde. We not only acknowledge, with Dr. Burnes, that it is extremely difficult to conceive how *any* Hindus should continue to reside in the country, but we consider that it demonstrates the patience of that people to be much greater than is supposed, in regard to observances, respecting which the British government is so timid and apprehensive.

The temperance of the Ameers is contrasted with the excesses of the people. Whilst the former abstain scrupulously not only from spirits and opium, but even from the seductive hookah, their soldiers and many of their courtiers are addicted to every species of indulgence that can enervate mind or body.

It is a curious fact, illustrative of the force of that family attachment which has kept together this strangely-compacted system of government, that the Ameers, who are strict and bigotted on the subject of religion, are of different and antagonistical sects. The Talpoors were originally Sonnces, as are the Belooches and Sindians in general; but whilst Mourad Ali and Sobdar continue their attachment to the orthodox doctrine, the rest of the family are Sheahs, or followers of Ali.

Hamilton seems to be in error on two material points: he says, "these Ameers belong to the Mahomedan sect of Shiahs, but they are remarkably tolerant both to the Sonnces and to the adherents of Brahma."

It is time, however, to pass to the other portion of Dr. Burnes' book, a sketch of the history of Cutch, which he tells us, "was compiled from public documents some years ago, as a supplement to a short history of that country by Captain Charles Walter."

Cutch, which was, like Sinde, originally peopled by Hindus, was invaded in the ninth century by a body of Sindians of the Summa tribe, under five brothers, who settled there, expelling or conquering the aboriginal inhabitants. The descendants of the brothers assumed the name of Jharejah, from one of the tribe named Jharrah, who instituted the custom of female infanticide, which is still a horrid distinguishing trait in the manners of this tribe. In the course of time, the ruling chief took the name of Jam, which is supposed by Colonel Tod to be a titular designation, corrupted from Samba, which he connects with Sambus, the name or title of the Indian king vanquished in this quarter by Alexander. Like the Rajpoots, however, they afterwards adopted the titles of Rawul and Rao. The brutal cruelties of the rulers, the ambition of the ministers, and the invasions of the Sindians, seem to have kept this country in a state of horrible disorder till the event which led to the virtual conquest of the country by the British.

Rao Rahiden, a bloody monster, who ascended the musnud in 1778, eventually became insane, and the direction of affairs devolved on twelve commanders, one of whom, Futteh Mahommed, a native of Sinde, denominated "the Jemidar," succeeded in gaining the ascendancy in 1792. On his death, in 1813, the government was exercised by his two sons, till the death of Rao Rahiden, when the succession was disputed by Ladoba, the legitimate son of Bhyjee Bawa, his brother, and Maun Sing, son of the same prince by a slave girl. These civil dissensions were exasperated by religious differences; Rao Rahiden having died a Musulman, but a faction, at the head of which was a Brahmin minister of Futteh Mahommed, named Jugjeewan Mehtah, burned his corpse according to the Hindu fashion. At length, Maun Sing was raised to the throne by the name of Rao Bharmuljee. This individual was eighteen when he ascended the throne.

His previous life had been passed chiefly in the monotony of the palace, where he and his cousin, Ladoba, had been kept in a state of confinement.

In the mean time, the British government had been compelled to remonstrate with the Cutch government, in consequence of the excesses of banditti, which the disorders in Cutch augmented, and which made inroads upon the neighbouring territories. In 1809, a kind of treaty had been concluded for the suppression of piracy; and in 1816 the late Captain M'Murdo was permitted to visit Bhooj as the envoy of the British government: the same gentleman had been employed on a similar mission some years before. He returned, however, *re infectâ*. Jugjeewan Mehtah was treacherously killed; the country continued to be a prey to civil disorder; and several distinct factions divided the country, concurring in only one object, the plunder of the labouring and peaceable classes. Banditti from Cutch ravaged the districts of the Guicowar and of the Peshwa in Cattiwari; and the Bombay government found it necessary to interfere in a decisive manner.

The Rao having succeeded in emancipating himself from the thralldom in which he had been retained, application was first made to him to allow envoys to be interchanged. But he soon evinced not only his aversion to a good understanding with our government, but an incapacity to govern. He disgusted the Jharejah chiefs, by whose aid he had been placed in authority, and became exceedingly unpopular. An army of combined British and Guicowar troops, accordingly, crossed the Runn, under Colonel East, and advanced to within three marches of the capital without opposition, when they discovered that all the tanks and wells in the direction of Bhooj had been poisoned. On the arrival of the army at Lackoond, within a few miles of the capital, the Rao was brought to reason; a treaty of alliance was concluded, by which compensation was stipulated for the past and security against future insults, and the city and district of Anjar were surrendered to the British government.

The Rao gained a considerable advantage in having his title, which was dubious, acknowledged by us; but our interference had created great offence in Sinde, the Ameers of which state intrigued at Bhooj and procured a remonstrance from Cabul, whilst the Cutch government betrayed its utter worthlessness. Bharmuljee became addicted to intoxication and the lowest sensuality, selecting the meanest persons as his associates. Every species of enormity was practised at court, from which the Bhyauds and other Jharejah chiefs retired; Ladoba, the Rao's cousin, was basely assassinated; and at length the British government, through the resident, Captain M'Murdo, remonstrated with the Rao, who, relying upon the countenance of the Sindian Ameers, resented this interference, threatened to break the treaty, and manifested little short of contempt and abuse towards the resident. The firmness and resolution of this gentleman are worthy of record:

He had before taken various opportunities to entreat the Rao to discard his profligate habits and advisers. He now, with a degree of courage and decision equally creditable—at a time, too, when every thing foreboded treachery, and when he had been privately apprized of intentions to murder him—paid a visit to the capital, and personally warned Bharmuljee of the danger

and folly of his conduct, and of its inevitable consequences. The particulars of Captain M'Murdo's interviews at the durbar have been related to me by the late Major Noble, an officer who accompanied him; and I have since been able to learn the real intentions of the Rao from persons then in his service. All accounts concur in stating, that he had given his consent to Tukkur Mohunjee for the assassination of the resident; and that it was only when that gentleman appeared in the durbar, that his resolution happily failed him, and the projected atrocity was countermanded. 'No respect, however, was shown to the resident or his suite on their visits to the durbar; on the contrary, they were jostled by the troops and attendants as they passed through the courts of the palace; their salutations were not even returned; and the populace appear to have been instructed, or, at all events, permitted, to assail them with ribaldry and abuse. The Rao himself was found intoxicated on every occasion of Captain M'Murdo's waiting upon him. He showed himself indifferent to every proposal which was made to him, and contented himself with flatly denying ever having given cause of offence. To a proposition to reduce the troops, agreeably to an article in the treaty, he turned a deaf ear; and the resident left Bhooj without having gained any one object.

The Bombay government forebore, however, to have recourse to hostilities till the last extremity; but the infatuated Rao, having made preparations for attacking Anjar, and, foiled there, having violated the treaty by marching against a chief under British protection, the Governor General (Lord Hastings) acceded to the solicitations of the Jharejah chiefs, declared Rao Bharmuljee a public enemy, and directed Sir William Grant Keir to advance with an army, for the purpose of co-operating with the Jharejahs in removing the Rao from the musnud. He was accordingly deposed, in 1819, and his son, a child of three years of age, received the unanimous votes of the Bhyaud, and was raised to the throne by the name of Rao Dessul; the executive government was placed in the hands of a regency, the name of the British resident being, at the earnest solicitation of the Jharejah Bhyaud, or brotherhood, included in the number of regents.

This revolution put an entire stop to the horrible disorders which had so long prevailed in Cutch, and since 1819, our author informs us, "Cutch has continued to enjoy all the blessings of British rule." The advantages of the connexion have been on the side of Cutch; for although we have gained this province as a frontier, the subsidy we obtain thence is wholly inadequate to defray the heavy expenses we incur through this connexion.

The Ex-Rao was at first a close prisoner, but his confinement was gradually relaxed, and in March 1830, when Sir John Malcolm visited Bhooj, at the request of the Bhyaud, he ordered the guard to be entirely removed from the Ex-Rao. He is still a young man, being not more than thirty-six, and appears to have recovered from the insane appetite for pleasure which ruined his political prospects. "His time," says Dr. Burnes, "is chiefly passed in the society of his son, the present Rao, in whose lessons he appears to take great interest, and for whom he entertains the strongest personal attachment. In the placid and dignified deportment of this unfortunate prince, none could now recognize the treacherous murderer, and the cruel despot who inflicted such accumulated miseries on his subjects. He

is temperate even to a degree, and his contrition for the murder of his cousin is believed to be heartfelt and sincere."

The volume concludes with some general remarks on the medical topography of Bhooj. He observes :

"There is scarcely a cantonment under the Bombay Presidency, which, in its immediate neighbourhood, is more free from the causes that are understood to generate noxious effluvia and produce disease than the camp of Bhooj. The site of the residency might, no doubt, have been more judiciously chosen than on the borders of the large lake I have described; but, as far as my observation goes, people living there do not suffer more than those in other situations. Were we to adopt an opinion which I recollect reading some years ago in a volume of the *Quarterly Review*, that malaria is the product not only of marshes, but also of places where the soil is dry, and the ground elevated in volcanic countries, among which Cutch may be certainly included, it would be easy to account for the insalubrity of the province at particular seasons, without calling in the aid of swamps and other deleterious causes; but I may be permitted to say, that a far more powerful source of fever than any founded on mere theory or opinion seems to present itself, when we take into consideration the geographical situation of Cutch in reference to the Runn, and the peculiarities of that internal lake; for the process of evaporation which is going on with the greatest vigour from its surface at the very period when, as I have mentioned, endemic disease rages at Bhooj. I am aware that, from experiments which have been instituted in England and Italy, marsh effluvia are not understood by some to travel so great a distance as fifteen miles from the place of their production; but in tropical countries, where they are much more malignant, and generally diffused, the case may be different; nor can I believe, that the yearly drying up of a surface, exceeding in extent six thousand square miles, can be accomplished without affecting the atmosphere of the neighbouring provinces, and particularly that of Cutch, during the continuance of some days of an easterly wind. I have been led to adopt this opinion, which I submit with diffidence, from having observed in the sickly season of 1825 when fevers and locusts abounded, that the wind was generally from north-east, and, in addition to what I have stated in a preceding paragraph, the apparent cause of both these calamities. I was in Sindhee last October, and too unwell during the preceding year, to be able to note with attention the direction of the winds; but I shall take an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Medical Board the result of my future observations."

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

MR. T. H. BABER, late chief judge of the Provincial Court of Circuit and Appeal in the western division, under the Madras government, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, on East-India affairs, states as follows :

"Q. Do you think the Christians an increasing body?—A. Not the native Christians, except the increase from the ordinary course of population.

"Q. Not by conversions?—A. No such thing is known as a convert by any of our English missionaries. I have heard of such a thing, indeed, as a person who has forfeited his caste turning Christian, but otherwise it is a thing quite out of the range of possibility, and for a very good reason; they lose their civil rights, that is, their birth-rights, immediately on becoming converts. They are disowned by their family, and, in fact, are looked upon as a degraded people."

IDOLATRY AND PILGRIM TAX.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : Although Dr. Short has demonstrated, from the formidable length of his late communication, that he has no literary affinity with his distinguished namesake, "Bob Short," in the *Spectator*, whose letters never exceed some half dozen lines, I am not deterred by the length of his lance from entering the lists with him. It seems from the Doctor's statement, that a daily newspaper (the *Morning Herald*) having asserted that the East-India Company openly encouraged idolatry, and having farther supported that assertion by such reasoning as I believe will appear to be of no ordinary character, he felt himself called upon 'o become the defender of the Honourable Company, and accordingly addressed one letter to the editor of the said newspaper, which did appear, and another which did not; and that he finally thought it expedient to republish the first-mentioned letter in your Journal, as good enough to be repeated, and also to publish the last-mentioned letter in the same Journal, as too good to be lost. We have yet to learn whether the Doctor appears as a volunteer, embarking *con amore* in this laborious vindication of the Company, or whether the illustrious corporation, whose defence he undertakes, has selected him as an advocate, under a conviction, that in this age of light and knowledge it is not the mere extension of territory, or the increase of property, which will justify the acquisition of gain from the support of idolatry, unless some specious and colourable plea can be got up to "make the worse appear the better reason," and to prove by "a philosophy falsely so called," that for Englishmen to burn Indian women is not to commit murder, and that for Christians to profit by the taxation of heathens is not to encourage heathenism. It is immaterial, I say, to the question under what circumstances the Doctor becomes the apologist of one or the other of these abominations, because it is by his arguments alone that he must stand or fall; and in this view, whether he may or may not have the Directors for his clients, I regret that neither they nor he should have a better cause.

The Doctor first assails an assertion of the editor of the *Morning Herald*, that the members of the Company were "all professed believers in Christianity," declaring, with great *naïveté*, that "till he saw the article in the newspaper, he was ignorant that they had made, or that it was necessary for them to make, any profession on the subject." Now for the ignorance thus confessed by the Doctor surely neither the parties above or below the bar in Leadenhall Street will feel themselves under any obligation, since, if either the one or the other of them could be supposed to have made no profession of Christianity, they would be in the precise condition of the heathens themselves, and must at once disown our national faith. Not only, sir, are both the Directors and Proprietors pledged by their baptismal vows, and their ecclesiastical obligations, as the open and avowed professors of Christianity, but the Doctor, having had abundant means of informing himself of the fact, is precluded from taking shelter in a voluntary ignorance. But in addition to the personal profession of our common Christianity, it so happens that every member of either Court (whether of Directors or Proprietors) is pledged to a more solemn obligation, in regard to the diffusion of Christianity, than Christians in general; since, in addition to the moral obligation of extending to heathen lands the religious light of which we ourselves partake, we are bound as a Company, by the recorded resolutions of Parliament on the last renewal of the Company's charter, "to promote the interest and happiness of the inhabi-

tants of the British dominions in India, and for these ends to adopt such measures as may tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement." Surely, sir, Dr. Short cannot be aware of this national obligation, arising as it does out of that very religious profession, of which, indeed, he very candidly confesses himself to be ignorant. Not only then does the national Liturgy oblige us as churchmen to a Christian sympathy for ignorant and idolatrous heathens, when we pray that the way of God may be known upon earth, and his saving health among all nations; but the open profession, of which Dr. Short so candidly confesses himself ignorant, has been long made by the East-India Company, has been repeatedly recognized by the British Legislature, and been acted upon in the appointment of a Christian bishop, and the grant of an ecclesiastical establishment, nay, is in fact so interwoven with our whole international polity in regard to India, as to admit of no dispute, and to be independent alike of politics and party.

Dr. Short's next point is, that, because the Company has abolished infanticide and suttees, therefore it is entitled to the utmost gratitude in having thus manifested its solicitude for the best interests of the natives: an assertion cautiously accompanied by some little retreating fire, intended to show that none of all this good could have been accomplished earlier without hazarding a general insurrection, and the entire loss of our Indian empire. Now, without desiring to abstract a feather of merit from the plumage of the Company in regard to the tardy justice at length administered to a people so long bleeding at every pore as the victims of the most nefarious superstitions which ever disgraced the earth (under one of which alone, *viz.* the suttees, 666 women are proved to have perished annually for many years past), I deny that, with supreme power in its hand to staunch all this effusion of blood, the Indian government would, in any part of the last half century, have incurred the remotest risk in abolishing infanticide and suttees, which it could have done just as easily as it humbled the power of the bramins whenever they committed any political atrocities, and with no more hazard than it hung the bramin Nunkomar in the earliest period of British power in India. The truth is, that whenever our power or profits were in question, our sensibilities were easily roused; but that in all cases where the honour of God, and the interests of religion or morals, were in question, little or nothing was ever done for India, till the British nation and its Parliament insisted on the observance of a more righteous and humane policy than the Government abroad (I am not saying the Government at home) could be moved to exercise. The consequence of the interference of Christian England has been, that the system of bloodshed and crime has began to yield to the outraged feelings of this nation and its Government. Hence, with little or no thanks to a system which its advocates always declared was working well, and any interference with which, they added, would dismember the empire, and terminate our rule; the attempt has at last been made to do what only required to have been attempted before, and it would as certainly have been accomplished. But whence the eventual result except from the voice of British England having been first raised upon the subject in accents which could not but be heard? whence the late resolution to abolish the burning of widows, but because the Court of Proprietors determined to make use of the evidence collected by Parliament, and because the Court of Directors, yielding at length to the moral force of opinion, wisely authorized its enlightened Governor-general to act as he might think best, under which he was at liberty to obey the impulse of his own honourable mind? Now we know, that so long as all this was in suspense, many sagacious

reasoners asserted (as Dr. Short now does respecting the pilgrim tax) that the people must have their religion, and that any attempt to prevent the bloodshed which attended it would be the ruin of the empire—an assertion sufficiently set at rest by the result. The Doctor, however, goes much farther in the case of the tribute, since, if his argument proves any thing, it must prove that although we got nothing by suttees (for these the priests alone were enriched), we are justified, as English Christians, in deriving a considerable profit as the price of the toleration afforded to idolatry, utterly forgetting, that while the religion of heathenism is an open and shameless defiance of all morals and decency, we have no right to profit by our own wrong and become the richer from such polluted sources, however it might be shewn that the fullest toleration ought to be conceded; there being an essential distinction between mere toleration and direct encouragement. But Dr. Short, it appears, has yet to learn “how taxation can be encouragement to the thing taxed.” This is easily understood, when it is considered that the taxation imposed at the heathen temples is a species of privilege which varies in its amount, not only according to the quality of the worshipper, but to the greater or less benefit supposed to be received by him. Thus, for a shorter portion of time passed at Allahabad, &c., where less advantage is supposed to accrue to the worshipper, less money is paid; while, for a larger number of ablutions, and for visits to stations of more eminent sanctity, or for attendance on particular ceremonies, higher fees are charged, as the price of the larger indulgence that is conceded. The effect of all this on the mind of the ignorant devotee is a conviction that his spiritual advantage is secured in direct proportion to the amount of his money payment, and that the higher is the tax he can raise, the more must his soul be benefited. The ascending scale of prices that is fixed by the Christian collector’s authority sets an imaginary value on the article supplied by him to the less guilty heathen, which, by exciting a more earnest competition for what can be had for money, increases immensely the number of idolatrous worshippers. Thus the Company is made to sanction the most dangerous delusion of heathenism, namely, that the divine favour may be purchased by money, and professing Christians become the direct encouragers of the grossest heathenism with all its inseparable concomitants of vice and profligacy. And is this the way by which Dr. Short, from “his long acquaintance with the natives,” proposes to “upset idolatry altogether?” Does his theory derive sanction from any single testimony adduced at the India House on the debate? Rather was it not there demonstrated, on the most unexceptionable evidence, that where no sanction to heathenism is afforded by British Christians, the evil invariably dies a natural death, and that it is only by our impious and unhallowed interference that the existing abominations derive encouragement and support? Dr. Short, indeed, declares that he “knows” such a consequence does not follow; but is this *ipse dixit* any answer to such men as Dr. Carey, the Abbé Dubois, Bishops Middleton and Heber, the Serampore missionaries, the East-India Company’s chaplains, and the several resident clergymen and laymen whose letters were produced by myself at the India House, and read in open court? Is the Doctor’s sole and unsupported assertion, that he believes “that the authorities taking the idol under their control is the most rational step to suppress it altogether,” likely to be credited in this Christian country? What, sir, shall we be gravely told at this time of day by any reasoner, civil, military, or medical, that for the Christian representatives of a Christian country to regulate the worship of idolatry, to hire the prostitutes for the several temples, to provide for their food and clothing there, to gild and decorate the processional

car, and supply it with English broad cloth at a large cost from the government stores, to press the natives who draw the car, often contrary to their wishes, and always to their interests, to take a prominent part in the daily processions of the car, when lascivious orgies are always practised upon it, and even when blood is shed beneath its wheels, and not merely so, but to shout in procession with the loudest of the worshippers, and to encourage them by such gestures as are not to be misunderstood (let no civil officer whom this cap may happen to fit present himself for our votes as a director); I say, is all this open encouragement of heathenism and heathen pollutions, "the most rational way to suppress heathenism?" But, says the Doctor, if it is not the best way of suppressing it, such a course of conduct will "at least confine its worship to those speculative absurdities which are quite distinct from practical cruelty;" and is there no "practical cruelty" in the temple worship which, on the very first authority of living eye-witnesses, I proved at the India House, produced every year the sacrifice of many thousand lives by famine, exhaustion, and disease, both during and after the painful and protracted pilgrimage, got up indeed by the execrable pilgrim-hunters for their own enrichment, but sanctioned—be it never forgotten—by European residents, clothed with the authority of collectors and other officers? Let the wretched widows and children, who mourn the result of these murderous pilgrimages, tell us whether *they* consider them such mere "speculative absurdities" as learned doctors in England do. But again, is the unnatural austerities of the devotees, and the sanguinary sacrifices under the wheels of the car, no "practical cruelty," in the immolation of human victims in the temples, the details of which I have proved before the British public? Really, sir, the philosopher or logician, who can coldly consent to argue thus, may see as little "practical cruelty" in the monstrous murders of the suttee system itself; but he must in neither case expect the sympathy of a Christian nation. It appears, however, the Doctor acquits the East-India Company "from any sordid motives or trading speculation, because," he says, "Mr. Poynder admits that the produce of the tax for the last seventeen years has *only* been one million, from which are, of course, to be deducted the expenses of keeping the temples in repair and the payment of the priesthood." Now, sir, I am so far from admitting (as Dr. Short supposes) that only a million of money has been produced by the tax in seventeen years, that I expressly shew that amount to have been the produce of *four temples only*, viz. Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty, leaving the immense gains derived from all the remaining temples of India entirely out of the question. On the subject of these four temples I possess the most perfect information, which is given to the public in full detail at the end of my printed speech; but the million of money they derived is, I presume, a very inconsiderable portion of the gains derived by the Company from the entire idolatrous worship, of which that Company (I repeat), that Christian Company, is the patron and encourager. Let not Dr. Short then lay so "flattering an unction" to his soul, as to suppose that the Company is only responsible up to a single million derived from this nefarious source; and should no other advantage accrue from this correspondence than to undeceive him and the public on this point, I should rejoice in the opportunity of the present explanation. The greatest mistake, however, of the Doctor is that in which he asserts that even this million of money is not a net profit, but that there must "of course be deducted the expenses of repairs and the payment of the priesthood." He is here altogether in error. The sum in question is so much net and clear profit after all possible outgoings, the whole of which deductions he will find,

on reference that I have abundantly particularized; and I would here suggest whether, on a point of some importance, where I had taken such pains to be correct, it would not better have become a public disputant to be quite sure that he was right before he had ventured on the assertion he has hazarded.

We now come to the letter of Dr. Short, which, he says, the editor of the *Morning Herald* refused to publish, reminding one of the fate of the "Rejected Addresses." Now that the editor of the *Asiatic Journal* has kindly embalmed this letter, we observe that the doctor opens it by charging the diurnal journalist with "ridiculous rashness" for advocating my humble attempt to persuade the Company to renounce a revenue derived from the taxation of idolatry; and he adds, "that if the Company were to make the worship of the natives a subject of penal restriction, the government would not be in their hands twenty-four hours." Now had either the newspaper editor or myself attempted to stop the entire native worship by "penal restriction," assuredly we should have deserved no better fate than to have lost India for our "ridiculous rashness;" but if Dr. S. supposes that to impose "penal restrictions" on that worship, by repressing its *sanguinary excesses*, would lose us India, or ought to lose it, he labours under a great mistake. We have repeatedly so interfered, and most necessarily, and we possess India still. Lord Wellesley so interfered in preventing the women at Saugor, at the point of the bayonet (now repeated every half year), from throwing their children to the sharks, which was a part of the religious worship. The worship still goes on, but the murder is stopped, and India is safe. The suttee is eminently a religious rite, but penal restriction has interposed, and it exists no longer; but India is not therefore lost to us. Sitting dhurnah was another sanguinary rite, but the law declared it murder, and it ceased without the loss of India. Infanticide was also a part of the interesting and amiable religion of India, but this is also now called by its right name of murder, and still India is ours. All this, and much more, may serve to shew that England has again and again (contrary to the opinion of Dr. Short) "made the worship of the natives a subject of penal restriction," without however, having had the misfortune to hold her empire no longer than twenty-four hours after. How little, Mr. Editor, can your correspondent know of the British history of India, not to know, that our continued policy has righteously been that of positive interference and "penal restriction," in cases where human life was in question, and where the best happiness and real interests of the conquered required that the great and paramount demands of humanity should be preserved inviolate! a course not less prescribed to us by our obligations as Christians, than rendered necessary by our interests as men. Dr. Short, however, informs us (as he says, "to set our consciences completely at rest,") that the surplus of the tax "is given, with much more, to the support of the ministers of the Established Church." In other words, because the Company pays its chaplains from its own general funds, derivable of course from all the various sources of land, commerce, or otherwise, therefore Dr. Short conceives he has a right to argue that the chaplains are paid in part from the taxation of idolatry, and thus actually takes credit, under the cover of this logic, for such a support being given by the Company to Christianity as may be supposed to afford an adequate indemnity for the support of idolatry! Upon this principle, there is no enormity which was ever tolerated in India, or ever can be, which the doctor might not justify on the score of the Company's providing India with a quota of chaplains; which would be about as good reasoning as to contend that the

captain of a vessel might run his ship upon a shoal because he had a chaplain on board. The doctor next contends that it is imperative on us to repair the temples and pay the priests, as bound by the tenure on which we hold the land to support and perpetuate the reigning idolatry. As this, Sir, is a point to which I have already devoted ten pages of my printed speech (129 to 138), perhaps I shall be excused if I do no more than refer the doctor and your readers in general to the arguments there adduced. I will merely add here, that in order to do justice to this part of my subject, and more effectually to dispel the doubts and fears of many well-meaning persons, who imagined that some insuperable obstacle presented itself to my object, in the shape of treaties and obligations, I engaged at the India-House in a laborious investigation of the various documents which were supposed to stand in the way of the religious and moral improvement of our Indian Empire, and that the result was of a nature the most satisfactory to my own mind and feelings, and such as I hope will be equally so to the doctor; believing, as I am bound to do, that neither he nor any other man could attempt to advocate the claims of Heathenism, bloodshed and profligacy, but under a full conviction (however erroneous) that for some reason or other, it was quite impossible for Christianity itself to introduce a better state of things. Dr. Short next supposes that in imitating the Romans, who suppressed the Druidical rites of sacrificing human victims, we are likely to effect this end by the slaughter and extermination of the natives; but he here begs a question, which I can never concede him, namely, the necessity in putting down the pilgrim-tax for any such violence and coercion, since we are only required not to invite the assemblage, and to abstain from taxing it on its arrival; and this brings me to the doctor's statement, that in providing good roads and lodging-houses, the Company is doing all it can for the preservation of human life. Unfortunately, Sir, for his argument, it is since the roads have been thus repaired, and lodging houses have been built, that the missionaries and others declare the system to be more ruinous than ever, because the very facilities afforded (however well intended) have been the means of inviting a far greater resort of pilgrims and their families, have produced such multiplied evils as were unknown before the mistaken policy which has thus increased the mortality and aggravated the misery of the worshippers. Unluckily for the doctor's argument, the very letter in p. 4 of the printed speech, which he quotes to prove "the zeal of the government" in erecting these receptacles, is written by the missionary for the express purpose of proving that "the same expense in the cause of Christianity would have furnished churches, chapels, missionaries, and schools in abundance;" and the writer therefore deplores, as he well might, so grievous a diversion of Christian funds, as, instead of providing for the moral or mental culture of the natives, should only supply them with increased temptations to undertake those pilgrimages, which never fail to extend the ravages of disease and death, and perpetuate the worship of "them that are no gods, that have eyes and see not, and ears that hear not, neither is there any breath in their nostrils."

I proceed to remark on the singular injustices of Dr. Short's reference to an alleged opinion of Mr. Harington as disjoined from its context, under which extract, as it stands, a superficial observer would be led to suppose that this estimable man favoured the detestable system which he really denounced. Dr. Short quotes Mr. H.'s favourable notice of an intended application by the Indian Government of the surplus revenue derived from the tribute tax, but suppresses the fact pointed out by me (p. 125 of Speech), that such surplus never really found the destination intended; and he neglects to notice the

subjoined remark of Mr. Harington, that "it is evidently indecorous, if not inconsistent, that the government of a nation professing Christianity should participate in the offerings of Heathen Superstition and Idolatry;" as also his further observation that "a Christian government ought not to derive a revenue from the allowance of this sin;" and equally his important testimony contained in the following passage: "At Cuttack and Pooree, I have seen numbers of the dying and dead pilgrims, and one day I counted between twenty and thirty skulls in one place. At Pooree, in June 1825, I counted thirty-seven skeletons. Near my residence at Cuttack, at the great festival, the effluvia from the dead bodies has been very noisome. *Where the suttee has slain its thousands, pilgrimage has slain its tens of thousands.*" Let Dr. Short remember that the "*suppressio veri*" is closely allied to the "*affirmatio falsi*." Dr. Short next affirms, that, were the priests and temples left to themselves, the revenue would increase, and idolatrous worship be secured in a church establishment; but against this opinion, for it is nothing more, I oppose whole pages of testimony from the most unexceptionable authority, which my space precludes me from repeating here, but which is filed of record in my pamphlet; and let it be observed, that however the reigning idolatry might flourish from our refusal to meddle with it, we should at all events stand clear of its guilt, by refusing to participate in its profits. It is indeed this consideration that forms the *gravamen* of our national and corporate delinquency; and however Dr. Short, who is not a proprietor of India Stock, may chuse theoretically to deal with this part of the subject, he must be told that as a question of conscience it is of no mean importance to such of us as feel our responsibility, whether the source from which our dividends spring will or will not bear the scrutiny of a Scriptural test;—whether we can or can not justify, before a God of truth and righteousness, the manner in which the profits of our common stock arise; and whether, with the means as proprietors of calling both the British and foreign government to account, we can tacitly permit the continuance of the present system, without ourselves partaking in the crime of a guilty connivance. Were I here to examine the untenable proposition of Dr. Short, that idolatry is not essentially a part of the Brahminical religion, when almost every school-boy is perfectly aware that it is; or were I to attempt a refutation of his kindred error, that the intelligent Hindoos do not pay adoration abstractedly to any idol,—a theory which, if admitted, would operate as an apology for idolatry itself,—it would be necessary that I should write a volume instead of a letter, and I therefore restrain my pen;—but to the doctor's question, "Is coercion likely to advance Christianity?" I reply that, as only a madman would suppose it to be, so neither I nor any of my friends have been so insane as to recommend its adoption; and therefore that the *petitio principii* involved in such a question will not avail the Doctor, or advance his object.

Dr. Short next contends that, because I had noticed the removal of some of the *exterior* emblems of gross indecency at Juggernaut, therefore I have proved "the priests can be shamed into decency;" but I should have thought the very passage which he himself quotes, namely, that even here "the emblems *within* remain as bad as ever, while at every other temple in India the offensive sculptures continue on the exterior walls and car," ought to satisfy him that idolatry is incapable of any real amendment, and that lust and bloodshed are as much the inseparable concomitants of that worship now, as in all ancient time. If the Doctor can be satisfied with the outward change, which has been made at Juggernaut, in deference to the English visitants, while rank corruption mining all within, infects unseen," I can only say

that such an outside cleansing of the cup and platter,—such a whitening of the noisome sepulchre, will not satisfy those Christians, either at home or abroad, who possess any more of Christianity than its name; and that it affords no answer to our continued receipt of the tribute payable by heathens, that they have corrected a few external indecencies, which offended the eye and disgusted the mind, while the entire system exhibits the same loathsome pollutions as ever.

Dr. Short concludes by observing, that he “cannot support Mr. Ward in his account of the heathen festivals.” This is quite in keeping with all that has preceded. Dr. Short is the avowed opponent of any and all interference with idolatry or its rites, and how can he be supposed to see any harm in them? He tells us he has himself attended them, and that, as far as he observed (a saving limitation), they were conducted with decency! And does he seriously expect that this slender testimony will countervail the effect of the four powerful and unequalled volumes of the eminent and exemplary historian of the religion, literature, and manners of the Hindoos, who not only lived among this people for a long series of years, but has studied the national polytheism, and recorded its debasing results with a variety and minuteness of illustration altogether unrivalled, while he has supported every statement with such a host of documentary matter as never has been refuted, and never will? Will it be endured that two or three lines of assertion shall overturn whole volumes of evidence, or that the single stroke of a pen shall invalidate the labours of a life? Were I here to repeat the disgusting and revolting spectacles which Mr. Ward himself witnessed, over and over again, under the abused name of religion, I must ask to occupy a space which no editor could concede; but because this is impossible, does Dr. Short seriously expect that his unsupported observation will outweigh the mass of testimony already before the public? As well might his final paragraph be likely to cast into shade the religion of Christianity itself, the object of which is to shew that it is chiefly or only the “converted natives who display dishonesty in situations of trust,” leaving it as a necessary inference that the religion of Christianity is of all evils the worst that could have been inflicted on India. To shew that I am not mistaking, or misrepresenting this passage, let any one only refer to it, and he will see that it is expressly stated by Dr. Short that he has known many instances where the employment of converted natives will account for all the dishonesty in places of trust of which Mr. Ward complains, and that the probability is that Mr. Ward grounds his complaint in the advancement of the converted natives to offices in his own household; than which, perhaps, a more unjust or less tenable slur upon our common Christianity has never found its way into print. What, Sir, shall it be gravely proclaimed at this time of day, that not the natives who are without Christianity, but only, or more eminently, those who profess it, are the great examples of duplicity and fraud to be found in our Indian empire? It may, Sir, be quite in harmony with an indirect apology for the superstitions of India, to cast a reflexion of this nature on the religion of truth; but until it can be shewn that the tendency of a system of holiness and purity is to make men dishonest and fraudulent, no reasoner will have a right to impute to the native converts to Christianity, that they are inflicting such a disgrace on their profession as Dr. Short would insinuate. No, Sir, Mr. Ward took his examples from the unconverted devotees of the reigning idolatry, and not from the converts to a purer system. Indeed, if Dr. Short could establish the position he has advanced, he is bound to follow it up by advocating the expulsion from India of Christianity itself, if he can really have brought him-

self deliberately to believe that it unfits men for places of trust, and induces dishonesty and fraud in its professors.

I have thus endeavoured to follow the doctor through all the labyrinth of his logic, step by step; and I would now remind him of our evident obligations; not assuredly to coerce (as he would insinuate is intended), for no one in his senses has meditated such a course,—but to instruct, to civilize, and to evangelize the natives of India. To this solemn duty we are both pledged by the British Parliament, and bound by far higher authority; but if Dr. Short be right, we are bound to do nothing, or rather worse than nothing; for, according to him, we ought not merely to tolerate the grossest idolatry, with all its bloodshed and lust, but we are fully justified in receiving the wages of iniquity, and may righteously and equitably profit by the continued taxation of all this monstrous system of crime and profligacy. I believe, with the Parliament and Government of the country, that the propagation of our own national faith, by all prudent and practicable means, is the manifest duty of the Indian authorities at home and abroad, accompanied by the positive suppression of such atrocious acts of murder as the burning of wretched widows, and other kindred abominations involving the destruction of human life. It is in vain that, in this age of the church and the world, our Anglo-Indians would persuade us that to suppress murderous rites would hazard the loss of India, or that to inculcate the doctrines of our pure and holy faith will dissolve the allegiance of the natives. All this might have done a century since, but *it will not do now*. Dr. Short should better discern the signs of the times, and fall in more gracefully with an improved state of public opinion. He will do well to consider the import and tendency (among other parts of Scripture) of the second Psalm, from which he will see that the empire of righteousness and peace is, even in such a world as ours, to be established under the divine authority; and that all opposition to its progress is worse than useless, as involving the certain overthrow of all its enemies. That empire owns no meaner governor than the Divine Head of his church, to whom the sceptre is committed in righteousness, and who shall reign till he has put all enemies under his feet: our wisdom and safety is to fall in with such a provision of mercy for our ruined race, and not by sophistical arguments, or impotent efforts, to obstruct and oppose its progress through the world. “The stone which the builders rejected is become the head-stone of the corner;” and although the ancient corruption of idolatry, and the modern corruption of Popery, would seek to retard the progress, or obscure the glory, of a revelation from heaven, we know that both these corruptions of true religion are destined to fall beneath the overwhelming influence of light and truth. They have already begun to totter, and are giving daily evidence of an ultimate and speedy overthrow. Let me be permitted, without offence, to suggest, that while the literary speculations of learned doctors will not prevent the development of “a consummation so devoutly to be wished,” it will be well for them to consider how far their attempts to retard it may be likely to involve them in the responsibility of opposing the obvious designs of the Almighty by our fallen world. Let them remember that no less than an infallible authority has declared, in reference to a kindred opposition, “he that is not with me is against me;” and “inasmuch as ye have done (or not done) it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done (or not done it) unto Me.”

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN POYNTER.

*** Mr. Poynder, having been animadverted upon, was entitled to be heard in reply. Here, however, the controversy must terminate.—EDITOR.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 5th March, at the usual hour; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. Vice President, in the chair.

The following donations were presented, viz. by C. Elliot, Esq., late resident at Delhi: three Persian MSS., viz. a cookery book, a copy of the inscription on the Coottub Minar, and a description of the public buildings in Dehli. By Langford Kennedy, Esq., through Colonel Tod, specimens of the substance called *tabashir*, and a piece of the bamboo in which it is found. These articles, according to a memorandum which accompanied them, were produced in the Ramghur hills, a district about 150 miles west of Calcutta. The bamboos containing the substance are called, in Ramghur, the *kat bim banse*, or prickly wild bamboo, and the substance itself is termed *banse lochun*. It is not produced by all bamboos, and the natives shake the trees in order to ascertain its presence, which they know by the rattling. The Ramghur bamboos, in which *tabashir* is produced, are never larger than from two and a half to three inches in diameter; it is found in much larger bamboos in the Eastern islands, but is in these last of a dirty yellow colour. The specimens now exhibited were apparently of two sorts, one being quite opaque and nearly white, the other resembling the opal, but without its polish. It is used by the native Indian doctors as an ingredient in many of their prescriptions, but its medicinal effects are not known to the writer of this memorandum. It sells at from eight to ten shillings per pound. Dr. Turnbull Christie, who was present, offered a few observations to the meeting upon the substance described in the memorandum. He stated, that when at Dharwar he had a great number of specimens of bamboo brought to him to examine, but very few indeed contained the *tabashir*. Bamboo is not, however, the only tree in which this mineral is produced; it has been found in teak, and specimens of wood were brought from Ava, during the last war, so much impregnated with it, as to have the appearance of petrification. It is not found in all parts of India, nor in all species of bamboo, nor even in all trees of the same jungle. It is evidently silex, and has a remarkable property corresponding with chalcedony, viz. when the bamboo is green the *tabashir* is moist and translucent and the chalcedony, when first met with in the rocks (chiefly basaltic) which produce it, has the same appearance till it has been exposed to the air, when it becomes hard and opaque.

Sir Alexander Johnston presented a perfect specimen of the double sea coco-nut, in its outer coating or husk, procured by Sir Charles Colville from the Seychelle Islands. This nut is very highly prized by the natives of the western parts of India. The sultan of the Maldives enjoys a complete monopoly of them in his dominions, and a portion of one always forms part of the annual present sent by the sultan to the government of Ceylon. It is believed by the Hindus, in consequence of their ignorance of the place where it grows, to have been one of the precious articles produced by the ocean, when it was churned by the Assûra to obtain the Amrita cup. They naturally attracted the attention of the celebrated La Bourdonnais while exploring the Indian seas; and assuming that, by searching in the latitude from whence they appeared to be floated by the tide, he should meet with the land where they were grown, he at length discovered the Seychelle Islands.

The chairman presented about ninety volumes of Chinese works, comprising the *Sse-ke*, a valuable history of China; the *Woo-king*, or five classics; and the *Shwuy-hu* and *San-kwo-che*, celebrated *Myels*.

Various other donations were presented by Earl Stanhope, M. Klaproth, and Capt. M'Curdy, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the donors respectively.

William Greenfield, Esq., elected at the last meeting, having made his payments and signed the obligation book, was admitted a member of the Society.

Colonel Broughton, the secretary, read some extracts from his Hindu calendar. They were selected from various months, and described the ceremonies observed on particular days.

The reading of a Mahommedan History of the Prophets, communicated by W. H. Trant, Esq., was commenced. The portion read at this meeting comprised Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahaled, Jared, Enoch (whom they also call Kenukh), and Edris, and, in the language of the philosophers, the third teacher; they also style him Hermes Trismegistus. The affair of Harūt and Marūt happened during his time. The epithet "thrice favoured" was applied to him, because he was prophet, philosopher, and king; and thirty volumes descended to him from heaven. Methusalem, Lamech, Noah, who was so called, they say, because he cried very much; Shem, Ham, Arphaxad, Shalekh, Hond or Heber, and Salah.

The reading of this paper being concluded, the meeting adjourned to the 19th instant.

March 19, The Society met this day at the usual hour; Sir Alexander Johnston, Vice President, in the chair.

The following donations were presented; viz. from Jas. Burnes, Esq., his narrative of a visit to the court of Sind, &c. From B. Prescott, Esq., his remarks on the architecture, sculpture, and zodiac of Palmyra, with a key to the inscriptions, in a letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. the President of the Royal Asiatic Society. From Sir A. Johnston two manuscripts, one being papers connected with inquiries made by him when in Ceylon relative to the places on that island mentioned by Ptolemy, Pliny, and other ancient writers, particularly the ancient towns of Mantotte and Condramalle, anciently known by the name of Hipporas, on the N.W. coast of the island, and the equally ancient towns of Trincomallee, Batticaloa, &c. on the N.E. side of the island. The other manuscript was a history of Ceylon translated from a Tamul poem.

Sir Alexander stated, that these papers were part of a large quantity which he intended to place at the Society's disposal, containing the results of the inquiries above-mentioned, which were undertaken at the suggestion of the late Jacob Bryant, Maurice Heeren, of Göttingen, and some other eminent men, and the objects and utility of which Sir Alexander explained to the meeting at some length. It was understood that he would be good enough to communicate the substance of what he had been stating in writing.

A paper, by Professor Grötefend, of Hanover, entitled "Remarks on some inscriptions found in Lycia and Phrygia," was read. These inscriptions were discovered by Messrs. Cockerell, Carlyle, and Col. Leake; fac-similes of them were inserted by Mr. Robert Walpole, in the second volume of his *Travels*, and much additional information was furnished to what Mr. Walpole had given, by the French scholars, MM. Letronne and St. Martin. Much still remains, however, to be done in a philological point of view, and it is to this that the present essay is devoted. Professor Grötefend gives transcripts of the inscriptions with versions in modern characters, and a translation in Latin, assuming

the versions to be correct. Only a small portion of the essay was read at this meeting.

A second paper was read, comprising a short account of a Latin inscription found on a stone in the dromos of the great temple at Kalabshir, in Nubia, by Captain P. Rainier, C.B. R.N., while travelling in Egypt and Nubia, at the close of 1828. It was communicated by Colonel Bowler. The inscription has been almost wholly made out by an eminent classical scholar of this country (the Rev. H. Drury), and has been translated by Colonel Broughton, the Sec. R. A. S. It appears to commemorate some vile attempt made against a certain Gallus, who is named in it, and who seems to have been preserved by a miracle. There were several Romans of that name who were distinguished in the Syrian wars, some of whom are mentioned in Josephus.

The temple itself has been subsequently used as a Christian church, and on the stone, above the inscription, the Greeks have cut the double triangle in two places.

At the conclusion of the business, the chairman acquainted the meeting with the resignation of the office of secretary, which had that day been tendered to the council by Colonel Broughton, in consequence of domestic affairs rendering it necessary for him to quit London for some time. He observed, that the council could not feel satisfied with merely recording their own acknowledgment of the zeal and assiduity with which that gentleman had discharged the duties of his office, but thought it proper that the Society at large should have the opportunity of adding their approbation to that of the council. The chairman moved a resolution of thanks to Col. Broughton, which was carried unanimously.

Colonel Broughton returned thanks for the kindness shewn him by the meeting, and said that when he resumed his residence in town he should be again most willingly at the Society's service.

The meeting then adjourned to April 16th.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of New South Wales.—An address of Sir John Jamison, the president of this Society, contains a report of its proceedings during the past year, 1830.

Sir John commences with a description of the grain harvest, which affords a remarkable example of the vicissitudes and uncertainty of the crops in that climate. At the beginning of the year, the healthy shoot of the corn crops promised an abundant harvest; but no rain falling in July, and little in August, and these months being remarkable for frequent and intense severity of frost by night, and the prevalence of hot blighting winds by day, the wheat plants were seriously injured. The drought continued till the 27th September, when rains refreshed the earth till the middle of October. The heated state of the ground, with such a length of fertilizing rain, forced an after-growth of suckers from the roots of the parent-plants, which covered the surface of the earth, and overgrew the stunted remains of the original plants to a degree of exuberance that "early in November, the wheat-fields waved with crops of miraculous growth, and of a description superior to what had been witnessed for many previous years." These gladdening prospects, however, were soon changed, by the unseasonable occurrence of two nights' frost, which nipped the ears of the wheat in blossom, "As the crops of such sudden and wonderful growth were overcharged with vegetative sap, they became more susceptible of blight, and through the forcing influence of frequent rain, and the prevalence of vivid lightning, and thunder-storms, added to the powerful

scorching of the sun, rust overspread the straw, and a considerable proportion of the ears of the late wheat degenerated into smut. Thus the prospect of the most abundant wheat crop witnessed for years was reduced to about one-half of what it promised to yield before, and that half generally of inferior quality, though still in very considerable quantity." The southern parts of the colony yielded better crops, having escaped the blights. Sir John complains of the unproductive state of many valuable tracts of land by the continued cultivation of wheat, without attempting a rotation of crops.

The president, with reference to the destructive ravages of the weevil, mentions a plan suggested by Dr. Henderson, of the East-India Company's service, then in the colony, similar to that adopted by the natives of India, namely, treading out the corn on the field by bullocks, and depositing it in pits beneath the earth.

Hops planted in suitable soil yielded well. A more general attention to the cultivation of hops is recommended. The castor-oil tree (*ricinus*) has been introduced into the colony. The poppy still luxuriates in the soil. The cotton produces well, and is considered of improving quality; "but from the low price of sheep and the facility of pasturage, the growth of the fine wool, however cheap, will be found more profitable than cotton."

The ground prepared for tobacco was more extensive during the last than any former year; but many plants perished by the severe frosts and the scorching drought. The September showers, however, raised some luxuriant crops, which yielded two cuttings, and the cured leaf was so plentiful that it sold at sixpence per pound. The cultivation of flax and hemp seems on the decline.

The vine flourishes. The quality of the samples of wine it yields gives an encouraging promise of its future excellence. "It affords me infinite satisfaction to learn," says Sir John Jamison, "that this source of wealth and luxury begins to attract public attention, and that the culture of the grape-vine is rapidly extending throughout the colony."

The breed of horses, owing to the commendable emulation of the colonists, is vastly improved, in blood, height, bone, points, and beauty, "fast approaching the perfection of the parent British stock." In consequence of their increase, and the diminution of price, horses have been exported to Calcutta and Madras, "Capt. Hayes, of the ship *Reliance*, purchased nine of our colonial horses, about twelve months ago, and carried them to those presidencies; and though not equal in description to many such as we can now export, still it is ascertained that he sold them at the average price of £120 each; and it is understood to be a well-established fact, after the experience of several years, that the Australian horse withstands the tropical heat, and preserves a much sounder state of health than the European. Hence the spirit, speed, and quality of our blood horses, promise to lead the course in the east; whilst the bulk, bone, strength, gentleness of temper, and tractability of our draught or saddle-horses, must increase their value at Calcutta and Madras, as their good qualities become better known."

The cattle are in the highest condition, and increasing not only far beyond the colonists' present means of use and consumption, but to a degree which threaten to prevent, in a few years, the possibility of their being kept under domestic controul. Wild herds are already forming in different parts of the interior, which will usurp the best pasturage, decoy the remaining domestic herds, and form a victualling supply to runaway convicts. The unsaleable number of the cattle has reduced the price of beef in the butcher's shops to three farthings per pound by the quarter; "so that the value of cattle, at

present, amounts to but little more than what their fat and hides would bring in England, after paying freight." A meeting of holders of stock had taken place to take measures for the salting and curing beef for exportation.

The flocks of sheep are rapidly on the increase, to such an extent, that it is often difficult to obtain competent shepherds for their proper care. "The Australian fleece, since the general use of the Saxon male stock, is yearly improving in value and in estimation with the British clothiers; and although the low prices of the finest wools for years past have not been remunerative, yet it has operated to discourage the Saxon, German, and Spanish growers of fine wool, in a greater degree than it has the Australian growers, as the foreigners artificially rear their flocks at an expense, from which our cheap pasturage and suitable mildness of climate relieve us." Mutton has fallen to two-pence per pound; fat wethers, of from fifty pounds to seventy pounds weight, are only worth from 4s. to 6s. per head; so that it becomes no longer a consideration to breed for the sale of the carcase. Sir John presses his plan of a particular auction mart in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, for the exclusive sale of Australian wool. He observes: "it is lamentable to learn that so many cloth-manufacturers are bordering on the verge of starvation in England, when this colony could afford to a considerable number of them profitable employment. It is amongst the drawbacks of our prosperity that we have not manufactured before this period all the coarse cloth, blankets, and flannels necessary for our use; and it may also be apprehended that the durability and superiority of our wool will not be known, so as justly to be appreciated, until it is manufactured free from the mixture of inferior European wools."

Swine have also increased, and pork like beef and mutton, has fallen to a very low price. The quantity of fat produced from the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and swine, has occasioned considerable competition in the manufacture of soap and candles, which are now exported to Van Diemen's Land. The soap is allowed to be of as good quality as the best English. An excellent sub-carbonate of soda has been obtained from the ashes of the mangrove tree, which grows wild in most parts of the sea coasts of the colony, the lixivium of which answers the same purpose as barilla. One soap-maker paid £1,200 for the colonial barilla consumed in his manufactory last year.

The establishment of an extensive tan-yard has given rise to many competitors, so that the colony is now supplied with colonial prepared leather.

None of these articles of foreign production are now saleable in the colony; "and I hope," says Sir John, "the period is not far distant, when we shall manufacture all the woollen goods we require, distil our spirituous liquors, brew as much beer as we want, and above all, make the whole of the wine and oil we stand in need of."

In order to encourage particular branches of cultivation, Sir John Jamison addressed Governor Darling, the patron of the Society, suggesting a scale of rewards for the cultivation of tobacco, the vine, the olive, the castor-oil tree, rape-seed, and the poppy. The Governor, however, discouraged the plan, on the ground that it was doubtful whether the stimulating particular branches of culture was judicious, and that it might be better to let things take their own course than to encourage speculation.

Sir John gives a very encouraging picture of the prospects of the then approaching season; from the plenty of rain, the mildness of the weather, and the luxuriant growth of the bread-corn crops. The settlers in the interior, who depend upon their herds and flocks, are "distressed to an incredible extent" by the depression of the value of live stock, which has made flesh

little dearer than dog's meat in England: "what a few years ago constituted wealth and independence, now forms a dead unsalable stock, and only adds perplexing difficulties to the proprietors." He expresses a hope that the Governor will prevail upon the home Government to influence the Victualling Board to receive as much of the colonial-cured meat as will at least victual the convicts during their voyage to the colony. The report thus concludes:

"It is lamentable to know, that for years past millions of the population of our parent country are suffering privation and hunger for want of employment, whilst this colony exhibits a branch of the empire flowing with milk, and burdened with beef and mutton, with abundant capability for receiving and giving employment and food to all industrious adventurers who may be attracted to its shores. Great Britain and Ireland are suffering in various ways, by not being able to give employment to a starving superabundant population; and here, we are suffering poverty from the want of a population to supply our demands for labour, and consume our superabundant produce.

"It has been long urged in England, as a discouragement to emigration to Eastern Australia, that the greater part of our richest lands were already granted away, and that we were without great rivers to afford convenient and cheap water-carriage to the coast. The former objection can only apply to the limited extent of waste land we are as yet scattered over, while millions of acres of equally rich quality are unlocated. And the second objection is happily in part removed, by the judicious and well-timed expedition which his Excellency the Governor placed under the charge of Capt. Sturt, of his Majesty's 39th regt., accompanied by George M'Leay, having successfully rowed down the course of the Murrumbidgee, until that river became united with a new river of still greater magnitude, named the Murray, which that gentleman continued to explore, until they reached the great lake (so often spoken of by the natives), which he named Alexandrina, and navigated down its course about fifty miles, and reported its breadth to be about forty miles. This lake empties itself into the ocean, over shallow barriers of sand at Encounter Bay, on the south-west neck of Eastern Australia. Here, then, we have rivers which have been navigated to the ocean one thousand miles in a south-west direction, through a variety of agricultural and pastoral country.

"To the indefatigable and persevering spirit with which Capt. Sturt, Mr. M'Leay and party, successfully accomplished the object of their expedition, the colonists are indebted for the most valuable and important discovery ever made in our great territory. It opens unmeasurable tracts of country, well watered, and progressing in climate to a more moderate temperature of summer heat. And it establishes the interesting fact, that all the waters from the Bathurst country, owing to the dip of the earth, run to the south-west extremities of Eastern Australia; hence we may reasonably hope, that rivers will yet be discovered, emptying into convenient harbours between Gulph St. Vincent and Western Port, and that these rivers will serve to convey to the coast the wool and exportable produce of the settlers which may hereafter be established, with their herds and flocks in the neighbourhood of their banks.

"These discoveries at once open the most extensive tract of country, in one of the finest climates which the world can boast of, for the reception of millions of emigrants, and point out to the disappointed adventurers at Swan River, that every degree they advance southerly, the soil and climate will improve progressively, and that when they reach the lake Alexandrina, they will there enter the land of promise, in a mild salubrious climate. The advancement of the prosperity of this colony can only be retarded by restrictive

measures, since nature has given it so many pre-eminent advantages over all other countries ; and that Eastern Australia only requires fair play to become the happy asylum of the overgrown population of Europe."

VARIETIES.

Hindu Astronomy.—A recent report of the American Missionary Seminary at Jaffna, in the island of Ceylon, contains the following anecdote respecting the native astronomers of that island :—

" It has been doubted (here), till very recently, whether Europeans are able accurately to calculate eclipses, independently of the knowledge which, it is supposed, they have acquired from the Hindoos by bribery. The eclipse of the moon, which took place on the 20th of March 1829, afforded a favourable opportunity for correcting their error on this subject. By inspecting a native almanack, published by Visvanadan, an aged brahmin of Batticotta, called by way of eminence the Learned Brahmin, and who, doubtless, has a greater knowledge of astronomy than any other native in the district, it appeared that, in his calculation of the eclipse, there were three errors sufficiently glaring to be noticed by superficial observers. According to it, the eclipse would commence fifteen minutes later, continue twenty-four minutes longer, and cover three digits more of the moon's disc than the true calculation showed. As the time of the eclipse drew near, it was intimated to the almanack-maker that he was incorrect in his calculations, which induced him to review his work, but he came to the same result. This he did repeatedly, being assisted by others in the district, who are acquainted with the subject ; but all confirmed the statement given in the almanack. Being quite confident that they were correct, they were not a little pleased, in prospect of having the comparative correctness of the two calculations put to the test of observation. As the subject became known in the neighbourhood, it awakened the attention of many who are interested in the continuance of idolatry. A pandarum, who has the reputation of being a man of more learning than most others in the parish, took special precautions that the subject should be so fully understood as to leave no room for doubt or dispute afterwards. He came several times to the principal, that he might distinctly apprehend the three points of difference. He made himself acquainted also with our method of reckoning time, so as readily to determine the hour and minute, by a watch or clock, and compare it with the time, according to the native mode of reckoning, and he determined to be himself at the station as a witness at the time of the eclipse. As it is generally believed in the country that there is an inseparable connexion between science and religion, and that the foretelling of eclipses is a demonstration of the truth of their system of astronomy, the point at issue did not merely involve a trial of skill in astronomical calculations, but materially affected one of the most popular arguments in support of the Hindoo system of idolatry.

" On the evening of the eclipse, which commenced nine minutes after sunset, many persons assembled near the seminary to witness the result. Passing over various circumstances, some of which were sufficiently amusing, it is enough to remark, that all present, even the pandarum, had ocular and satisfactory demonstration that the native calculation was wrong in the three particulars above-mentioned. While the eclipse was in progress, a lecture was given in the seminary chapel, on the subject of eclipses. In explaining the cause of lunar eclipses, the lamps (except one attached to the orrery, and which represented the sun) being extinguished, the artificial moon was seen

partially eclipsed by the earth's shadow. The representation so well corresponded with what was known to be the relative situation of the heavenly bodies at the commencement of the eclipse, that, with one exception, all present were ready to admit the truth of the theory that had been explained, and by which the two serpents, Rahoo and Keetoo, which are supposed periodically to seize the sun and moon, and thus to cause eclipses, were converted into two shadows, one of the moon and the other of the earth.

"No single occurrence, in connexion with the seminary, has had so obvious an effect as this upon the different classes of persons in the vicinity, in awaking their attention to the comparative merits of the two very different systems now taught in the district.

"It is in justice due to the pandarum, who listened with great interest to the lecture, and proposed several judicious inquiries, to remark, that he has, from that time to the present, manifested more candour and docility on the subject than any other native equally interested to uphold the prevailing system. He has even subjected himself to considerable reproach for yielding to the convictions of his own mind, and for speaking openly in favour of the new theory. He is now anxious to have it understood, that there is no connexion between the native systems of astronomy and religion, and that though the former should be overthrown, the latter would remain for ever unimpaired."

Sabtay Datelo, the Jewish Cabbalist.—An anonymous writer, in the *Journal Asiatique*, for February, has recovered some particulars respecting Sabtay Datelo, a celebrated Israelite physician, astronomer, and cabbalist of the tenth century, from a Hebrew MS. in the Royal Library of Paris.

"If it be true," he observes, "that the biography of men of letters is to be found in their works, their history must necessarily disappear with their productions. This has, in fact, happened to Sabtay Datelo, who, though celebrated by Spanish, French, and German scholars for more than three centuries, has been forgotten, along with his books, in the persecutions which his brethren, the Israelites, suffered during the succeeding centuries. In vain have the most skilful biographers sought for the date and the place of his birth; both have remained unknown. It might have been equally difficult, and even impracticable, for me to have fixed the age of this scholar and the place of his nativity, had I not fortunately discovered, in one of the Hebrew MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, a fragment of one of his astronomical works, entitled, *The Book of the Sages*, which has been cited by Solomon ben Isaac, surnamed Rashy, in his commentary on the Babylonian Talmud. He thus relates, in the preface, the particulars of his life: 'I Sabtay, son of Abraham, surnamed Datelo, the physician, by the help of the Living God, who giveth science and knowledge, have always sought to acquire agreeable words, and have devoted myself to the composition of various works. My whole attention has been applied to seek and investigate wisdom. Unhappily, and for my sins, it chanced that the city of Orem,* the place of my birth, was taken by the army of the Ishmaelites (the Moors), on Monday, at 4 o'clock, on the day of the constellation of Mars, the 9th of the month Tamuz (July), in the year of the creation of the world 4685 (A.D. 925), the 11th year of the cycle 247; in which were massacred ten of the most learned and pious rabbis of glorious memory, with several elders, chiefs of the synagogue, and a vast number of disciples: may their memory be blessed!

* A town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situated on the summit of a mountain, four leagues east of Leira.

Amen. I, Sàbtay, separated myself from the possessions of my fathers, and took refuge at Tarenta (In the Neapolitan territories), from the age of 12. My parents and relatives were carried captives to Poledimo, or Polerimo (Palermo?) and into Africa, and I remained in the country under the government of the Romans,' &c.

"It appears from this preface, that Sàbtay Datelo lived in the year of the creation 4685, or 925 of the Christian era; and that he was then twelve years of age. He relates afterwards, in the same preface, that he travelled to every place where he thought he should find men of learning who could teach him medicine and astronomy; that he found at length at Babylon (Bagdad?) a learned astronomer and astrologer named Bagrat, who instructed him in these sciences, and that he then composed his commentary on the *Baraita* of Samuel, principal of the academy of Nahardea, in the third century, sur-named the Astronomer. This work is not published; Joseph Kara has preserved some fragments in his commentary on the Holy Scriptures, *Job*, ix. 9, and xxvi. 7. A third work of our author, which is entitled, *Book of Astrology*, is cited by the same writer, *ib.* xxvi, 13. But besides these three, Sàbtay wrote other works; one, entitled, *Construction of the Tabernacle*, is a cabbalistic book, some fragments of which have been preserved by Botriel; another explains the *Book of the Creation*, cited several times by Eleazar of Garmiza, in his commentary on the same work, and of which a fragment is also found in the Royal Library. I do not know the year when Sàbtay Datelo died."

Chinese Tales.—Appended to a short moral essay, written in the third century, by a man since deified and dignified with imperial titles, there is a series of legendary tales, which, although generally very puerile and incredible, serve to illustrate the popular belief. The gentleman who wrote the original essay, represents that he had long filled official situations, but had never oppressed the people. And his commentator says, that by oppression is not to be understood merely cruel and unjust treatment, but also severity, which arises from such an intense feeling about public affairs, that there is no compassionate consideration for poor people. Even the hatred of illicit conduct may be carried to such an extreme as to leave the people no room for self-renovation. The calamities which in all ages have befallen the posterity of severe magistrates may be traced to this cause. To support this doctrine the following legend is affixed:

Lin-kaou-poo obtained an office in the Board of Works. At that time government resolved to open passes for the transport of goods among the hills of Shense, by which public works the people, impressed into the service, were much distressed. Lin wrote to the emperor, and requested that a stop might be put to them, which request was not granted. Soon after this, Lin died, and went down to the shades below, where the judge called for the record of his virtues and vices during life. They were forthwith put into the scales. The record of Lin's vices filled several volumes, and in the opposite scale there was nothing but the small document he wrote to the emperor in behalf of the people. However, in the infernal balances, the many volumes proved lighter than the single memorial. The judge was pleased at the result, and ordered Lin's soul to accompany him again to the regions of living men. Lin, on his knees, said, my request to the emperor was not granted; whence is it that the act of memorializing is viewed as of so much weight? The judge replied, "a single kind thought in the hearts of rulers towards the people is in itself a blessing to them."—*Canton Reg.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

*Wai tsang Tso Shih; Description du Tibet, traduite partiellement du Chinois en Russe, Par le P. HYACINTHE BITCHOULIN; et du Russe en Français, par M * * * ; soigneusement revue et corrigée sur l'original Chinois, complétée et accompagnée de Notes, par M. KLAPROTH. Paris, 1831.*

THIS is a reprint, or republication in a separate and aggregate form, of some papers which have appeared in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, comprehending a version, corrected in many places, of Father Hyacinth's Description of Tibet, translated from the Chinese, but which is so copiously illustrated and augmented by the learning and research of M. Klaproth, that we may almost say *materiam superat opus*. We have inserted, in preceding numbers of our Journal, extracts from this very curious and authentic account of Tibet and Tibetan manners, to which we refer in the note;* it is not, therefore, necessary to subject the work to analysis here. It is enough to say that European literature is much indebted to the two scholars (Father Hyacinth and M. Klaproth), who have enriched it with this valuable addition to a department which is so penuriously furnished. An Oriental library would be incomplete without it.

The present edition contains two maps; one copied from the Chinese, and a *fac simile* of a Tibetan view of H'lassa, the capital of Tibet, and of the residence of the Dalai Lama; an extremely curious print.

The Orientalist, or Letters of a Rabbi; with Notes. By JAMES NOBLE, Oriental Master in the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simpkin and Marshall. 1831.

RABBI Ishmael Nobilius Oleander of Alexandria, in correspondence with Wilfred Waverley, Doctor of Laws, of Edinburgh, "the great story-telling Rabbi of the Western world," announces that he is in possession of certain ancient MSS. transmitted to him by his forefathers, through many generations, and which originally formed part of the celebrated Ptolemean library, the whole contents of which, it is vulgarly supposed, supplied six months' fuel for heating the baths of Alexandria. It happened, however, we are told, that the ancestor of the aforesaid Rabbi, having borrowed some of the MSS. from the library (though not, we apprehend, a circulating one), they were saved from the fury of Omar's general. The substance of these manuscripts the Rabbi proposes to communicate to his friend, Dr. Waverley.

The reader will now readily conclude that the writer of the *Orientalist* has availed himself of this fiction to convey a certain portion of instruction and amusement in the garb of Eastern literature. He has not, however, studiously adhered to the plan he may have first devised for his work. His correspondent, in his fifth letter, gives an account of a visit which he paid to India; and the bulk of the work consists of anecdotes, tales, adventures, poetry, &c., supposed to have been accumulated by the Rabbi in that and the adjoining countries.

In short, the work is evidently a medium for publishing the diversified and miscellaneous matter which the author has collected in the course of his reading, concerning Eastern literature and manners, intended, as he says, as a specimen of "an amusing Oriental miscellany, and pleasant Tyro's guide to Orientalism." The harmless satire and pleasing style of narration, with which these *genuine* Oriental tales are wrought up, render the book an acceptable and agreeable publication.

A Year in Spain. BY A YOUNG AMERICAN. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1831. Murray.

Books of travels have been so numerous of late years, that the manufacture threatens to exceed the demands of the market. * A good commodity, however, will always ensure customers; and we can recommend these two volumes as of perfectly marketable quality, whether the purchaser be desirous of mere amusement, or of information respecting the manners and customs of a nation which, from its peculiar circumstances, is seldom visited by English travellers. The design of the author, he tells us, is "to enable those who have not visited Spain, and have no expectation of doing so, to form

* See *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. vol. i. pp. 10, 252. vol. ii. p. 222.

an idea of the country and its inhabitants, without abandoning the comforts and security of the fire side." He has, in our opinion, succeeded in realizing this object: his delineations are accurate, unprejudiced and lively; and his style, whilst it has the glow which discovers a youthful pen, is easy and polished.

The Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs, for 1831, in two vols., vol. 1. Being vol. III. of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Library. London, Longman and Co. 1831.

THIS is the commencement of a design to publish, in the *Cabinet Library*, at the commencement of each year, an historical view of the year which has just closed, to be contained in a single volume. The variety and importance of the events which distinguished the year 1830, and the necessity of a brief retrospect of the preceding year's history, have obliged the editor to extend the *Retrospect* of 1831 to two volumes. "In this first volume, a view of the state of politics at the close of 1829 is followed by an account of the proceedings of the British parliament until the decease of the late king, with some notice of that monarch and his successor. The political state of France before the revolution of July, and the various causes which led to that event, form the subject of the next chapter. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the discussion of the great political changes produced in France and Belgium." This syllabus will convey to the reader an idea of the contents of this volume; the succeeding will be devoted to a continuation of Belgic affairs, and the other consequences of the French revolution, and to a view of domestic politics at the close of the year.

In treating of foreign politics, the author takes a decidedly popular view of the disputes between the throne and the people; and in respect to home-policy, there is perhaps a too visible leaning to the Whig, or rather (late) opposition party. The amendment moved in the House of Peers, in the first parliament of 1830, by Lord King, is inserted entire, occupying about four pages of the work, although this was scarcely called for either by the weight attached to the sentiments of the noble mover, or by the intrinsic merit of the amendment, which speaks the opinions, not of sober and impartial men, but of the small class of *pessimists*. The essential virtue of these compilations is rigid, fastidious impartiality; because they are adapted to persons whose comparative want of experience disable them from detecting party-colouring.

Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, &c. By PROFESSOR LESLIE, PROFESSOR JAMESON, and HUGH MURRAY, Esq., F.R.S.E. Being vol. I. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Second Edition, enlarged, 1831. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simpkin and Marshall.

IN our last volume (p. 262) we noticed this able work. The present edition contains interesting details respecting the disasters which occurred in the northern whale-fishery in the season of 1830, from the journals of eye-witnesses; and likewise a more precise account of the objects contemplated by Capt. Ross in his expedition, and a notice of some recent expeditions sent out by the Russian government, with the view of completing the exploration of Nova Zembla.

The Plays of Philip Massinger, adapted for Family Reading, and the use of Young Persons, by the omission of objectionable passages. Vol. III. Being vol. III. of the *Dramatic Series of the Family Library*. London, 1831. Murray.

THIS volume contains the following pieces:—A New Way to Pay Old Debts; The Fatal Dowry; the Emperor of the East; A very Woman, and the Bashful Lover. Each successive volume of this work confirms the opinion we have expressed of its merits.

Journal of a Residence in Normandy. By J. AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN, Esq. Being vol. LXV. of *Constable's Miscellany*. 1831. Edinburgh; Constable and Co. London; Hurst, Chance and Co.

THIS work is the fruit of a tour in Normandy during the last year. The writer seems to have noticed every thing worthy of notice in that interesting province; and his *Journal* affords a very familiar picture of the state of its arts, manners, and

The Sunday Library; or, The Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day. By the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, D.D. Vol. II. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

THE present volume of this excellent work contains sermons by Bishops Porteus and Heber, the Rev. A. Alison, the Rev. Rob. Morehead, the Rev. Sydney Smith, the Rev. T. Rennell, Archdeacon Townson, the Rev. Joshua Gilpin, the Rev. Wm. Jones of Nayland, and Archdeacon Pott. They are all admirable discourses. We are happy to congratulate Dr. Dibdin on the "complete success" which, he states, has attended his undertaking.

This volume is embellished with a fine engraving of the late Bishop Porteus.

Sketches from Venetian History. Two vols. Vol. I. Being vol. XX. of the *Family Library*. London, 1831. Murray.

AN extremely well-executed digest of the interesting history of Venice, from the immigration of the Veneti into Italy, and their settlement there. The most striking incidents of the history are related in detail, and they are judiciously connected by a rapid survey of the minor events: a mode of treating such subjects which is worthy of more general adoption. The materials for a faithful history of Venice are of comparatively recent acquisition. "By a change unexampled in former history, the very blow which levelled her to the dust, burst open and disclosed the secret mechanism by which her greatness had been constructed; and the hidden mysteries of her state-policy, the riddle and the admiration of centuries, have been discovered and revealed but in the moment of her expiring agony."

The present volume brings the history of the republic down to A.D. 1406. The style is clear, succinct and animated. The volume contains some beautiful engravings, and a variety of illustrative wood-cuts, forming altogether a work which cannot fail to become highly popular.

The History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, vol. III. Being vol. XVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1831. Longman.

THIS is the concluding volume of the history, which deserves all the praise we have bestowed upon it in its progress. It is a work which is indispensable to every respectable library, completely superseding the laborious and often dull compilations of the last century.

Switzerland, the South of France and the Pyrenees, in MDCCCXXX. By DERWENT CONWAY. Two Vols. Vol. I. Being vol. LXVI. of Constable's *Miscellany*. 1831. Edinburgh; Constable and Co. London; Hurst, Chance and Co.

THIS work combines the agreeable qualities of a book of travels and a history. The fine objects, in the interesting countries to which it relates, are described in connexion with all their historical associations and appendages; and the picture is completed by correct and forcible touches of native manners, and other characteristic traits. The author possesses in perfection the art,—no common one,—of *travel-writing*.

The Tour of the Holy Land, in a series of Conversations; with an Appendix, containing Extracts from a MS. Journal of Travels in Syria. By the Rev. ROBERT MOREHEAD, D.D. 1831. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simkin and Marshall.

THE object of Dr. Morehead's little work appears to be that of illustrating the New Testament by the geography and manners of Palestine, as reported in the works of travellers. The work, however, is not limited to this object; but affords a very good account of the Holy Land, not adapted to young readers only, but is sufficiently full and exact to satisfy the difficult taste of scholars. It is in the form of dialogue, which, although, we at first thought, was hardly calculated for such a subject, appears, on better acquaintance, to present greater facilities for the introduction of reflexions and religious allusions than the narrative form.

An Introduction to Latin Syntax. By JOHN MAIR, A.M. A new Edition, by the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART. 1831. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simpkin and Marshall.

MR. Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax is a school book, the merits of which are pretty generally known; and the improvements made by Mr. Stewart, render it one of the best works, if not the best, of the kind.

Views about Kurrah Munickpore. By Lieut. GEORGE ABBOTT, 15th Bengal N.I. London, 1831. Colnaghi and Co. Smith, Elder and Co.

KURRAH is situated in the province of Allahabad. It was the site of an ancient city, associated with many traditions. The modern town is strewn with the relics of tombs of Mussulman saints and the remains of old buildings, of which sketches were taken on the spot by Lieut. Abbott, and which Messrs. M. and W. Gauci and Mr. F. Nicholson have transferred to stone. They are nine in number, well executed, and exhibit curious specimens of ancient Mohammedan architecture.

The work possesses a recommendation to public patronage, independent of its own merits. The mother of the author, now a widow and in England, after a long residence in India, publishes it for the benefit of herself and children, as, from the recent failure of one of the first mercantile houses in Calcutta, she has been left without the smallest means of support.

Views of the Neilgherries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore, Southern India. Drawn from nature and on stone, by Capt. E. A. M'CURDY, 27th Madras N.I. London, 1831. Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS is, we believe, the first attempt to exhibit the grand mountain scenery of the Neilgherries to the eye of residents in Europe. There are four plates, besides the vignette, which represents the Elk cataract, near Dimhatty. The subject of the first is the Seremoogy or Streemooga Pass, shewing the first ascent up the mountains, with a view of one of the bungalows erected by government in the hills, as a halting-place. The second is taken from Kotagherry, looking down on the plains of Coimbatore, from Mr. R. Clive's house. The third represents the beautiful artificial lake and cottages, Ottacamund. The last plate is a front view of the great Dodabetta, Ottacamund, the highest mountain of the Neilgherries, and 8,900 feet above the level of the sea. The road is seen winding down from the summit of the mountain, and in the foreground is a group of Thodars, carrying a dead Elk.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Robert Brown proposes to publish by subscription, in one quarto volume, "Illustrations of the Rarer Plants contained in the Herbarium collected by Thomas Horsfield, M.D., in the Island of Java." The work will contain figures and descriptions in Latin, with English observations, of selections of the rarest plants in 2,000 species collected by Dr. Horsfield during a residence of more than sixteen years in Java, and occasional visits to the Eastern Archipelago, including Sumatra and Banca. The Herbarium is deposited at the India House.

Dr. Horsfield has in prospect the publication of his geological materials.

M. Charles Beranger is publishing at Paris, by subscription, in monthly parts, a splendid work in eight octavo volumes, with atlases and about 200 plates, entitled *Voyage aux Indes Orientales, par le Nord de l'Europe, les Provinces du Caucase, la Géorgie, l'Arménie, et la Perse*. The author was attached as naturalist to the mission of the Vicomte Debassyns de Richmont to Persia, who was ultimately the Governor General of French India. He afterwards visited the Birman empire, the Eastern Islands, Java, &c. The work comprehends besides the geography, antiquities, languages, literature, manners, &c. of the countries visited, ample details respecting their zoology and botany.

A publication entitled "Rustum Khan, or Fourteen Nights' Entertainment at the Royal Gardens at Ahmedabad," will appear immediately. The author resided for several years in that portion of India.

Mr. Richard Jarman has in the press a poem, entitled "Omnipotence."

Mr. Marsh has nearly ready for the press his *History of India*, in six volumes 8vo. The work will comprehend its ancient history, the rise and progress of the British power, and disquisitions on the policy and principles of the East-India Company in relation to the political and civil administration of that country, and will be brought down to the close of the Burmese war.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

INDIA FINANCE.

Copy of a Minute of the Governor-General of India, dated 30th October 1829, concerning the India Financial Estimates for 1829-30.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May 10, 1830.)

The Governor-General.

EXCLUSIVE of Europe stores, which being brought into our accounts as a receipt from England, and a territorial disbursement here, form part of the charges, stated in the Accountant-general's estimate, the advances made in England during the past six years appear to have averaged about £1,500,000: and although under the present Act the territory has the benefit of a more advantageous exchange in its accounts with commerce, we must, I apprehend, in looking to futurity, take the pound sterling as equivalent at the lowest to ten rupees; unless therefore what is not likely, the home charges shall be reduced, we shall require a local surplus of at least one and a-half crore to keep things square. It would be no more than prudent to seek an addition of fifty lacs to meet contingencies and to provide for the liquidation of debt, so that we can scarcely be said to have placed the finances of the country on a solid footing until we shall have secured a local surplus of two crore of rupees.

Now the sketch estimate for the current year holds out the prospect of a surplus to the amount only of rupees 84,00,000, and of the receipts for which credit is taken 22,40,000 rupees,* form no part of our permanent income. On the basis of that estimate therefore we can only reckon upon a surplus of 61,60,000, leaving the sum of rupees 1,38,40,000, to be provided for by the reduction of charge or increase of revenue, in order to reach the position on which I have above assumed it to be necessary to place the finances.

If, following the principle adopted by the Hon. Court, in their letter of the 12th December 1827,† we compare the estimated charges of the current year exclusive of Europe stores and of advances for salt and opium, with those of 1823-24, we shall find in their estimate an excess of rupees ₹,47,79,000 still remaining to be retrenched, in order to place the finances in the position indicated by the Hon. Court.

This result appears to show that I have not exaggerated the exigency which government has to meet by requiring a net surplus of fifty lacs, and by adding to the home charges the excess which (estimating these charges in rupees) the alteration I have thought it prudent to anticipate in the rate of exchange would occasion, and that on the whole we should not rest satisfied with a surplus of less than two crore.

A superficial examination of the several items of which the receipts and charges are composed, would enable one to exhibit grounds for anticipating a considerable amelioration in future years, supposing the tranquillity of the country not to be disturbed. But we shall still apparently be left at a great distance from the point indicated by the

* King of Ava's contribution.....	Rups. 20,00,000
Bhurtpore	2,40,000
	<u>22,40,000</u>

† See Statement annexed.

home instructions, unless some decided and early steps be taken to expedite retrenchment. It will not suffice to ask whether it be desirable to maintain this or that thing. It seems to be now necessary for the government distinctly to ascertain what amount of income it can securely reckon upon, and then to decide how the deficiency is best to be supplied, starting with the determination that it must at all events be supplied without the further accumulation of debt already ruinously heavy.

With the above impression, I would suggest that the Civil Finance Committee be authorized to extend the sphere of their inquiries to every item and cause of charge, without exception, and that the estimate for the current year be sent to them, that they may, in communication with the Accountant-general, endeavour to lay before government a clear view of its future financial prospects to show the precise annual deficit to be provided for, and to submit such arrangements as may appear to them best calculated to secure a surplus of income to the amount required by the instructions of the Court of Directors. It will be proper that the committee should on this occasion be instructed to regard themselves, and to act rather as the confidential advisers of government, than as a distinct board. I would further beg leave to suggest, that a copy of this Minute, and of the statement annexed to it, be sent to the governments of Madras and Bombay, that they may be distinctly apprised of the extent of the difficulties which have to be overcome; and that they may clearly perceive the necessity of the constant and strenuous co-operation of all the local governments in the prosecution of economical reform, if we would fulfil the injunctions of the home authorities, or avoid the most ruinous embarrassments.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

October 30, 1829.

I concur - (Signed) COMBERMERÉ.
I concur - (Signed) W. R. BAYLEY.
I concur - (Signed) C. T. METCALFE.

Statement referred to.

	1823-24, as per Court's Letter, 12th Dec. 1827.	As per Sketch Estimate, 1829-30.	Total of 1823-24.	Total of 1829-30.
Bengal :				
Civil Charges, exclusive } of Europe stores }	3,93,77,602	4,26,70,000		
Interest	1,26,36,985	1,58,00,000	5,20,14,527	5,84,70,000
Military .....	.....	.....	3,69,69,658	3,75,00,547
Madras :				
Civil Charges	1,78,00,919	1,82,97,500		
Interest	14,85,534	17,40,100	1,92,86,453	2,00,37,600
Military .....	.....	.....	2,67,22,851	2,75,84,200
Bombay :				
Civil Charges	1,20,81,756	1,50,98,800		
Interest	1,45,363	4,03,200	1,22,27,119	1,55,02,000
Military .....	.....	.....	1,44,44,002	1,64,50,000
Total .....	.....	.....	16,07,64,670	17,55,44,347

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, June 28.

Shendal Miller v. Radhamohun Dutt and another.—Mr. Cleland had moved for a rule to show cause why Mr. Belli, collector of Hoogley, should not pay into the hands of the sheriff the surplus in his hands on the sale of some lands of one of the defendants. The sheriff in his return stated that Mr. Belli had informed him that he did hold the money, but that he held it under an order of the Zillah Court of Hoogley.

The Chief Justice said, the motion is of some importance. I have to consider whether we should issue this order *nisi*. First, it has been ascertained that it has been the usual course to issue these orders *nisi* on the collector: but I am not inclined to be guided by precedent in these cases. *There is a great deal in the temper of the times*; what might be done at another time might not be done so now. By danger I mean merely the danger of opposition. We have to consider whether we have jurisdiction. The charter gives authority to the sheriff to take debts, and provides that after notice the party cannot discharge himself by any payment, except under an order of the court; it is quite clear therefore in an ordinary case. But the collector being a revenue officer, we have the difficulty of being obliged to say, whether this comes within the part of the 21st of Geo. III. which prohibits us intermeddling with revenue matters. If it does, there might be considerable hardness as to the suitors of this court. On the other hand, by collusion the party might seize all the surplus in the hands of the collector: but this could not affect the revenue; but other parties suing in other courts might be put to come to this court. But I should be inclined to think that this money might not be within the clause of the 21st Geo. III., but I am not confident. I should say it is a debt within the provisions of the charter, and not prohibited by the 21st Geo. III. I should consider that an action for money had and received would lie; but I do not give a decided opinion. But if this action would not lie, some other process would reach it—something like the proceedings on an extent. We might direct the sheriff to summon a jury, and the collector would have to account.

We have, secondly, to consider whether what the collector has stated would take away our jurisdiction; that is, that he holds it under the order of a provincial court. I am aware of a recent decision, but a collector is not an officer of the court. One

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does not know what order could have been made. We have no parties' names, nor nor any mode of arriving at the facts. We should have all this from the officer of the court.

I should incline to the right to proceed for the debt. I am inclined against it on other grounds. The only way in which I could enforce it would be by attachment; and in the present circumstances, I would not wish to make an order which I might not enforce, and expose the power of this court. If an action be brought, the collector must plead. He runs the risk of having to pay the sum twice over.

Sir E. Ryan.—I am of opinion that this does not come within the clause of the charter. The doubt is whether the grounds make it out a debt. First, the affidavit calls it a surplus at credit of the defendant. The sheriff's return sets out the collector's letter, in which he says, he holds it under the order of the Zillah Court of Hoogley. It does not appear that there is in the hands of the collector a clear debt. The order cannot be made.

July 20.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce v. Samuel Smith.—After this case (a question as to the costs of a suit for libel, in which a verdict went for the plaintiff with 800 rupees damages) had been repeatedly before the court, the reports of which discover a strange inconsistency and obscurity as to the precise opinions and intentions of the court, the question came on for final hearing this day. We subjoin a full report of the discussion and decision from the *John Bull*, which is stated to have been carefully prepared from counsels' and attorneys' as well as from the reporter's notes.

Mr. Cleland, for the plaintiff, moved to have the rule *nisi*, which he had obtained, made absolute.

Mr. Dickens, for defendant, stated, that the plaintiff came before the court, wishing to have the bills transferred to the master to have them retaxed by him on a different principle. He (Mr. D.) was here to shew cause why this should not be done. So long as the judgment of the court on the case remained unimpeached, costs ought to go as had been determined by the decision of the court. The Chief Justice had alleged, that the pleas put in had been unnecessarily prolix. This might or might not be; but by the decision of the court, the point of costs had been settled. In the order which it had been proposed to issue, and which he begged leave to read, the court was disposed to go further than the plaintiff asked.

The grounds there set forward were foreign to the intention of the party moving; he did not object to the fees paid to coun-

(A)

sel, or to the charges for their counsel—all he sought was ordinary justice, due in a case where a successful resistance had been made to a justification. By the proposed order, the court were giving more than what was asked, and what the plaintiff himself was repudiating, nor was there any thing to authorize the order.

Mr. Cleland stated, that his object was to have the rule *nisi*, obtained on the first day of last term, made absolute. He begged leave to draw attention to what had previously occurred in this case, as the plaintiff's wish was to know the import of the order originally given to the master in regard to taxing the bills. The order had been made in February 1829, and each party was directed to pay their own costs on the 2d and 3d pleas, there being a division on the bench as to the demurrers to those two. In England this would not have happened; at home a division on the bench may occur; here there may be a difference of opinion but no division. At home, where four judges are on the bench, and two are on one side and two on the other, in any case, no decision takes place, and parties of course have to pay their own costs in the litigation. Here, where there are three judges, the judgment of the majority is considered the opinion of the court, and in the absence of one, the chief, or chief for the time being, has a casting voice. When the demurrers on the 2d and 3d pleas were argued, the judgment given was, that each party should pay their own costs, as there was a division of opinion on the bench as to the validity of the demurrers. To this it was objected, that by this decision the plaintiff, who had succeeded in every step of the proceedings, would have £600, as costs, more to pay than the defendant, who had failed. I was told the matter was in the discretion of the court, and that such was its determination; and although I urged that the court should therefore hear counsel to guide its discretion, I was not listened to. The bills then went before the master and were taxed. The plaintiff put up with this taxation, but the defendant was dissatisfied, the office copies having been charged to him as between party and party. A motion was accordingly made on the 16th November 1829, before the three judges, the result of which was, that the bill should be sent back to the master again, with special instructions that the briefs for counsel should be also charged to the defendant. Such was the light in which the majority of the bench viewed the subject at that time. Sir Edward Ryan agreed that the office copies and briefs for counsel should be taxed on the same principle, but thought that giving them to the defendant to pay, was in fact annulling the rule formerly made. It had been then put to him (Mr. C.) whether he would assent to the bill

going back to be taxed on this principle, and he had assented, although he had no directions from either attorney or client on the matter at the time. The case came again before Sir Edward Ryan on an affidavit, stating that instead of taxing as the court had directed, the master had merely removed the items in dispute from one bill to another. In taxing again, the master had disallowed the office copies, and copy for use, which he had formerly allowed, and had gone completely in the teeth of the court's instructions, which had directed him to allow the demurrer-books and the briefs; he (Mr. C.) had therefore moved for the present rule; and he now desired to have it made absolute or discharged. The plaintiff did not want the bills sent back to the master on account of the fees paid to counsel, or on account of there being three counsel: it would only be throwing away money to have the matter referred again to the master. On the account one of the items is 12 gold mohurs for the leading counsel; but for this he had to read through 2000 folios, prepare argument for the matter contained in that immense number of folios, and to speak on the subject for two whole days and part of a third; and after all, on examining the matter with care, it appeared that the fees for counsel did not amount to much above one anna in the sixteen of the whole expense incurred in the case! The whole expense for three counsel employed from beginning to end of the case is 90 gold mohurs, and the clerk for the papers had received 70 gold mohurs! The first part of the rule he could not agree to; an order and reference of the kind suggested is quite unprecedented at home; and in case of appeal he might be turned round on for having accepted of it. In none of the English courts is such a practice known. The last part of the rule is also objectionable, as from the best authorities it does not appear that such a reference is ever made, whether a motion is before the court or not. 2d. What is proposed to be referred is a matter of law; there is a division on the bench as to whether the pleas set forth were good or not; and since this is so, a reference ought not to be made to the master to decide, but their Lordships ought to give the opinion of the court upon it, being able to speak on the subject, having had the matter fully before them from beginning to end. 3d. Such a reference would be ruinous to both the parties concerned. In the first place, it would be necessary to furnish the master with copies of all the pleas over again. This would come out of the plaintiff's pocket in the first instance, and would cost 10,000 rupees, and this in a dispute about 8,000. On this the bench might again differ in opinion; so that one party or other would be saddled with the whole of the sum, or each party would

have to pay one-half of it. The plaintiff asked, that, if the matter is to be decided, it should be decided by the court. In the case of the ship *Almorak*, Sir J. Franks refused to give a decision unless he were furnished with books. Here the expense would be enormous, and books are required. At home the practice is to discharge a rule when obtained or to make it absolute. And here the opinion of the court is desired as to whether the taxation of the master is right or wrong. According to the best authorities, the practice at home is as I have stated; and the only exceptions have occurred in the Court of Chancery, where one or both counsel have assented.

Mr. Cleland then proceeded to shew why in the present case the costs now standing between attorney and client, on the part of the plaintiff, should be taxed as between party and party. In all cases of the kind the wisest way would be to follow the practice adopted in England: at home what has occurred in the present case could not have happened, as all costs are regulated by Act of Parliament; and if it were not somewhat out of place, it might now be shewn that this court can exercise no discretion but what is given by the statute of Anne. It has been said that we might have gone to trial, and if we had succeeded, the other party would have been saddled with all the expense; but we might have been turned round on, and told, that as we had incurred expense by our mode of proceeding, we ought to pay the costs. For this there were precedents. There was no usage, not to give costs when a division occurred on the bench in this court, till the present judges took their seats on it; nor could such an occurrence take place in England, as has come to pass here. It is only when a party comes before the courts at home, asking a favour, that costs can be put upon him. When a new trial is craved in any case, the court may say to the party applying, then pay the costs of the preceding part of the case. In England the chief justice has no casting voice, and when there is a division on the bench, there can be no judgment, and of course each party is left to pay his own share of expense. The practice of this court has ever been similar, except in two cases, of which the present is one. Here the plain state of the matter is, that the plaintiff, who has succeeded in every step, has £638 more to pay than the defendant, who has failed in every point of his attempted justification. The plaintiff did not object to the taxation between attorney and client, but to the amount betwixt party and party. By the order issued to the master, it was not meant to load the defendant with additional costs. The office copies had been allowed, and it was clear that the demurrer-books had likewise been

allowed. But all that is now wished, is for the court to say whether the master's taxation is right or wrong—and in that decision the plaintiff will concur. But we do not wish to go into the master's office again, seeing the first step will cost 10,000 rupees in addition to what has been already incurred. Mr. Cleland then proceeded to contend, that the office copies of the pleas, and the copy for use, should be allowed as between party and party, and also the demurrer-books; it was hard that the plaintiff should be charged with them, as they cannot be made by the defendant, and they must be had by the bench; and that must be an absurd rule, which entails in every case more upon the plaintiff than on the defendant. In England it is the practice that one party shall furnish two of the paper books, and the other party the other two, which makes the expense equal; here the custom was different.

The *Chief Justice* remarked, that if this were so, he did not see why one half of the costs on the demurrer-books should not be discharged by the defendant; and that this was the only reasonable point in the whole discussion he had yet heard.

Mr. *Cleland*, in continuation, said the court could not possibly have meant, that in all cases when the bench was divided the plaintiff should have more to pay than the defendant; and that the party who was right in law should be more punished than the one that was wrong.

Sir *Edward Ryan* did not understand it so.

The *Chief Justice* said that the defendant ought not to be made to pay for the demurrer to the 2d and 3d pleas; it was right that he should pay for the record; but he ought not to be charged with the office copies, because they still would have been useful in the cause, although no demurrer had been taken to the 2d and 3d pleas. The paper books should also be paid for.

Mr. *Cleland*.—"My Lord, on the 16th November, 1829, your Lordship said very differently."

Chief Justice. "I will not allow counsel to bring forward from newspapers, or from his own notes, statements that differ from what is within the recollection of the judge, and which do not appear in his notes. It is highly disrespectful to the court. I will not listen to supposed reasonings, which may be thought to have had influence in a decision. I said then what I say now; that the matter would depend on what would have been the case according to the practice of the court, had no demurrer been taken to the 2d and 3d pleas, and that I should refer to the prothonotary for information on the point."

Mr. *Cleland* remarked, that it was material that the reasonings on decisions should be looked to: unless this were so, what was the use of reports which were

daily brought into court to determine practice, and the views entertained by judges in former cases? He again went over the items which the plaintiff considered due as between party and party, and stated that both parties were tired of the case, and the plaintiff wished the decision of the bench upon it. The bench, he repeated, could not have meant that the successful plaintiff should have more to pay than the defendant who had failed. In concluding he begged to remark, in justice to the attorney in the case, that there was no complaint as to the costs between attorney and client; but it was as to their apportionment between party and party. They were right as to the items, but wrong as to the amount.

The *Chief Justice* began by saying that he was sorry the result of the proceeding before the court was not likely to close the matter. It was necessary to go into a history of the case. The defendant put in nine pleas in justification of the libel, to all of which except the first the plaintiff demurred. These demurrers were allowed; but the court followed the usual custom in not giving costs on the 2d and 3d, because one of the judges thought they set forth what, if proved, would amount to a justification. The defendant having done what he was entitled to do, is not to be punished with costs, if, in the opinion of one of the judges, he has done properly. The charter gives the court full discretion as to costs. Whether the pleadings on demurrer are good or bad, if, in the opinion of one of the judges, judgment on the demurrer ought not to have been given, the plaintiff ought not to be allowed costs as between party and party. It would be wrong to punish the party putting the pleas upon the file. But the demurrer did not raise the question of prolixity; and it is not before us how much of the plea is cumbrous. We have only to say, if it was so defective in law, that it might be demurred to. In all the stages of the action, the question of prolixity might have been raised. His lordship had from the first stated, that they could not be proper pleas; his own impression was, that he had great doubts whether the pleas did not amount to a justification; but it is a separate question, whether they are cumbrous and expensive, —one passage might have been extracted, —10,000 ought not to have been set out. Defendant, by the same rule, might have copied the whole newspaper; there was nothing to prevent him from doing so. An application should be made to the court, that although this be a legal plea, it is an unnecessarily prolix one. I am sure, I have never said any thing to oppose the question being raised whether the pleas are too prolix; but it was never properly before the court. For it could not be raised upon the demurrer. I say it was right, as one of

the judges thought the pleas a legal justification, that the defendant ought not to be punished with costs; but that judge did not say, that they were proper pleas; and as it is open now to take a reference as to their prolixity. It would have been better if it had been done before, but it may be done now. His lordship next came to the plaintiff's bill of 13,000 rupees. He finds about Rs. 2,300 for copying them; this is not astonishing, for they fill 1759 folios. The charge for the record is 2,250, and office folios copy 2,300; paper books to each of the judges 2,928; and here were 11,000 out of the 13,000. No objection could be made to all this, as the party is entitled for copying to so much per folio, and the charges are according to the table of fees. But the expense is occasioned by the enormity of counsels' fees, Rs. 1,200: 800 for attorney, and payments to various officers of court. These two pleas constituted therefore the bulk of the costs; and the master had taxed 4,000 to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff; the rest to be paid as between attorney and client. Plaintiff says he ought to have costs apportioned on the items set forth in the rule granted to him, for the briefs, office copies, copies for use, and paper books. 1st. For the briefs: plaintiff ought not to have these costs, because he has not raised the question of prolixity; and I think, the court being divided, plaintiff ought to pay his costs on these. If no demurrer to the second and third pleas had been put in, these briefs would have been unnecessary for counsel, therefore not to be allowed between party and party. 2d. Office copies and copy for use: they stand on the same ground. If no demurrer to the second and third pleas and the others unanimously allowed had been put in, ought the master to have given costs as between party and party? I say not, because these copies would have been useful in the after stages in the cause; therefore ought not to be allowed. Demurrer judgment did not carry any costs with it, as to them. 3d. Paper books: on this the plaintiff's counsel have the strongest reason they have shewn. The other objections are frivolous. The paper books stand on peculiar grounds. If parties demurring make up paper books, I should say, in this case, the parties should divide the expense. I see no reason why plaintiff should pay the whole. I again must say, and insist, that I cannot admit counsel to have a right to say they will ask for a certain order, and say to the court, you must give me this order or none. We will give such order as we think fit, and parties shall take the order. In consequence of there being a deal of undefined clamour, and not knowing what the views of the party are, we shall make such order as we think proper. If the parties do not choose to proceed on our order they may abandon it.

As to prolixity, I will not allow my offer to be passed over. Plaintiff complains of expense, and I offer him an opportunity of trying whether the defendant ought not to pay it. I think the remark of counsel, as to the expense of a reference, has come too late. The charges for attendance in these bills are correct and small, and for copies correct according to the table of fees. The only items I notice are counsels' fees. I do not say they are large; they appear large, £150 or £200 for their counsel. The client's wish to allow these fees is admitted: but to myself and brother Ryan, on going over the bills, the apportionment of fees among counsel appeared wrong; and we found an objection to equality of fees among the counsel. We shall therefore leave it open to plaintiff to object to their fees. His lordship then read the order he was prepared to give.

Mr. Cleland said the plaintiff did not desire any order, but to have the rule that had been granted disposed of.

The *Chief Justice* said he did not ask plaintiff's consent; he may take as much of the order as he thinks proper. If plaintiff did not go into the question, the master will report *ex parte* whether the pleas are prolix or not. He was at a loss to understand what the plaintiff's objection to the order could be.

Mr. Justice Ryan went into a short and continuous history of the case. He said, when the action was first raised, and pleas in justification put in, they were demurred to, and the demurrers allowed because the matter was not sufficiently set out. Leave was given to amend, and the new pleas were demurred to. I recollect the suggestion of striking off the new pleas, as too prolix and unnecessary; I took an objection, as to the power of the court so to deal with pleas in justification of a libel, and I think cited the very case which has been brought forward to-day by Mr. Cleland. The demurrer was sustained in February 1829, parties to pay their own costs on the 2d and 3d pleas, which I thought set out some matter that, if proved, would have amounted to a justification. On the 16th November 1829, the master's apportionment was brought before the court by the defendant, praying that the costs should be apportioned on the office copies and copies for use, as well as on the briefs. I was of opinion that, in apportioning on the briefs, the master was right; and I am still of the same opinion. The other judges thought the plaintiff entitled to costs on the office copies and copies for use, as he had to prepare them. I dissented from this opinion. On the 11th March an application was made to me alone; I then did not allow any discussion. I held that the court had decided in November, that office copies and copies for use were to be allowed, as between party and party. It

would seem, I must be mistaken. The question however as to demurrer books is a new one, and still open. The pleas were before the court in Nov. 1829; I then thought they ought to be apportioned as the master had done. I think so still. I think the demurrer books ought to go back to the master. The defendant ought to pay half. I hope this is the last time the case will be before us.

Mr. Cleland. "Am I distinctly to understand, that the court refuse either to make absolute, or discharge the rule *nisi*?"

Chief Justice. "The court distinctly holds that the plaintiff is not entitled either to have the rule discharged or made absolute."

Mr. Justice Ryan only expressed his opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to go back on the three items as to the demurrer books. "I do not concur in the latter part of the order."

[The following is the extraordinary order, passed by the court (condensed only in regard to the items), offered to the plaintiff, in place of the rule demanded:—

"Upon reading the rule *nisi* made in this cause on the 15th day of June last, that the master of the court review his taxation of costs under judgment given for the plaintiff on the 17th of Feb. 1829, and tax as between parties and parties, in the plaintiff's bill of costs, the papers for office copy of the 2d and 3d pleas in justification, the copy of the same for office use, the counsels' briefs for the same, and the demurrer books for the judges for the same; unless the defendant shall within four days after service of the said rule shew cause to the contrary, and the affidavit of service thereof, and upon reading the office copies of the said rule, and the grounds thereof, the joint and several affidavits of Mr. S. P. Stacy, attorney for the said defendant and paper writings thereto annexed, and the affidavit of the said Mr. S. P. Stacy and the paper writings thereto annexed, and upon hearing advocates for both parties; it is ordered, that the sum of Sa. Rs. 1,322.4 be added to the sum of Sa. Rs. 4,286.4 as between party and party upon the said judgments, and that the defendant on or before a certain day do pay these two sums into court: and that the plaintiff be at liberty to apply to take the money out of court in satisfaction of the costs adjudged to him, or to take the bill of costs taxed upon the said judgment again before the master of this court, in order that the master without requiring the second and third pleas to be filed in his office, but upon the mere production of the plaintiff's office copy thereof before him, do inquire and report whether the 2d and 3d pleas are not unnecessarily and unwarrantably prolix and diffuse, and did not contain needless and idle repetitions of what is substantially the same matter of

defence, with liberty to the plaintiff to object to the amount of any of the items which may appear to him to be irregularly charged; and it is further ordered that each party do pay his own costs of the motion." [John Bull.

On this question, which appears to us a very important one, as it concerns the interests of the public, we forbear to cite the forcible remarks which have appeared in the *John Bull*, and shall content ourselves with saying (as we are precluded by the remark of the court from considering the reports of its former decisions accurate,) that a decision which inflicts upon a *successful* plaintiff, who recovers damages for defamation of character, unequal and ruinous costs, which outweigh the compensation awarded to him from his adversary for the wrong sustained, may be conformable to law, but cannot be consonant with justice or equity, since it obviously makes it the interest of an injured party to abstain from seeking redress :—a state of things equivalent to having no law at all.

July 22d.

The Bank of Bengal, v. The United Company.—This was an action brought by the Bank of Bengal against the United Company, to recover the amount of interest due upon three Company's securities (laid as promissory notes), which had been demanded at the Treasury and refused. The defendants pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Prinsep stated, that this case now came on for trial for the second time on certain admissions of the Advocate General as to demand of interest and refusal to pay it by the defendants.* In the former case it had been tried before one of their lordships only. On the first occasion the plaintiffs had gone upon five notes, but on the present, they only sued for the interest of three, Mr. Compton in the course of the former trial having abandoned the other two, finding it impossible to prove that which was required; but in the present pleadings they had been struck out, and the plaintiffs only went for three promissory notes, the first dated 20th August 1825, for Rs. 9,400 payable to Rajkissore Dutt or order; the second, dated 30th January 1826 for 2,800 payable to Maharajah Bydinath Roy; and the third, dated 16th November 1827, for Rs. 12,000 payable to Rajkissore Dutt.

Advocate General: Promissory notes!

Mr. Prinsep said, that his client claimed on three promissory notes, and he called them so, because the Advocate General, he was sure, did not then come forward to say they were not what they appeared to be; to deny on the part of the Company who employed him, that which the documents themselves purported to be on the very

face of them, and what the defendants themselves had called them; as promissory notes they had been declared upon, and in no other way could they; but however, he should be unwilling to discuss the question of law in the first stage of the proceedings; his friend Mr. Crompton had very ably stated it, but he would prefer allowing it to remain till either after a nonsuit, which he did not anticipate, or a verdict, it might be more solemnly argued, when he would be able to avail himself of the valuable assistance of the two gentlemen who had been appointed with him to conduct the case. The defendants were a corporation, and upon these instruments as the promissory notes of a corporation they were sued. There could be no doubt, that corporations could make notes under the statute of Anne, and he believed it would not be denied, that these notes were negotiable in this country; but if further proof were necessary, he would shew the defendants' authority to do so under acts of Parliament, specially referring to the East-India Company.

Chief Justice. "Some corporations can no doubt make notes, as the Bank of England; but do you carry it so far that, because the word corporations is used in the acts, that all have that power?"

Mr. Prinsep considered that all corporations for trade had the power, if not limited by statutes; but he would rather, as he had said, let the question of law be settled afterwards, for it was necessary for him to establish the facts before the question of law was argued which might arise from those facts. The instruments, he said, were the instruments of the Company, and he would shew his clients the holders; that they have been properly endorsed; that the demand of interest had been made and refused, and the liability of the defendants to pay that sum. He would contend that they were notes drawn by the Government of this country; but his friends would perhaps urge that they were not altogether notes in every sense of the word, and then the case would be brought within narrow bounds. These notes he said had been deposited in the usual way in the Bank, by a partner of the house, and on account of Rajkissore Dutt and Co., and he would no doubt shew they had been made by a competent authority, and had been acknowledged as good. There could be no doubt the Government had the power to make such notes, and if he could shew that they had been signed by the secretary to government, he would fix the liability upon the Company; but of this there might be some difficulty in the case of a public officer, though where a private individual alone was concerned there would be none; for their lordships could not but remember that on former occasions the officers of Government could not speak with cer-

* See the former trial, N. S. Vol. II. p. 191.

tainty to their signatures ; but this was of little consequence, as it would appear that the Bank took the timely precaution of sending them to the Treasury for the purpose of ascertaining whether the signatures were genuine before they took them as deposits for money, and they were there verified as genuine ; and this amounted in effect to a new acceptance. But as all corporations act by agents, there must be some officer to whom this power is delegated, and on all occasions the plaintiffs applied to the office of the Accountant General for the information they required : and would his friend contend that there was no proper officer ? It would indeed be curious if he said, where there are such amazing sums of these kinds of securities in circulation, that there was no person to whom a man could apply to know whether that was a valid security upon which he advanced his money. To the proper officer (said Mr. Prinsep) we went, and that officer examined the paper and affixed his signature, as authenticating the validity of the security, and upon that certificate the plaintiffs advanced their money, and now come to demand the interest, the period for the payment of the principal not having yet arrived. The facts of the case would depend principally upon the evidence of Mr. Oxborough, and he would show that on his authority and his certificate the papers were accredited. He cared not what private orders might have been given to this individual within the walls of any department, for the case must be decided by the appearances the defendants held out ; and the plaintiffs only demanded of them to perform that which their act held out, and if they had any intention of limiting the authority of that officer, they should have done so publicly, and much mischief would have thereby been avoided ; but if they themselves would only take the paper upon his authority, they held out that he was the only officer by whom paper could be accredited, and by doing so they made themselves responsible. We shall shew (said Mr. Prinsep) that Mr. Oxborough was an officer who understood that he had authority to verify Company's paper ; that the public believed him to have had that authority, and that upon that authority he examined the securities, the subject of the present action, and affixed to them his initials as certifying their validity. The Government was intimately connected with the Bank of Bengal ; some of their principal officers connected with the Treasury were always amongst the directors ; and therefore the defendants must have known that it was the invariable rule in the bank to send the papers in this way to the Treasury for Mr. Oxborough to authenticate them. Then if they thus tacitly permitted it to go abroad that this individual had authority to verify them,

he thought they must suffer for their own act.

Evidence was then gone into at considerable length : it did not differ materially from that produced on the former trial.

July 23.

The *Advocate General*, for the defendants, said that when he first brought before the court the various cases connected with the forgeries, he had to contend against the feeling that they were not forgeries, but instruments fraudulently obtained by the subordinate officers in the Accountant-General's office, through the negligence of their superiors, and bearing the real signature of the proper officers. Since then most of these prejudices have been done away with, and his learned friend now wished to limit the question at issue within narrow bounds ; whether the recognition of Mr. Oxborough was or was not sufficient to render the defendants liable ; his, Mr. Oxborough's, evidence was to settle that question. His learned friend had almost admitted the papers to be forgeries. The case divided itself into two heads ; the first, did it, as it was made out in evidence, come within the class of cases cited by his learned friend ? Secondly, whether they were not in their nature so different that in no way could they be applied to it ? The whole seemed to rest upon the evidence of Mr. Oxborough, and that was of itself divided into two classes ; the different processes the papers had to go through in the public offices before they acquired validity ; secondly, the authority which he, Mr. Oxborough, fancied he had received from another officer of Government, to verify and authenticate these papers. He understood the cases from which his friend had drawn the principle, that an acknowledgment of the validity of a bill of exchange was equal in its consequence to a fresh acceptance, some authority was shown from the original to the agent as to the recognition.

Chief Justice.—" I know of no case but where the person himself acknowledged."

The *Advocate General* said, that his friend, he thought, had been irregular, and his pleadings were rather whimsical, for he had made the Governor General in Council the agent for the United Company ; Mr. Wood, the agent of the Governor in Council ; and Mr. Oxborough, the book-keeper, the agent of Mr. Wood ; and thus he carried down the chain which was to connect by agency the Government with Oxborough ; thus where all was agency, how was the authority proved ? But in a case like this, he (Mr. Pearson) would say, that Mr. Oxborough's authority was as good as that of Mr. Wood, for neither in fact had autho-

rity from the Government. But what is Mr. Oxborough's fancied authority? He says, as far back as 1824, Mr. Wood authorized him, on various occasions, by chits and verbal communications, to examine the registers; but when cross-examined, he said he could not pretend to recollect what passed, or remember the terms of such communications; and he (Mr. Pearson) should like to know what kind of authority that was. An authority to search the register was hung up in his office; but that Mr. Oxborough had said, was not the authority upon which he certified these securities; and then it appeared that Mr. Oxborough had discovered a letter from Mr. Parker to Mr. Wood, on which he now relied. He (Mr. Pearson) had been asked if he would produce that document; he would have no objection to do so at a proper time and in a proper place; but as long as he had the honour of filling the situation he now held, he would never give up a communication from one officer of Government to another, till he had communicated with them upon it; and he was sure that a gentleman he would put into the box would have no objection to produce the document in question if his friends really and truly desired it. But where was Mr. Wood's authority? What was the application of the salt and opium affair to this? In the words used in that letter there was no authority, and it appeared only a recommendation from one individual to another. Mr. Oxborough said he had no other authority, and here he (Mr. Pearson) might rest the case, for the remainder only rested on letters destroyed, and communications the substance of which it was not pretended could be remembered; and this was to be taken as unlimited authority, and construed into a general guarantee to all who might hold forged paper, to look to Government for payment. Mr. Wood had no authority as President of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, and if he did direct that paper should be sent to Mr. Oxborough, he did not do so as Accountant General, for he had no authority from Government. He (the Advocate General) could not conceive why Mr. Oxborough should draw his authority from Mr. Wood, and deny that of the Government; nothing but a desire on his part to show that he stood well with the world, and that he did not exceed his authority, could induce him to say he had no other authority at the very time this board was hung up in his office, on which appeared an extract of a letter from Mr. Holt Mackenzie, in reply to one from Mr. Wood, which he would read.—(This letter recommended that a fee of one rupee should be charged by Mr. Oxborough for comparing Company's securities with the Registry.)

The *Advocate General* said, that at first no fee was charged; but the Accountant General, finding that the time of that person was inconveniently occupied, recommended that he be allowed to charge a fee of one rupee. Was it likely that any body of men would guarantee thousands of rupees for the paltry sum of one rupee, and that by an uncovenanted servant? The fee for guarantee, it was generally considered, should be in proportion to the value assured. "We have," said the Advocate-General, "the various processes a note must go through; that it passes through the hands of three registers and four or five gentlemen, covenanted servants, and all this pains taken to be secure in providing against fraud, and why was this found necessary? It would require more credulity than their lordships' minds were possessed of to think that they would afterwards throw down all these securities, and that the Government and the Company would leave it to an uncovenanted servant, in no very high society, to give it the same validity, by his single word, when they had previously required so expensive an establishment to prevent fraud. He should produce some of those who he might call constituent parts of the government, and they would state whether they ever understood that such authority was vested in any uncovenanted officer. He knew that the general impression of the public mind was not to be received; if it were, he would remark upon what Mr. Oxborough had said, that previous to the discovery of the forgeries he had examined very few papers, and that he had verified none for any of the principal houses of agency. Did not this show that the general impression was, that he had no such power; for if it was considered that he had, would not all willingly pay one rupee to make the defendants liable on any paper which they might hold? Mr. Prinsep had called the defendants a trading corporation. A stranger, who had entered the court at that moment, might well suppose that he was speaking about one of those gas-light or water-work companies that abound in the neighbourhood of London, and not of a government which controlled one hundred millions of subjects. There should always be a distinction between them as a company of merchants and the government of the country. The sovereignty of the country had been vested in the crown, the government was the king's government, and the government of India are but the ministers of the crown; and he would submit that the Governor-General in Council, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control, were as much the ministers of the crown as the Board of Admiralty or any other board at home. Then take this paper (said Mr. Pearson) as paper drawn as security for money ad-

vanced to the territorial revenue, and see how applicable it is to a bill of exchange drawn for the convenience of any private body of merchants at home. Mr. Pearson here cited the 13th Geo. III. cap. 64, and the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52, sec. 107, to show that the loans for which these securities were given, were appropriated by acts of parliament to specific purposes, and that they were not raised on the faith of a trading company, but on the faith of the British Parliament.

The *Chief Justice* said, that by act of parliament the loan was applied as well for the Company's debt at home as in this country, but it was still for the interest of the territorial debt.

Mr. Pearson next referred to that part of Mr. Oxborough's evidence relating to the China trade, and said, that the territorial revenue had been for years largely indebted to the trading, and that the sums of money alluded to were not loans but transfers from the one to the other; and if the Governor-General in Council had advanced money for the purposes of trade, he (Mr. Pearson) would not hesitate to say he had gone beyond his powers, and acted contrary to acts of parliament.

The *Advocate-General* then called Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Thoby Prinsep, Mr. Morley, and other witnesses, who deposed as before.

The *Chief Justice* said, that as this question was to receive further consideration, as indeed he should wish it to have on the question of law, he would willingly avoid making any remarks; but he felt it necessary to state his reasons why he preferred giving a nonsuit, with liberty to the plaintiffs to move to have it set aside and a verdict entered for them, to giving a verdict for the plaintiffs, with liberty to the defendants to move to have it set aside and a nonsuit entered for them (if he found the latter, the defendants might think it necessary to pay, without carrying it further); and why he considered that the plaintiff's case had not been made out in evidence.

There could be no doubt that it was a case of vast importance, as large quantities of paper were similarly situated; nor could there be the least doubt that it was one of great hardship to persons who had taken every precaution to ascertain its validity; and he trusted that if this court could not give them relief, some other means might be devised for doing so in England. Both he and his brother judge agreed as to the material facts of the case, and considered that they had been proved in evidence. First, he was of opinion that all three instruments were forgeries; secondly, he was satisfied that Mr. Oxborough had authority to examine notes, and compare them with the register, and inform the holders whether they were genuine or not, and to receive for doing so a fee of one

rupee for each. So far from thinking that the paper hung up in his office limited that authority, he considered it was sufficient for that purpose. It had been proved that Mr. Oxborough received a monthly salary from the Bank of Bengal, under the eye of the accountant-general, who was President of the Directors; the government were also shareholders, and must be taken to have been acquainted with the acts of that Bank; they paid him a salary for verifying securities; then how could he say that they did not recognize the propriety of his doing so? He therefore considered he was an acknowledged agent for that purpose; but what the effect of it would be on the case was another question.

Thirdly, he was satisfied that Mr. Holt Mackenzie had no authority to draw notes for the United Company in his commercial capacity, nor had the Governor-General, and this he considered most important, and that Mr. Oxborough had no authority to certify the genuineness of commercial promissory notes, but that what he did was done by him as register of the government registered debt. These were the principal points in the case, and in them Sir Edward Ryan did not differ from him, though he perhaps might in the legal consequences that would arise from them.

His lordship said, that if this was an action against a private person or mercantile firm, and that either had issued a promissory note, and the holder had gone to their counting-house and said, "Tell me, is this genuine? does it bear your signature?" and that a clerk or agent had said it was, and that it subsequently turned out a forgery, an exact copy of one in circulation, he should have felt much difficulty in giving his opinion; he should have been puzzled in determining which way the law inclined, for both were innocent sufferers, and there was no authority to show how the point was to be settled.

His lordship said, he was aware of the cases which had been cited by counsel, of acknowledgment of the endorsement on a bill of exchange being equal to a fresh acceptance; but that did not decide that the party would be bound in the case of a note, nor did it appear whether the evidence of a forgery was produced or not. He knew it was a case generally referred to by the profession, as being an authority that a person so acknowledging would be liable, but it had not been expressly decided so. There was another case, where a person wished to show that the name of the drawer was a copy; but that was quite a different case from that of a promissory note; for if not, it would equally refer to a bond, and in either he knew of no case as an authority to hold a person answerable where he acknowledged by mistake. He should feel much diffi-

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culty in the case of a private individual or mercantile firm in deciding; for he could find no authority, and he could not see why the law should make the penalty fall more heavily on the one innocent party than on the other. But it was of no great consequence in his view of the present case to consider these difficulties, for he thought it a distinct one, and quite different from that of a mercantile firm or private individual. The instruments in question purport to be given as government securities for the loan of 1825-26, and were therefore part of the territorial or registered debt; and then the question was, whether the acknowledgment of Mr. Oxborough could bind the Company to pay these instruments? The power of the Governor General in Council to issue notes did not emanate from the Company, but the authority was given by acts of parliament, by which he was empowered to raise money by loan for government; he had not the power to draw a note for the East-India Company in their commercial capacity, and his authority to issue these securities was not given by the Company, but by the British Parliament. Since the 26th Geo. III. c. 63, the commercial and sovereign power of the United Company were distinct, and the Governor-General and Council were appointed by Parliament, without reference to the Company, and were not removable by them: and at the time this power was given them they were not members of the Company.

The reason, his lordship said, that these securities were given in the name of the Company, was simply, that the dispute as to their right to hold both territories and revenue having been settled, the revenue was vested in them for a specific time, and for this reason the notes were made out in their name, though the government and the Company were quite distinct; and upon this would depend the liability of the Company to pay these notes.

His lordship said there was nothing he was aware of to authorize the Governor-General in Council issuing notes to bind the Company in their commercial character, nor did it appear that such was usual: if it were, it would be quite a different thing. If the Court were to give effect to the notes before them, they must give effect to them as what they purported to be, securities for a part of the territorial debt; and then it was in evidence that there were various others of the same kind in circulation, and duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate of those held by the plaintiffs, all with Mr. Oxborough's initials upon them; then if the court gave them effect as part of the territorial revenue, the question would be raised, had the Company a right to pay those false notes out of that fund, and could they do what they might be ordered by the Court? He thought not;

for the parliament of England had applied these funds for the purposes of government, and have said, "You must not consider the revenue yours; you must appropriate it to the payment of your army, the interest of your debt, and other particular expences;" and thus they have appropriated it peculiar to purposes. Then how, his lordship wished to know, could they pay them? They are obliged to render accounts yearly to parliament, in which these payments must appear; then how, he should like to know, could they justify themselves, supposing they discharged them? Mr. Prinsep had said they might pay it as a debt improperly contracted; but his lordship would say no such thing; for if they did, it would be a deviation from the special directions of an act of parliament.

If the defendants could not pay these securities out of the territorial revenue, then his lordship wished to know how they were to be paid? It might be said, they must pay them the best way they can, out of their commercial assets: but he could not see how that could be done, for there were many statutory provisions as to them, and regulations of the Court of Directors or Proprietors, as to their application. It would, he thought, be a strange thing to make them pay out of their commercial assets what might as well have been a million of money as four or five lacks, for the mistake of an agent who had no right to bind them in their commercial capacity, but is employed to manage the territorial revenue. For these reasons his lordship did not think that the case had been made out, and therefore was of opinion that a nonsuit should be entered, with liberty to move to have it set aside; but had he considered the case made out, he should have given a verdict with the same liberty. He should much desire that the case should be carried to a higher tribunal; but if his view was correct, no person could give relief but Parliament, who had specially directed the territorial revenue to be specifically appropriated, and he considered that the East-India Company had no interest in the case.

Mr. Justice Ryan said, that there could be no doubt this was a case of great importance, not only to the holder of the notes, but to the Company, and he would consider it—first, as between private individuals, and secondly, with reference to the defendants. His Lordship said, there was no difference as to the facts between him and the Chief Justice; he was satisfied that the papers in question were forged, and that Mr. Oxborough was the authorized agent of Government for examining and certifying the validity of Company's paper; but as to the authority of the Governor General in Council to draw notes on the Company in their commercial capacity, he considered it rather a question

of law than of fact. On these points he agreed with the Chief Justice; but from them he drew a different conclusion, and considered, that if this was an ordinary case, the parties should recover, and he considered that the plaintiffs were entitled to their verdict. His Lordship thought, if it was a case between private individuals, and they had shewn, that before they had advanced their money they had done all in their power to ascertain the validity of the security, and that it had been afterwards shewn to be bad, and losses were sustained, that the person who had used all the caution in his power, was entitled to a verdict; for it was a principle which pervades the British law, that he who had been guilty of *laches* should suffer. In the case before the Court, the plaintiffs had used all due and proper caution, and done all in their power to ascertain the genuineness of the securities; and if any one were guilty, it must be the defendants, and they should consequently suffer.

His Lordship cited the case of "*Leach v. Buchanan*," and said he considered it an express authority in point, and it was always held to be decisive. He considered that after a promissory note had been endorsed, it became exactly on a similar footing with a bill of exchange, and cited *Bayley* on bills in support of his argument; and this, he said, brought the case within that of "*Leach v. Buchanan*," where the endorsement was stated to be genuine; for in the present case the securities were taken to an authorized agent of Government, who had authenticated and verified them, and on this they advanced their money; even in the case he had cited, there was a verdict for the plaintiff, though evidence of forgery was admitted; and it was an express authority, that forgery would not be any bar; then if the present were a case between private individuals, he considered the plaintiffs entitled to their verdict.

On the second point, he was sorry to say he differed entirely from the Chief Justice; the Advocate General had put it in a more general form.

The Chief Justice said, he thought that the vesting in the Company the revenue, made them liable to actions for all that was to be paid out of the revenue.

Sir E. Ryan.—"The Advocate General's objection is different from the Chief Justice's; but if Mr. Pearson's view of the case were correct, no action could be brought on these papers; for the Company are not liable, inasmuch as they were given for a loan raised for the purposes of Government. If it were so, no action could be brought against them even if the paper were genuine. With reference to what the Chief Justice had said, that they could not pay out of their territorial reve-

nue, he thought that was no answer to the present action, for he considered they should be compelled to pay in the best way they could, if their authorized agent had authenticated these papers."—(Cites the case of "*Davis v. Bank of England*.")—His Lordship also quoted the case of "*Darling v. Ryland*," where stock had been transferred under a forged authority, and there they were compelled not only to satisfy the original holder, but the subsequent purchaser, and that his Lordship considered a case of greater hardship than the present. He considered the defendants should pay out of what funds they could, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to their verdict.

The Chief Justice was of opinion the Company could not be sued for the same liabilities as a private firm, but of the territorial revenue; that was decided in the Post-Office case; his Lordship's inclination was against the position of the Advocate General.

Nonsuit, with liberty to the plaintiffs to move to have it set aside, and a verdict entered for them.

July 30.

The trial of Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of H.M. 16th regiment, for the manslaughter of Mr. Pashaud, his brother-in-law, came on this day before Sir E. Ryan and a highly respectable jury. The court was occupied till an advanced hour in hearing evidence for the prosecution, after which nine respectable witnesses were called for the defence, all of whom spoke in terms of unqualified approbation of the general propriety of Lieutenant Campbell's conduct, his kindly disposition, and the mildness of his temper, and stated as their opinions, that he was the last man in the world who could be guilty of any such act of outrage.

The jury retired; and, after an absence of four minutes, returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

We must reserve a report of the trial till next month.

August 4.

Ten natives, most of them of apparent respectability, were indicted, on the prosecution of one Luckicant Doss, for feloniously breaking into his house, and stealing therefrom a bag containing 700 sicca rupees, a box containing 30 sicca rupees, and 150 maunds of salt, the property of the said Luckicant Doss.

This trial occupied a great part of the time of the court. It was only remarkable for that spirit of litigation and recklessness of perjury which is so disgraceful and appalling in the characters of the Bengalees. The jury acquitted all the prisoners.

August 11.

Samuel Cole, Andrew Mackenzie, and Alfred Oram, were capitally indicted for shooting at a native on the 8th of May last, at Niderampore.

The prisoners were indigo-planters, and on the day stated they were approaching the village of Niderampore, mounted on elephants, with two other persons, and being met by a crowd of natives, who feared their entrance into the village, and requested them not to approach, some shots were fired, and one from Cole took effect. The prisoners stated, in defence, that they were beset by the crowd, who used violent gestures and menaces, and that the shots were fired over the heads of the crowd: the wound must have been inflicted by some scattered shot in its descent; in short, they alleged that they acted in self-defence.

The contradictions between the witnesses on both sides were of the most gross and disgraceful kind.

The jury acquitted the prisoners.

We shall give a fuller report of the case next month.

August 13.

George Yonge was indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Aimes, on the Avory indigo factory, on the 8th April.

This trial was of great length, fully occupying three days. The jury found the prisoner *not guilty*.

We must defer the details of this case till next month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Notification.—Doubts having arisen as to the application of the money remaining in the hands of the government agents, out of the subscriptions made in 1824-25, for the furtherance of steam navigation between England and India, the committee of managers request that the several parties who contributed to the same, will have the goodness to authorize the transfer of their respective shares to the fund established by the general meeting, which was held on the 24th June last* and to intimate their intentions to that effect on or before the 1st of October next.

The committee trust to the liberality of the public, that the important object to which they were appointed to give effect,

* That a new subscription be raised for the further promotion of steam navigation, the funds arising from which is to be placed in the hands of the old committee who are to be a committee for the new subscription, and that, that Committee be empowered to appropriate such a sum out of the subscription as may be considered sufficient to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for the expenses which he has incurred owing to the non-remittance of the funds formerly promised.

and the just claims of the meritorious individual who has so zealously exerted himself in its promotion, will not suffer from this, or any of the other circumstances of embarrassment under which they have laboured.

The committee, after appropriating such a sum to Mr. Waghorn as may be considered sufficient to reimburse him for the expense incurred by the non-remittance of the promised funds, according to the concluding part of the resolution, purpose to apply the remainder for the further promotion of steam navigation with England, in the following manner,—*viz.* to transmit the same to the house of Messrs. Rickards, MacIntosh and Co. with injunctions to see it applied strictly to the purposes of aiding in the construction of a steam vessel to be devoted to the object in view, Mr. Waghorn giving personal security to refund one half the amount, should he fail to make the voyage out in seventy-five days; if so called upon to do within two months of his arrival by a majority of a general meeting of subscribers then in Calcutta, the votes of absentees being received by proxy or by letter, addressed to the chairman.

By order of the committee of managers,
C. B. GREENLAW, Hon. Sec.

We have just learnt that the funds in the government agents' hands have been handed over to the steam committee; on which we beg to congratulate the public, and sincerely do we hope that no "untoward event" will again occur to retard Mr. Waghorn's plan being carried into immediate execution.

We understand that Mr. Waghorn is about taking his passage in the ship *James Pattison*, being obliged to proceed home on account of his health, which he has lost in endeavouring to bring about a steam communication between England and this country. Mr. W. has we also learn been obliged to borrow money of a friend to pay his passage to England, having spent £2000 of his own property in the cause in which he so zealously embarked, and so earnestly laboured to bring to a successful issue. After having thus sacrificed both health and fortune, he finds himself no nearer the goal than he was at starting. Is this, we ask the Calcutta community, as it ought to be? Are we to rest satisfied with having got up a meeting on the subject of steam, and leave unrequited one who sailed from this two years ago, under very different prospects, and thus fostered by actual promises held out of pecuniary aid from this as from other presidencies as well?—*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 12.

• Up to the 23d August, new subscriptions to the amount of about 4500 rupees had been received.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief embarked yesterday morning on board the steamer *Forbes*, under the usual salute, for the purpose of proceeding to the eastward on board the H. C. ship *Macqueen*, on account of his health, which, we trust, will be perfectly restored by the trip.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. July 19.*

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Salt and Opium.

"I have the honour, by the direction of the board of salt and opium to acquaint you that it has been determined to relinquish the provision of opium, in Malwa and other parts of Central India, for subsequent public sale at Bombay, and that the opium agent in Malwa, has accordingly been directed to discontinue the purchase of that article on account of government.

2. It is intended in lieu of the system so abandoned, to draw a revenue in future from the opium of Malwa by granting passes, for a consideration to be fixed by the Bombay government, the amount of which will hereafter be made known.

3. On obtaining these instruments from the officers in Malwa or Bombay, who may be empowered by the government at that presidency to issue them, the holders of the Malwa opium, or speculators who buy of them, will be permitted to carry the article so protected from Malwa to Bombay and export thence to China or elsewhere, in the same manner, and under the same advantages, hitherto granted to purchasers of the opium sold by the government at Bombay.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. M. PARKER, Sec.

Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, the 31st July 1830.

By an announcement put up in the exchange on Saturday, we learn that the company have given up the privilege of being the sole growers of opium in Central India, preparatory, we should infer, to their abandoning it throughout the country. This monopoly has, we believe, been the occasion of much bad feeling throughout the districts in which it prevailed; and its abolition may be regarded as a highly popular act in these regions.—*Cal. John Bull, Aug. 9.*

THE COCHIN CHINESE SHIPS.

The two Cochin Chinese ships the *Phan Bhan* and *Ding Joun*, have just taken their departure from hence, to return to their own country. It would appear that their speculations have not succeeded well; as they have taken back the chief part of their

cargoes they brought here, and have exported merely a few parcels of British piece goods, and some packages of lustrres, &c. the latter doubtless intended for the royal household. The above does not augur favourably for a commercial intercourse with Cochin China, respecting which very sanguine expectations had been formed.—*Ind. Gaz. July 14.*

THE HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

We have been favoured by a friend with the following extract of a letter, dated Chenee, the 3d July:—

"We left Simla on the 7th ultimo: we arrived here the day before yesterday, very much pleased with our trip, and without meeting any difficulty, excepting such as all who walk up high mountains must do, such as fatigue and thirst. We did not walk upon snow until we reached Leetee, at which place we encamped the day before crossing the Borendo Pass, which pass is 15,095 feet above the sea, we were three hours in arriving at the top of the pass; from the time of leaving Leetee, a distance of about three or four miles, one and a half of which we went over snow. On the top of the pass, the thermometer was 37°, and when put into the snow, it fell to 32°. When at the top we were enveloped in clouds, which was very annoying, as we had anticipated a superb view from this vast height. Going down the pass was great fun: the best way is sitting down on a blanket, and sliding all the way, which many of our servants did; and one, who lost his balance, went, for a long way, head first, and heels up in the air, to our great amusement. I was quite delighted with the day's journey, and felt sorry on leaving the snow. On reaching the nearest fire-wood, or encampment on the side of the pass, we found the birch tree nearest the pass, and then the fir. At Leetee, we saw a woodcock, which was quite a treat, and on our encampment on the side of the pass, we had wild leeks and rhubarb. We have met with the following trees; viz. horse-chestnut, walnut, apricot, peach, pear, filbert, willow, beech, oak, rhododendron, pine, maple, and ash; the juniper is of three kinds, one grows to a tree fifteen feet high. The changes of climate we have experienced have been very great and sudden. One day, for instance, 12th June, at nine o'clock p. m. thermometer 48°; 13th June, at our next march, it was at nine p. m. 70°. At our last ground from this, on the other side of the Sutlej, and in the valley, we got abundance of apricots quite ripe, and of very tolerable flavour, but not equal to the English ones. The peach and apricot trees both grow to a very large size, and are full, indeed almost overloaded with fruit. ————— measured a peach tree in

the valley of the Buossa, which was twelve feet and eleven inches in circumference. What think you of this for a peach tree? When at Simla, I shot two golden eagles, one was nine feet from wing to wing, and the other eight and a half feet. We stuffed them, and will, no doubt shew them to you on reaching Calcutta. We crossed the Sutlej by a thipola or rope bridge: there were nine ropes, made of wool, made fast on either side of the river, and about fifteen high, and passed through a wooden ring, to which you are tied, and so pulled across: it is rather alarming at first sight, but quite safe. We intend staying here about ten days, and then go on to Chinese Tartary.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 5.*

EXPORTS OF BULLION.

We observe from the list of exports, per *Cæsar*, for London, that she takes from hence upwards of fifty boxes of specie and bullion in silver. This precious metal, particularly in the form of old plate, has of late been at such a low ebb, as to render it a favourable remittance—another instance of the very depressed state of trade here.—*Ind. Gaz. July 14.*

POST-OFFICE BOUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Post Office Bounty, to be given to commanders of ships bringing letters to this presidency, will hereafter be regulated by the following rules:—

From all ports on the peninsula of India, or to the eastward, within the limits of the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council—From Ceylon or Java, half an anna for every letter chargeable with postage.—From all other ports, upon each letter chargeable with postage, one anna.—Upon all letters for Bengal (chargeable with postage) which are transferred to another ship at Madras or elsewhere, the commanders of the ships in which they have come from Europe, America, the Cape, China, &c. will receive one anna, and the commander of the ship to which they are transferred half an anna.

Commanders of ships will understand that the above bounties are only to be paid in the event of the letters being safely and expeditiously delivered.

J. E. ELLIOT, Post-Master General.
Fort William,
General Post Office, the 7th June, 1830.

TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the tradesmen of Calcutta took place at the Exchange Rooms on the 5th July, for the purpose of adopting some resolutions for obviating the effects of the indiscriminate and unlimited credit which has prevailed; when it was resolved, that an association be forthwith formed,

to be denominated the Calcutta Trade Association, and that its objects be as follows:—

1st. To encourage the adoption of the system of ready money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables the tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the tradesman and the manifest disadvantage of the public.

2d. To define the terms of credit when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment, and guard against future loss where the terms of that credit are violated.

3d. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests; an object which appears hitherto to have been neglected.

FEEES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The official returns of the fees paid to the officers of the Supreme Court may sufficiently account, we think, for the costliness of justice here. We observe that three offices, held by one gentleman, are returned at one lac and sixty-six thousand rupees! and it appears that they occupy so little of his time, that he is also a stipendiary magistrate, on a salary of 1,000 or 1,200 rupees per month! Another officer holds three situations, the emoluments of which are returned at 80,000 rupees, and then he is besides collector of assessed taxes for the government. We shall however, now that the official returns are forthcoming, recur to the subject when we can obtain some further information connected with it. In their present form, even, the returns are startling enough; but when it is known that these offices involve so slight an application of labour that two or three of them, and other sinecures besides, are held by one individual, the imperious necessity for reduction will be made more apparent. It ought to be made the subject of an appeal to parliament, and we hope it yet will be.—*Beng. Chron. July 15.*

REMISSION OF INLAND AND EXPORT DUTIES.

We thought to have noticed some time ago, as the fact came to our knowledge, that Government had been pleased to remit the levying of any inland duty on cotton yarn manufactured in the country in excess of three and a half per cent. This we believe is the amount of duty levied on the cotton twist of England on importation. The inland duty to which the cotton twist of the country was hitherto subjected was seven and a half per cent. This measure is to protect and encourage local in-

dustry and enterprize in the most substantial manner; and to such undertakings as that now established at Fort Gloucester, it is a boon of the first importance. The manufacturer of Manchester and Glasgow will indeed see nothing in it for which to thank heaven. If under the old duties, he could scarcely find a profitable market in India for his produce, his temptations to speculate will now be weaker than ever; and it is not improbable that a branch of trade, which since 1814 has increased far more than any other, has seen its limit.—*Cal. John Bull*, June 22.

Official Notification — Notice is hereby given, that Government have been pleased to remit any duty, leviable under the existing regulations, in excess of five per cent. on the value, upon the exportation by sea as merchandize of any quantity of spirits distilled in the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William.

By order, &c. H. M. Parker, Sec. 14th June, 1830.

MR. (LATE CAPT.) DUNBAR.

Mr. James William Dunbar, late Captain in the 26th Regiment N. I. destroyed himself at the South Barracks, Fort William, on the evening of the 15th July, by a pistol. The evidence on the inquest shewed that he was in a state of great depression; that he had been making strange noises in the night: his sirdar-bearer deposed that he was intoxicated. Verdict, *insanity*. The deceased had been dismissed the service by a Court Martial.*

FATAL DUEL.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between Captain Leith and Ensign Marshall, of H. M. 40th Regiment, stationed at Berhampore, a meeting took place on the 31st July, when the former officer received his antagonist's fire. The ball passing through his heart, Captain L. fell dead upon the spot. It is stated that this affair arose out of some language applied by Captain L. to Ensign M. which the deceased refused to retract. A court of inquiry was investigating the affair.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

We are sorry to hear, that in the measures of economy recommended by the Finance Committee, and considered indispensable from the wants and necessities of the state, there are reductions, spoken of among the uncovenanted servants of the Company, which if carried into effect must bear very hard upon a useful and respectable class of the community—many of them entitled from their long services to the consideration of Government, and dis-

qualified from the nature of their services, if dismissed, from finding employment in other lines of life. We hope, if there is any truth in the alleged recommendation of the Finance Committee, that Government will not act upon it.—*Cal. John Bull*, July 2.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

The native papers state that Hakim Mehdi Ali Khan occupies the most prominent place in the favour of the king, who is availing himself of his experience in the conduct of the public affairs. He is considered as the prime minister elect of that state. But his formal investiture with the dignity of that office has not as yet taken place, probably as is supposed because the sanction of the British government had not been received. In the mean time the expectation of this event had diffused general satisfaction, and its anticipation had even occasioned a fall in the price of grain. Owing to the influence and judicious encouragement of Mehdi Ali Khan, those scenes of tumult and bloodshed, which during the fast of mohurram, have usually disgraced the city, had not as yet occurred, in spite of the efforts of the ill-disposed.

Some of the public farmers who had hitherto avoided settlement of arrears, had in reliance on a fair adjustment under the mediation of Mehdi Ali Khan, commenced payments. The king is represented as pleased and surprised at this unexpected result.

Notwithstanding the counteracting efforts of his enemies, the judicious arrangements of Hakim Mehdi were sensibly contributing to the amelioration of affairs. An instance illustrating the decision of his character is mentioned. The regiment of Madhow Sing, which had been ordered to be paid off, tumultuously opposed the Nawab whilst taking his ride. He remonstrated with them, and required them to deposit their ensigns, and receive their pay according to the orders of the king. As they continued to offer a menacing front, the Nawab charged into the midst of them with his followers. This energy had the desired effect; the tumult was allayed and the ensigns were surrendered. At this boldness of his veteran minister the king is said to have "pressed with his teeth the finger of wonder," and to have rewarded the Nawab's followers.

It was expected that Aga Meer, the late minister, who has been so long confined under the charge of the resident, will soon be enlarged. The king had been applied to, to procure for his use carts, &c., and had given a shawl to the kotwal, who stated that owing to the rains he had failed in procuring any; ordering him, at the same time, to use his best diligence in procuring the required carts, &c.

Part of the secreted plunder of Bhurt-

* See Vol. II. p. 134.

poor seems to have found its way to Lucknow. A man named Radha Purshad at the capture of that place took a necklace of large pearls and other valuable jewels; his attempt to conceal the booty being detected, by order of Lord Combermere the prize was taken from him and he himself discharged. He still, however, contrived to retain four large pearls, with which he proceeded to Lucknow, and offered them for sale to Radha Kishn, a dependant of Ram Duyal, by whom he was employed as a hurkura. Radha Kishn having ascertained from jewellers that the pearls were worth 40,000 rupees, agreed to give Radha Purshad 2,200 rupees for them, and sold them to Ram Duyal for 25,000 rupees. Not having been paid his money, Radha Purshad complained against his defrauder, and the above facts were disclosed. At first the King ordered Radha Kishn, who was already in confinement, to pay the 2,200 rupees, but he is now pressed for the full sum of 25,000 rupees, but for whose benefit is not stated.

ROBBERIES.

We have heard of late of several very extensive thefts of plate, and valuable moveables, from private houses in Calcutta and Chowringhee. It would appear as if some organized gang of thieves was in combination with the servants employed in the houses of Europeans.—*Cal. John Bull.*

MR. HOLMAN, THE BLIND TRAVELLER.

This gentleman, after visiting Ceylon, Madras, and other parts of India, where he experienced the utmost attention, left Calcutta (where he remained only a few days, during which Lord William Bentinck treated him with great courtesy and kindness) in August, for China. On his return from China, he proposes to visit New South Wales, and to continue his travels for two years longer.

THE SUTTEE PETITION.

The petition of the natives against the abolition of suttees, was on board the *Alexander*, when that vessel met with a serious accident in the river. The native papers thus speculate upon the occurrence.

The *Chundrika* says:—"The readers of the *Chundrika*, that is, nearly all the Hindoos in this country, are aware that Mr. Bathie, associating himself with all the Hindoos of the earth, except a few opposers of suttees, embarked on board the ship *Alexander*, for the purpose of conveying to England the petition for the establishment of the holy rite of suttee. On Wednesday last, near Kadgeroe, through the great force of the tide, the chain cable unfortunately striking the forepart of the ship several times, an opening was made, and the water found an entrance. As, in such circum-

stances, it was exceedingly difficult to stop the leak, the captain skilfully manœuvring the sails, ran the ship ashore. The boat in which Mr. Bathie had come from Calcutta was still at hand, and in it the greater part of the company came on shore, and no lives were lost. The interruption of Mr. Bathie's voyage is doubtless somewhat to be regretted; but joy is also mingled with our regret: for, in the first place, Mr. Bathie has remarked, 'Such misfortunes are generally attended with the loss of life; but, from my being the bearer of the suttee petition, God has saved all who were with me;' and secondly, all those persons at a distance, who are desirous of having their signatures affixed to the petition, may yet have their wish accomplished by dawk, before this gentleman's final departure. Mr. Bathie was exceedingly eager to sail; nevertheless, by the delay which has occurred, our interests have been promoted, and we cannot help being gratified by this misfortune."

The *Sumachar Durpun* thus comments on the foregoing observations:—"We have republished, from the *Chundrika*, an account of Mr. Bathie's return to Calcutta with the petition in favour of suttees. The *Chundrika* attributes the preservation of the lives of the crew and passengers of the ship *Alexander* to the suttee petition. A correspondent in the *India Gazette* suspects that the accident, which befel the vessel, arose from the circumstance of its having such a petition on board. We leave it to the reader to decide which conjecture has the greater appearance of probability."

The *Cummaodi* says:—"The petition sent to England, to procure the restoration of the burning of women, so humanely abolished by the Governor General, has been brought back, by force of the virtuous merit of the whole female sex of our country, for the ship which bore it was very nearly carried to the bottom."

MONUMENTS.

The Committee for superintending the erection of the monument to Sir David Ochterlony, has appealed to the public of Calcutta, in consequence of the loss of the greater part of the funds raised for that purpose, which were lodged with the house of Palmer and Co., who had a balance of 22,000 rupees in their hands at the time of their failure. A liberal subscription has accordingly been made for completing the monument.

We may state, for the information of the subscribers to the monument in memory of the late Warren Hastings, that steps are now taking by Government to have the statue erected. The vestibule of the Town Hall is where it is to be placed.—*Calcutta John Bull*, Aug. 20.

The building in Tank Square, for the reception of the statue of the late Marquess

of Hastings, is now far advanced. The massive pillars of stone, that are to support the front pediment, are arrived, and almost ready to be raised. The bareness of this building, and the want of effect, as an architectural object, have been complained of; but it is scarcely fair to pronounce a judgment, until it is seen in its finished state.—*Ibid.*

FRONTIERS OF AVA.

Yesterday's report announces the arrival of the *Ann*, from Rangoon the 10th July. Letters by this vessel mention a rumour of the English flag on the northern frontier having been pulled down, by the order of the Burmese king. If any occurrence of the kind has taken place, most likely it has been the work of some private parties, and not the act of authority, otherwise some official information of it would have been received from our resident at Amerspoora.—*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 10.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 2.

V. Jagannaickloo Braminy, v. John Wilkam Dare and Joseph Pugh.—The firm of Chase, Chinnery and Co. became insolvent in the year 1805, and, by deed, assigned over all their property to certain persons as trustees, for the benefit of such of their creditors as should come in and sign the deed within a prescribed time. The plaintiff, as the adopted son of one Ramasawmy, who died in the year 1815, claimed payment of three several dividends, which had been declared, on the ground of Ramasawmy and Collah Singanah Chitty having, as sureties to Government for the performance of a salt contract, by Chase, Chinnery, and Co. paid, in cash, the sum of 10,014 star pagodas each, and been executing parties to the deed of trust. The defendants, by their answer, stated that the only information they had received respecting the concerns of the estate was derived from the trust-deed and books of account, which came into their possession at, or shortly before, the death of Mr. Thomas Parry, one of the trustees named in the deed, and that an entry appears in a ledger belonging to the insolvent estate, of a separate account opened, on the 30th of June 1808, with Ramasawmy in his own name, crediting him with the above sum, and that the name of Ramasawmy likewise appears in the dividend book, in which the names of all the creditors appear to have been inserted, whether they signed the deed or not. The names of Ramasawmy and Singanah were not to be found in the deed in the possession of the defendants, who consider themselves merely as agents to the

existing trustees, who are in England, by whom they were recently appointed, with the concurrence of the creditors at Madras, to transact the affairs of the estate. The defendants, previously to the filing of the bill in the cause, offered to pay the plaintiff the first two dividends, under an impression, from his name appearing in the dividend book, that Ramasawmy had executed the deed; but, under the particular instructions of their principals in London, they refused to pay the third dividend to the plaintiff, because he was the representative of a supposed creditor; and the two first dividends, which remained in the hands of the house of Parry, Dare, and Co. of which the defendants and the late Mr. Parry were members, had been declared in 1810, in the lifetime of Ramasawmy, but not the third. The plaintiff refused to receive the two first without the third dividend, and accordingly commenced this suit, charging the defendants, executors of Mr. Parry, as liable to him for the two first dividends, and as constructive trustees for the third.

Witnesses were examined on both sides: The case of the plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Lewis and Mr. C. Teed; that of the defendants by the *Advocate General* and Mr. Savage.

The cause stood over for judgment, and on the 2d April an application was made to the court, on the part of the defendants, that they might have an opportunity of putting in issue, by supplemental proceedings, certain facts which had come to their knowledge since the hearing of the cause, and which they were advised were material to the fair decision of the cause. The principal fact was the discovery that Ramasawmy had never paid any sum of money to the Government on account of Chase, Chinnery, and Co., although the defendants had admitted, in their answer, that, for any thing they knew or believed, such payment might have been made. In opposition to this application, the counsel for the plaintiff offered to the Court an affidavit, in which the plaintiff swore, that he had lately understood that no sum of money whatever had been paid by Ramasawmy, but that Government had taken a joint bond from Ramasawmy and Singanah, which, as far as related to Ramasawmy, remained altogether unsatisfied in the hands of Government. It was contended, on the part of the plaintiff, that the application was made merely for delay, and that, inasmuch as there had been an evident want of due diligence in the defendants in getting information, which was always accessible to them for their defence, the Court should pronounce their decree without further delay. The directions given were, that the cause should stand over, in order to enable the plaintiff, on or before the 1st of June next, to file a supplemental bill, or to take such proceedings as he may be advised, to

bring the matters stated in the above affidavit, as new matter, recently come to his knowledge, properly in issue before the Court; and, in default thereof, the defendants should be at liberty to move to dismiss the plaintiff's bill, with costs.

Mr. Lewis applied for plaintiff's costs up to the present time; this was refused, the plaintiff having, according to his own affidavit, led the Court and the defendants astray, by putting forward a case that was not founded in fact.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHARK.

A shocking accident happened at the beach. A poor boy, while in the act of washing a dog in the surf, was seized by a shark, in sight of a number of persons passing on the beach at the time, none of whom could render him any assistance before the ravenous monster had completely severed the head from the body, and torn off one of the arms of the unfortunate lad. The body, when brought out of the water, presented a most shocking spectacle. The dog escaped unhurt.—*Mad. Cour. July 2.*

MR. HILL.

Mr. Hill, who was expected some time ago from Calcutta, to take his seat in council, is not, we understand, coming for the present to Madras.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 11.*

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 24.

The third Quarter Sessions commenced this day before the Hon. Sir John P. Grant, who delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which, after complimenting the magistrates for their vigilance, as exemplified in the reduction of crimes, and preservation of tranquillity; and recommending the establishment of a small corps of mounted police, he spoke of the obligations he owed to the juries of Bombay.

"I have not been very long upon this bench," he observed, "but for great part of the time I have been unfortunately left alone in the duties of the court, and I have had abundant occasion to bear witness to the capacity, patience, and attention displayed by the Grand Juries of Bombay,—and the great desire to do justice, the careful attention to the evidence, and the good sense of the petit juries. The admission of natives of India to serve on petit juries had taken place shortly before my arrival at this presidency. I have had an opportunity sufficient to judge of

their manner of discharging their duty as petit jurors, and I am certain there can be no doubt on the mind of any person who has witnessed it, that they have displayed admirable qualifications for the office, and that great benefits have been derived from their assistance. I trust that they will soon form part of the grand juries as well as of the petit. * According to their various stations in society, of this I am certainly persuaded, that no trust can be reposed in them by the Legislature in the discharge of which they will not do honour to themselves, and render great service to their country. For my own part, I must say that in my station, which has not been always unattended with difficulties, I have uniformly felt under the greatest obligations to the native community, the conduct of the respectable part of which has left on my mind impressions of esteem and regard which can never be effaced."

Sir J. Grant concluded his address as follows:—

"Gentlemen; in consequence of rumours which have reached me, and which you likewise must have heard, I have thought it my duty, not seeing any notice of such a case in the report made me, to enquire of the senior magistrate whether he was acquainted with the subject of this general rumour. I mean that it is currently reported that a ship has arrived in this harbour bringing a considerable number of Africans, mostly boys and very young persons, taken on board on the coast of Africa, and remaining here in Bombay on board of ship. The magistrate, who is now in my eye (Mr. de Vitre) informed me that no information has been laid before him on which he can act as a magistrate, though he likewise has heard the rumour. I have thought it my duty to notice the matter to you, that you may, as the great inquest, enquire into it as a matter especially belonging to your important office. I trust and confidently expect, that every thing will turn out most honourably for all the parties concerned. But it is only justice to them that the public mind should be satisfied, which your enquiry will do. But considering what we all know of the habits of the people inhabiting the coast of Africa,—of the laudable jealousy of the Legislature, of all intercourse with Africa for the purpose of bringing natives of Africa to any of the foreign possessions of His Majesty,—it appears to me that it would be inconsistent with our duty if, hearing of these occurrences as matters generally known, I was to pass them over without calling your attention to them,—or you even to pass them over without enquiry. It is due to the public that the public mind should be set at rest. It is, if possible, still more due to the persons concerned, that such rumours, if unfounded, should be put down, which can in no way

so effectually be done as by your enquiry, in performance of your constitutional and important duty. The officers of the ship, I understand, are in Bombay, who can give you every information."

August 2.

The Grand Jury delivered to the Court the following presentment:—

"To the Hon. Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant, Knight, Puisne Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

"My Lords—The Grand Jury have given their most attentive consideration to the recommendation of the learned judge, Sir John Peter Grant, at the opening of the present sessions, that they would enquire into the truth or otherwise of the rumours then in circulation, respecting certain native Africans, mostly boys, and very young persons, alleged to have been recently brought into this harbour by a vessel from the African coast; and after a patient and very laborious examination of several days, into the case in question, now on their oaths unanimously present,—That the Hon. East-India Company's sloop of war *Clive* sailed from this port, in the month of January last, to Bassadore on the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, thence to Muscat, the islands of Socotra and Zanzibar, and the river Lindy, on the eastern coast of Africa, and back to Bombay.

"That this cruise was prosecuted under instructions from the superintendent of the marine to the commander of the *Clive*, dated 4th January, 1830, founded on a previous correspondence between the superintendent and the government of Bombay; the former having, with a view to the more efficient manning of the Honourable Company's Marine, requested permission to send a cruiser to the east coast of Africa, to endeavour to get young lads to enter for the service, and received shortly afterwards the authority of the Hon. the Governor in Council to despatch the *Clive* to the Gulf, and then run down to the neighbourhood of Zanzibar, to ascertain whether the government could by that means obtain some young lads from the east coast of Africa, to man the Hon. Company's vessels of war.

"That whilst engaged on the service in question, thirty-six natives of Africa, apparently from the age of six years and upwards, principally between the ages of ten and fourteen, though some few seem to be of more advanced age, were received on board the *Clive*; thirty-two in the river Lindy, and four at or off the island of Zanzibar, on the return voyage to Bombay.

"That the African boys so received, and entered on board the *Clive* as marine boys,

by the ship's books, were slaves at the period of their being engaged for the Hon. East-India Company's marine service. That two of the boys, by name Thomas Westly and John Stirling, received on board the *Clive* from the shore at Lindy, on the 9th and 11th May last, were exchanged, on or about the 22d of that month, for two others borne by the same names on the ship's books, and from the same dates, 9th and 19th of May, from a bugla or Arab vessel, in the river Lindy, to the nacoda of which, or some other persons, the two boys first-mentioned were delivered; that whatever bounty was paid to induce the African boys being sent on board the *Clive*, was not received by the boys themselves to their own use; that the boys in general have no other idea than that they are still slaves, and owe the same obedience to the commander of the *Clive* that they paid to their former masters; that no agreement appears to have been entered into between the commander of the *Clive* and these boys, as to their length of service, and that from the extreme youth of a large portion of them, and their all speaking a language very imperfectly understood, even by the interpreter taken on board at Muscat, and not at all understood by the commander, officers, or crew in general, any agreement that might have been entered into with these African boys, however well-intentioned, must have been unintelligible to them. And lastly, that thirty-three of these boys are now on board the Hon. East-India Company's sloop of war *Clive*, or other vessels of the India Navy, in Bombay harbour, the thirty-fourth having died a natural death on the passage from Lindy to Bombay."

(Signed) J. H. CRAWFORD, Foreman.
Bombay Grand Jury Room,
2d August, 1830.

To which the Chief Justice returned the following reply:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—I have listened with every attention to the presentment which has just been read. It is one of a most important nature, as it concerns a subject which has at all times commanded the greatest interest: and as it affects very nearly a highly respectable service, I have to request your attention to some few observations on its contents, and on the results which may spring from the enquiry in which you have been engaged.

"A presentment of a grand jury, when that term is used to imply an accusation, is that which it finds without any formal indictment being delivered to them, but which is afterwards reduced to that shape. It is, in fact, considered as instructions to draw the indictment by, and differs from it, in that an indictment, or more properly speaking a bill, is drawn up at large, and brought engrossed to the grand jury to find. In practice, however, a presentment

of a grand jury generally concerns some matter which comes within their own knowledge, as a nuisance, a libel, or the like. In the presentment now before me, no doubt, matter of serious accusation may be involved. It has not, however, gone so far as to make further investigation unnecessary, much less is there in it so much precision as to render it in itself instructions for an indictment; as, for example, no individual is by name connected with the result of your enquiry; it is no where said in what way, or from what description of persons, the boys in question were procured; it is said that they were slaves, but who or what their masters were, or how they had acquired them, in war or otherwise, or by what inducement the masters were led to part with them, and other points which I might mention, are still unknown. It is said that the boys were slaves at the period of their being "engaged for the Hon. East-India Company's service;" but the state of slavery in which they are described to have been, and still suppose themselves to be; the fact of two of them having been exchanged (whether with or without their consent) for two others, from an Arab bugla in the river Lindy, is not mentioned; the absence of all specific agreement as to time of service, there being no bounty received by the boys themselves, and the want of a common language between them and the captain and officers of the ship (a want very imperfectly supplied by the interpreter), all conspire to prevent the same meaning being attached to the terms "engaged for the service of the Hon. East-India Company," as they would otherwise bear. I beg that, in making these observations, I may not be supposed to find fault with this presentment, or that I am insensible to the very praiseworthy manner in which this enquiry appears to have been conducted; but what I have said is sufficient to shew, that, in the most favourable point of view in which your presentment can be taken towards those most concerned in this matter, and in which point of view I desire to consider it, it is evident that the case cannot rest where it does now: fairness to those implicated in the enquiry, and the higher claims of public justice, equally prevent it. I am, however, at present relieved from the necessity of bringing to your notice the law on this head, as embodied in a recent act of parliament; should the result of an enquiry before the magistrates occasion this case again to come before you, it will be the duty of the court to do so."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLEGED SLAVE-DEALING.

The subject of the foregoing charge and presentment seems to have engrossed public attention at Calcutta as well as at

this presidency: the papers of the former are full of discussions upon the subject. The Calcutta *Government Gazette* of August 23d, gives the following account of the transaction, which, if correct, can be construed into slave-dealing only by a strange perversion of facts:—"So far as we have been able to ascertain them, the grounds out of which the rumours alluded to, arose, were these. Sir Charles Malcolm, the superintendent of marine, having had experience of the uncertainty with which the services of Gogo Lascars could be depended upon, and understanding that the Seedies, or natives of the east coast of Africa, took readily to a seafaring life, and were a hardy, brave and docile race, addressed the government upon the subject, proposing that a cruiser might be sent in that direction, to ascertain if young lads would volunteer into the marine service, receiving the usual bounty. Upon this, the superintendent was authorized to despatch the H.C. ship of war *Clive*, under the command of Capt. Hawkins, to the Gulf, and thence to run down to the neighbourhood of Zanguebar for the purpose stated above. The superintendent, in his instructions to Capt. Hawkins, directed, we believe, that if volunteers for the marine were procurable, he should engage not more than sixty of them, and able-bodied lads between twelve and eighteen years of age. He was also desired to visit the island of Socotra, going and coming, and report on the anchorage at both sides of it, and on such facilities and advantages as it might possess for forming a coal-dépôt on it for the steam-navigation between Bombay and the Red Sea. On Capt. Hawkins' return with the H.C. ship of war *Clive*, having on board a number of young African volunteers for the Indian navy, he, we learn, explicitly stated, that he was careful not to take any lads but such as were perfectly willing to join the ship. The usual bounty was paid into their own hands on entering, and as they joined they were put on the ship's pay and provisions as marine boys, in the usual way. The money they gave either to their parents, or to those that had charge of such as had none. It was fully explained to them, that they should have clothes, provisions, and regular pay, the same as the rest of the crew, and that, after a certain period, they should, of course, be at perfect liberty to return to their own country. Three boys under the age specified were enlisted, and although Capt. Hawkins admits he ought to have rejected them, yet he observed they expressed so much pleasure at being on board with the other lads, that he felt induced to yield to their wish of remaining. This, we have understood, is the plain unvarnished statement of a transaction which has been conjured up into an affair of deliberate

slave-dealing ! Once a rumour of sinister character gets a little impetus of progression, *vires acquirit eundo*. In the instance before us, Sir J. P. Grant, having heard that a British ship was at Bombay with a cargo of slaves on board, or something to that effect, directed the grand jury to enquire into the matter. Of the improbability of an officer of Sir Charles Malcolm's rank and character for a moment contemplating a transaction of the odious nature insinuated, and of his finding in another honourable officer a ready instrument for carrying such into effect, we need say nothing, as it must be obvious to every candid and reflecting mind."

One of the radical papers at Calcutta publishes a letter professed to have been received from Bombay, which gives this account of the affair, with a view of inculpating Sir C. Malcolm:—"It appears that in December last Sir C. Malcolm, superintendent of marine, addressed a letter to the governor in council, stating, that he had been disappointed in obtaining a number of men whom he had enlisted in the territories of the Imaum of Muscat and other places; that he had been informed men could be procured on the eastern coast of Africa, whose courage and habits came nearer to those of Englishmen than any other in the Indian seas, and craving permission to despatch a vessel to that coast. In answer, the government directed the superintendent of marine to send the *Clive*, Lieut. Hawkins, to set out for those parts named, and *there to ascertain* whether men of the description indicated by the superintendent's letter could be obtained. Instead however of doing this, the superintendent despatches the *Clive*, first to go to Muscat and obtain an interpreter; second, to proceed to Zanguebar and other places, and thus obtain a number of men and boys, 'not exceeding sixty in all'; to be particular in the symmetry of the boys, and after getting them on board, 'to be careful of their morals!'"

In a letter in the same paper (the *Hurkaru*) professing to come from Bombay, but which is said to be "a Calcutta production, concocted out of certain private letters to a private quarter," Sir C. Malcolm is spoken of as likely to be "put on trial for his life."

The *John Bull* remarks, that "the manner in which the matter has been got up—the time, and the parties concerned—and the 'existing circumstances' at the sister presidency, are all worthy of notice. There is a rumour afloat, that the Company's cruiser *Clive* has been purchasing slaves on the coast of Africa, and importing them, under authority of the government or its officers, into Bombay. This rumour does not attract so much attention as to induce the grand jury, of themselves, to make any presentment on the subject;

but it reaches the ears of the judge who opened the sessions: and that judge is Sir J. P. Grant, who is just about to leave his judicial situation, to answer to his Majesty in a complaint against him by the Court of Directors, founded on his conduct towards the Governor in Council. Sir J. P. Grant reminds the grand jury of the duty they owe to the public, to enquire into the rumour with which he brings them acquainted, and of course they proceed to examine into its foundation; and they communicate to the court the result of their investigation, stating the facts, with which the Governor himself has been the first and readiest to furnish them."

WELLESLEY BRIDGE AT POONA.

The new bridge at Poona was opened on the 18th June with great pomp, in presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants. Long before dawn, the inhabitants of Poona assembled on the road between the camp and the river. The governor and the commander-in-chief, attended by their respective suites and guards of honour, were met by the European functionaries, the sirdars, principal merchants, and shroffs of the city, together with the inhabitants of the place in countless numbers, on the left bank of the river; whence the whole party proceeded to the Adawlut or court-house in grand procession. The governor, the commander-in-chief, with their respective suites, were met, after leaving the Adawlut, by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay, Mr. Newnham, member of council, and the superintendent of the Indian navy, who, attended by all the civil functionaries and military staff of the station, with the sirdars of rank, formed a procession which was followed by a squadron of the 4th light dragoons: and natives of all ranks (including wealthy merchants and bankers, and populace innumerable) closed the cavalcade. The military were under the command of Sir Lionel Smith. The governor and party passed under a triumphant arch of palms on the bridge, under a royal salute from the artillery; and on reaching the centre, Sir John Malcolm addressed the surrounding crowd of natives in Hindustani, alluding to his services with the Duke of Wellington 27 years ago, who had passed this river on pontoons at the very spot where this bridge was now built; and stating that the ceremony of opening it had been purposely fixed on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The deeds of the Duke, he said, were well known to many who heard him, and in commemoration of them he now named the bridge, which had been that day so auspiciously opened, "The Wellesley Bridge." The surrounding circle, European and Native, caught the word, and "Wellesley

Bridge" was proclaimed with the loudest cheers.

Largess, to the amount of some hundreds, was ordered to be distributed to the poor of the city in honour of the day, and universal satisfaction and joy appeared to reign in the minds of all.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

This personage and his concerns continue to attract a considerable, and to him probably, a grateful share of attention at all the presidencies. Notwithstanding the freedom of the Bombay press, the discussions respecting him are commonly carried on in the Calcutta papers, whither communications are transmitted (in some shape or other) from Bombay.

The *Bengal Chronicle*, advertising to a dry announcement of the Judge's recal to England, states, that there has been "something like an official and public appeal from the Judge to the Supreme Government (at Calcutta) for protection against anticipated expulsion from the country by the Bombay Government!" It then gives the following as a representation of facts:—

"In June 1829, Sir John Grant received advices from England, that it was, in February, a question with the Ministry whether he should be recalled for his animadversions on the famous 'letter mis-sive.' Indignant at this evidence of a determination to prejudge the case (his own statement not having reached England), he immediately wrote to a friend to tender his resignation, if his petition to the King should not meet with attention, and if in the discharge of his duty he was not to receive the support of his Majesty's government. Before this communication reached England, however, the friends of Sir John Grant had seen enough to convince them, that he had little to hope from a martial ministry, and they had tendered his resignation, subject to a condition, that he should be authorized to reside in Bengal, and practise as a barrister. To this arrangement, the King's government gladly acceded, and the resignation has been long since confirmed.

"In August, the Directors presented a petition to the King in Council, praying for Sir John Grant's removal. In October this petition was referred to the Committee of Privy Council. In January, the Committee reported, that they could not recommend the learned Judge's removal, but that he should be ordered to repair to England, in order that the petition might be investigated. On the 2d of February, the King in Council ordered that the Secretary for the Home Department should signify his Majesty's pleasure to Sir John Grant to repair to England, in order to the investigation of the petition of the Court of Directors. General Murray

forwarded a copy of this order to General Malcolm, and directed him to communicate to Sir John Grant his Majesty's pleasure forthwith to repair to England.

"This important communication reached the Governor in the hills, and immediately on its receipt he forwarded a copy of the order in council to Sir J. Grant. The reply seems to have been a simple acknowledgment of receipt; for a rejoinder came by return of post, demanding whether the Judge meant to obey the King's commands, and when? The answer was, that he felt it his duty at all times to obey his Majesty's commands, but that the time and manner of doing so, in this matter, rested with himself. The General instantly addressed the learned Judge again, informing him, that the order having been forwarded to the head of the civil government in Bombay, the responsibility of seeing it obeyed rested with that authority. This peremptory communication was unceremoniously delivered to Sir John Grant on the bench, we believe, and the learned Judge lost no time in making that appeal to this government for its protection, of which we have spoken, and the contents of which have got bruited abroad here, and probably in Bombay."

SURRENDER OF UKULCOTE.

We learn with satisfaction that Ukulcote has surrendered. A friend writing from the scene of action says, "They surrendered on the terms offered to them, which are perhaps better than they would have asked. They are to give up the Chokra Rajah and the fort, and in return the fellows get their villages and every thing back, and the Arabs six months' pay; so they have had good fun for a month or two, spent lots of the Chokra Rajah's money, and are now going home again as happy as princes." He adds, what we have also heard from another quarter, that the 2d Grenadiers marched their 130 miles in 7 days, which during the heavy rain that fell is not bad work. On the 24th July the fort was occupied by the 5th regiment. — *Bombay Courier*.

Ceylon.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Colombo took place at the King's House on the 8th June, in pursuance of a notice issued by the Governor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan of Mr. Taylor, for opening a communication between India and London, by way of the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and also between Ceylon and the various parts of India. There were present, the

Judges, Sir Hudson Lowe, his Majesty's Commissioners of Enquiry, &c. On the motion of Sir Hudson Lowe, the Chief Justice took the chair, and proceeded to read the Governor's letter as follows :

" Sir : I do myself the honour of transmitting to you Mr. Taylor's letter to me, covering his prospectus for establishing a communication with England through Egypt and the several presidencies of India and Colombo, steam vessels being used where applicable. Highly as I appreciate the value and importance of this undertaking, and wishing it as I do most sincerely the completest success, still in the present stage of the undertaking, the propriety of my attending the public meeting, now assembled, might be questionable.

" You will, of course, not fail to notice that one of the great sources of profit which the projectors of this scheme propose to themselves, is a charge on the conveyance of letters, and one of the measures looked for by them to arise out of the public meeting is a resolution, giving them expectation that a reasonable proportion of letters will be entrusted to their conveyance. It is upon this point I am anxious there should be no misconception, as far as regards myself, in my public capacity ; and that the projectors may not be misled by my attending the public meeting, and infer therefrom, that any pledge was given to send a portion at least of my public despatches by the proposed conveyance, a measure which I am not at liberty to adopt, without the sanction of his Majesty's Government.

" There is one point which, as it is not noticed by Mr. Taylor, it may be as well for me to draw the attention of the meeting to, in the hope, if the suggestion be thought useful, Mr. Taylor may be apprised of the sentiments of the meeting thereon. I allude to the great facility which might be afforded in the communication by steam vessels with the presidencies of Forts St. George and William, and Colombo,—if, instead of proceeding round the east side of this island, the passage by the Pamben Channel were made available ; which, it appears to me, may be done through the medium of a smaller sized steam vessel being constantly stationed in that channel, for the purpose of conveying the passengers and mails to the larger vessels, which, by the arrangements that would of course be made on the occasion, would be always in waiting to receive them.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" E. BARNES."

The Chairman next read the letter addressed by Mr. Taylor to the Governor, recommending to his Excellency's notice the plan detailed in his prospectus, as one of the greatest importance to this island.

Sir Hudson Lowe expressed his opinion in favour of the proposal. He had himself once followed the route by the Red Sea, and had been forcibly struck with the advantage that would result by establishing a communication with Europe by it. It appeared to him advisable, however, not to encourage too sanguine expectations of the advantages to be derived from this mode of communication, but for passengers only, throughout the whole of the year, meaning to speak only of that part of the year when the south west monsoon first sets in, and until its violence becomes in some degree abated ; from the latter end of May or beginning of June until the middle of July. The north wind was alike contrary at the entrance of the Red Sea during this time. The monsoon becoming moderate about the 15th of July, steam vessels might navigate with great facility, and in fact, the whole was a question which regarded more the convenience of passengers than the possibility of maintaining the communication. A great advantage would appear to be gained, beyond what the plan offered for the consideration of the meeting had presented, by having passengers and mails brought in steam vessels to the Gulf of Manaar, and conveyed from thence to Colombo by other vessels, instead of navigating round the Basses and the south end of Ceylon.

Major Colebrooke remarked, with reference to the greater difficulties attending the voyage from India during the south-west monsoon, that the navigation from Colombo to the entrance of the Red Sea might be facilitated by following the course of sailing vessels at that season, and by crossing the line, meeting the south-east wind which prevails to the southward, when the south-west prevails to the northward. This course (in 5° or 6° south latitude) would lead directly to the fine harbour of Maha in the Seychelles Islands, and from thence to Cape Gardafui and the Arabian Straits. Having made the voyage from Colombo to Madras by the pass at Pamben, he could attest the advantages of avoiding by that route the difficulties of the passage round Ceylon during the south-west monsoon, and also the facilities it would afford in communication with the intermediate ports between Colombo and Calcutta.

Mr. Steuart, master attendant of Colombo, spoke in favour of the scheme. He observed : " The most difficult period in the whole year, for the passage from Calcutta and Madras, rounding the south of this island, is between about the 10th of May and the 10th of August, when the south-west wind blows with full force and the current sets strong to the eastward ; but from the little I have seen of steam navigation, and when I

perceive by the copy of a statement submitted to Parliament, that a steam vessel of 265 tons and 90 horse power, can run at the rate of nine miles an hour, I am satisfied there is nothing to stop steam ships of the size and power proposed by Mr. Taylor, as they will be able to keep much closer to the shore than sailing vessels, and thereby escape the full force of the current. The strongest current I ever experienced round the south of this island did not exceed two miles and a half an hour, so that a steam ship going at the moderate rate of seven miles an hour, will make rapid progress against the current.

"It is true, the wind at times is very strong, with squalls and a high sea; and to the best equipped ships an accident might occur to delay the accomplishment of this passage. Although this is not very likely to occur to vessels fitted in the manner proposed by Mr. Taylor, it is pleasing to know, that the moderate draft of water of steam ships will admit of their taking shelter in the several bays recently surveyed by Mr. Twynam on the southern coast of this island; and with the natural desire of every officer serving under a government, anxious for the success of so great an undertaking, passengers would be quite sure of every facility being afforded them to prosecute their journey to Colombo.

"It may be expected that I should explain the nature of this port as a rendezvous. Its situation is decidedly well chosen by Mr. Taylor. As steam ships do not draw much water, I am in great hopes we may admit them to moorings in the inner harbour, where they could rest any part of their equipment: but although it would be exceedingly desirable to have the steam ships in the inner harbour for convenience, I must not allow it to be supposed that I considered the anchorage in the outer roads unsafe at any season of the year; the present season is certainly the most unpleasant, but I know of no instance of shipwreck during the south-west winds."

The following resolutions were then agreed to:—

"That this meeting decidedly approves of the plan proposed by Mr. Taylor for opening a communication by steam navigation between India and Europe by the Red Sea, and is of opinion that such a proposal deserves to be generally supported.

"That this meeting views with much satisfaction the project of rendering Colombo the point of rendezvous for the steam vessels proceeding from or to the different presidencies in India, and conceives this part of the project to be founded on sound views of the peculiar advantages which the situation of Colombo pre-

sents. That not only may Colombo thus become the point of rendezvous for steam vessels proceeding to different parts of India, but also for communication with China, with the Malayan settlements, and even with New South Wales.

"That an incalculable advantage would seem to be presented to passengers coming from either of the two presidencies of Calcutta or Madras, or from the coast of Coromandel generally, if they were to be conveyed in steam vessels to the Panbén passage or to Manaur, and from thence be carried in other vessels specifically provided for such purpose to Colombo, thus avoiding all the risks and delays attendant on the navigation round the Basses and south extremity of Ceylon, and *vice versa* for persons returning to the above places.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the proposal of Mr. Taylor on the subject of his expected remuneration for the conveyance of letters is reasonable, and that this community will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered them, of a speedy transmission of their letters to and from Europe."

Penang.

EXCISE FARMS.

The revenue of the present official year arising from the excise farms at Singapore will exceed the amount likely to be realized on this island by Spanish dollars 9,684. The population at Singapore is only 18,000, while here the number of resident inhabitants is nearly double.

Two causes are assignable for this difference; in the first place, an excess in the consumption of the more costly excisable article at Singapore may be attributed to the numerous junks and prows from China and the Celebes trading to that port, the crews of which are all consumers of opium, and rich enough to gratify their appetites. It is considered that each of these prows, on an average, imports a cargo of the value of 10,000 dollars. On the other hand, the cause which has operated to diminish the revenue of this place, originated in the supposed illegality of the magistrates trying any person found infringing on the rights of the contractors, their consequent want of confidence, and the heavy expense attending a process in the court of judicature, while an opposite system has always prevailed at Singapore.

The confirmation of the farms from home has set at rest any doubts of the legality of a summary conviction before two magistrates; but that decision has been communicated too recently to re-

move all apprehension from the minds of those who were likely to have become competitors for the contracts of the present year.—*Penang Gov. Gaz. May 15.*

SUSPENSION OF THE COURT OF JUDICATURE.

In consequence of a communication from government to the judge of the court of judicature, announcing the dissolution of the government, the court has been adjourned *sine die*. In these settlements, where trade is carried on to the amount of five millions sterling annually, we fear the suspension of the powers of the court of judicature may prove a serious inconvenience. His Majesty's letters-patent have not made any provision for such an event as a dissolution of the government.—*Penang Gaz. July 8.*

Singapore.

In last Saturday's *Register*, our readers may have remarked by the general abstract of the trade of the three settlements for the official years 1828-29, which we mentioned in our last, as having appeared in the *Penang Gazette* of the 5th of June. At the bottom of the statement in the gazette, mention is made, that it contains the external trade only, "that is, the trade between these settlements and places beyond their limits; the intermediate trade between them is omitted, as such would involve repetitions of the same articles."

In numbers 154 and 155 of this paper, will be found comparative statements of the value and quantities of the imports and exports of this settlement for the official years 1827-28 and 1828-29 (ending May 1, 1829). In comparing one of those statements with that now in question, a material difference will be perceived in the sums total of the two statements. This is attributed to the omission of the amount of the internal trade (if we may so call it) between the three settlements.

According to the statement printed in the last *Register*, the imports of this settlement for 1828-29, including specie, are valued at 18,349,962 sicca rupees; the exports at 16,868,335 sicca rupees, making an excess in imports of 1,481,627 sicca rupees. In the statement given in number 154, the imports, including internal trade, amount to 19,611,203 sicca rupees; the exports at 18,046,604 sicca rupees. Omitting the internal trade between this and the other two settlements, we find the sum amounted to 1,261,241½ sicca rupees, leaving 842,838½ for Penang, and 418,402½ for Malacca.

The imports of Penang, including specie
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specie, during 1828-29, amounted to 6,057,104 sicca rupees; and the exports to 4,320,777, being an excess in imports of 1,736,327 sicca rupees. Those of Malacca were, imports 1,541,499 sicca rupees; exports 937,450. Excess imports 604,049. The general total of the external trade for the three settlements, is as follows:

Imports 55,948,565½ sicca rupees.
Exports 22,126,562 do.

Excess imports, S. Rs. 3,822,003½

There are several articles specified, the exportation of which exceeded the importation of the same. In the general total, they amount to 26,510½ sicca rupees.

POPULATION.

A census of the population of Singapore, shewing the number of each class of inhabitants, as taken on the 1st January 1830.

	Males.	Females.
Europeans	73	19
Indo Britons.....	21	8
Native Christians.....	228	117
Armenians.....	16	7
Jews.....	9	—
Arabs.....	28	—
Malays	2643	2530
Chinese	6021	534
Natives of the Coast of } Coromandel	1437	54
Do. of Hindoostan.....	308	114
Javanese	381	226
Bugis, Balinese, &c.....	1048	812
Total.....	12213	4421

On comparing the above census with that taken in January 1829, we find in the one before us, the Europeans and Indo-Britons are entered separately, and amount to 94 males and 27 females. In the former census, where a distinction is not made, both amounted to 122—95 males and 27-females. We are happy to state, however, that since the census was taken, there has been a considerable addition to our European population, with the expectation of a further increase.

Of the native Christians there has been an increase of 49 males and 14 females, since January 1829. Of Armenians and Jews, an increase of 7 males and 1 female; of Arabs, a decrease of 4; of Malays, a decrease of 577; of Chinese, a decrease of 1020; of natives of Coromandel coast, an increase of 14 males and 37 females; of natives of Hindoostan, a decrease of 73 males, and an increase of 40 females: of Javanese, a decrease of 153 males, and an increase of 53 females; of Bugigese, and Balinese, &c. an increase of 257 males, and 243 females.—*Id.*

LOSS OF A CHINESE JUNK.

We are sorry to state that a large Chinese junk of 375 tons register, which left this port for Sung Hai on the 29th ult. with a cargo, valued at 22,165 Sp. drs., was lost a few days ago near Pedra Branca. The weather being calm, and the current from the China sea running strong, the commander threw out his anchor, but it not holding, the vessel in drifting struck upon some rocks and bilged. The crew launched their boats, in which they all deserted her, and returned to Singapore to procure assistance, in saving as much cargo as could be got. *Ib.*

RAJAH OF TRINGANU.

We noticed in our last number some particulars of atrocious conduct on the part of the rajah of Tringanu, and are most happy to announce to our readers that the affair has met with some notice on the part of the ruling authorities here, as the cutter *Emerald* has been despatched to Tringanu, with a letter from our resident, which, we doubt not, will bring the despot to reason. A naik and six sepoys are on board for the protection of the vessel. The expedition, if it deserves that name, was accompanied by three respectable Chinese merchants, in a small yacht of one ton burthen. Whether they go as ambassadors, or in a private capacity, as creditors of the late Lee Ching, is a matter of doubt with some. If the former, we think the dignity of the British nation required a more respectable set-out, and one European, at least, of respectable ability, to conduct the proceedings.—*Ib.*

PIRACY IN THE ARCHIPELAGO — MR. DALTON'S STATEMENT.

[Concluded from last vol. p. 203.]

"It is utterly impossible for Europeans who have seen the Bugis and other such people in places like Singapore or Batavia, to form any conception of their true character; there they are under immediate control, and every part of their behaviour is a tissue of falsehood and deception. They constantly carry about with them a smooth tongue, a fawning, cringing demeanour, a complying disposition, which always asserts and never contradicts, a countenance which appears to anticipate the very wish of the European, and which generally so imposes upon his understanding, that he at once concludes them to be the best and gentlest of human beings: but let the European meet them in any of their own campongs, and a very different character they will appear. My own opinion of the proper method of treating with these people is as follows: the remarks are general, but will stand good in all situations.

"In the first place, never trust them

unless their own particular interest is evidently and immediately concerned; and even then trust them with caution, for like a surly cur, they invariably endeavour to hurt the hand that feeds them. Never allow them to take the smallest liberty, they are the most encroaching people living; if a Bugis can find a hole large enough to introduce his finger, his body will shortly follow. Mildness and good-nature are qualities absolutely necessary to deal with them; whatever a Bugis chief may feel, he is never heard to express any resentment, but will coincide in all you say. In conversation, he will sound the opinions of his antagonist at a distance; however much these may be against himself, he will express no disapprobation, which might create suspicion, and put him on his guard; the Bugis forms his own conclusions, silently acting upon them. These are amongst the very first lessons the Bugis youth receive, and as they grow older they generally better the instruction. In dealing with them, firmness of mind should rather be implied than expressed; they possess wonderful acuteness in diving into the character of the men, and soon find out how far they can safely tamper with them; there is no difficulty in managing these people if you commence properly. Never appear to doubt of the propriety of measures it may be necessary to adopt, or they will take immediate advantage of it, and involve their antagonist in a labyrinth of argument, which is precisely the point at which they aim. When a Bugis is allowed to dispute, he never knows when to stop, and no satisfactory conclusion can possibly be made. After much procrastination, the conference breaks off with mutual discontent; every word spoken by the European is positive gain to the Bugis, whose only wish is to collect information; and should the European believe a single word that the Bugis has told him, so much the worse for himself. In a word, give him to understand in temperate language, that every difficulty has been foreseen and provided for; that it is utterly useless for him to attempt to deceive you, as you are already in possession of the requisite information from Arabs in the European interest, although they do not appear in the business. Let them at once perceive the strong line is drawn; "thus far may you go, but no farther;" they will then see the inutility of deceptive tricks, and matters will go on smoothly. Never on any consideration give a Bugis to understand that you fear him, or are within his power, otherwise you are certainly lost. Let the fact be impressed upon the mind of every sensible man, that the passion of fear is the only feeling on which these people act, and to this they must be brought before dependence can

be placed or safety ensured. Bring them at once to the point you desire, and keep them fast, not permitting them to deviate to the right or left in a single instance; one false step requires many to return it, and it will be found difficult to bring them back to the main object. However matters proceed to extremity, give battle to preserve the first step of ground, and be always prepared for it; by these means the line of demarcation will be drawn and strictly preserved. It will readily be imagined, that to get the Europeans out of such hands requires some little dexterity; but beyond all doubt it is to be done by the method I have pointed out, and probably by no other. Negotiation would be the signal of immediate destruction, not only to all Europeans, but to those whose views might be conceived any way favourable towards them; every vestige of European property would be collected and destroyed, when it would be found impossible to discover a clue where-by enquiry might be guided. It is by no means unlikely, that ere the change of the N.E. monsoon the admiral will be in the Straits; upon a proper representation to the governor, there can, I think, be little doubt he will spare a small sloop of war for the purpose of cruising off Pulo Lint, and dispersing the pirate vessels which swarm there; after which to sail up the Pergottan river (there is plenty of water) and destroy Raga's flotilla, or such part of it as may be there found, together with his grand depôt and those of his chiefs. These should be fired and totally consumed, as some little atonement for the *twenty-seven captains of European vessels*, who by his own account have fallen by his hand, and for the seas of blood beside which has been wantonly shed by these ruffians. There can be little doubt of the cordial assistance of the British Admiral, when his Excellency is made fully acquainted with the extent of their enormities. We live far from England; whether it be that a long residence in this climate renders Europeans indifferent, and indeed almost insensible to the calls of humanity, which some say it does; or whether the most callous, cold-hearted, stoical misanthropy, have alone found their way to this quarter of our Indian possessions, I cannot say; but atrocities which in England would rouse that generous people almost to madness, here create neither surprise, sympathy, or concern; the excessive love of accumulating wealth has destroyed all those feelings which in our youth we were taught to consider as most valuable and precious."

Madagascar.

By information lately received from Mauritius, we learn that the French em-

bassy, which had been sent about three months ago to the queen of Madagascar, to propose terms of accommodation, has failed in its object. It seems that the Malagasy had sternly resolved not to concede any portion of their country to the claims of the French government; and having proved too powerful for the French division, which made its attack on Foule Pointe, Tamatave, &c. in the autumn of last year, they probably feel confirmed in their determination to oppose the pretended rights of the French to establish settlements in their country.—*South Afr. Adv. Oct. 16.*

Ascension.

The Corporation of the Trinity House have issued a notice, dated on the 3d September, respecting the rocks off the island of Ascension, which have been found by a late actual survey to bear as follows:—viz. at the 12-foot rock, Tartar Stairs bear by compass S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant a quarter of a mile. At the 15 feet rock, Tartar Stairs bear by compass E.S.E. distant nearly half a mile; a large coppered buoy is now placed on the N.W. point of the reef, which extends from the foot of the fort along shore to S.W. bay. No ship should go within the buoy, or come nearer to the reef than 10 fathoms water, owing to the very long swell which breaks the whole way to the shore.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The petition to Parliament, which was agreed to at a public meeting, at which the sheriff (Mr. Mackenness) presided, expressed the gratitude of the petitioners for the interest manifested by Parliament in the affairs of the colony, for the enlargement of the legislative council, and extending trial by jury in issues between subject and subject; but at the same time declares, "that the efforts of Parliament have not kept pace with the advancement of their society; and that nothing short of the full enjoyment of the constitutional rights of legislation by representation, and trial by jury in its most perfect form, can either satisfy the wishes of the people, or permanently improve the condition of the colony." They urge that the want of constitutional modes of government operates as a serious discouragement to emigration from Great Britain; and consequently precludes the full development of the resources of the colony. They ascribe the tide of emigration which has flowed to the new settlement on the western coast, to the inducement held out by the statement in the public notifications, that

the government of the settlement at Swan River would be assimilated as nearly as could be to that of the mother country. They refer, in proof of the colony being mature for the introduction of the rights they claim, to the facts that the revenue of the colony now amounted to £102,577, and that the free population is 21,000 persons, being at the rate of £5 each, "a heavy rate of taxation in any country; and carrying with it the inevitable conclusion, that a people sufficiently ripe for taxation to such an extent, are also sufficiently matured to know how best to impose their own burdens, and to appropriate the revenue raised upon their own industry." They then refer to the anomalous substitute for a trial by jury, of a panel of seven military officers nominated by the Governor; and conclude by praying for the introduction of trial by jury, and of a representative assembly, as not only beneficial, but indispensable to the welfare and advancement of the colony.

It is intended to appoint a colonial agent in England, and to follow up the petition with one every year till the prayer is granted.

THE PRESS.

The act of the Governor in Council, laying a restriction on the press, whereby editors, printers, and publishers, are to enter into recognizances of £300, with sureties to the same amount, to pay any fine that may be imposed on a conviction for a libel; and which provides that a second conviction is punishable by banishment from the colony, has excited strong feelings. The *Australian* has a representative of a printer's devil hung upon a gibbet by a real devil, assisted by a person in regimentals, whilst a respectable looking man is seen walking off in alarm. The *Sydney Monitor* gives, in one of the columns appropriated to "leaders" (which it has announced an intention of omitting for the future) an emblem of a coffin, wherein is inscribed the following delectable piece of Latinity: "*Heu vixit! Imperante Thoma Brisbane, Eq., nata est scribendi libertas. Imperante Rodolpho Darling armig. strangulata. Resurgam.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Journey to Swan River.—Dr. Wilson, R. N., has performed the journey from King George's Sound to Swan River, a part of the island previously unexplored, and extending about 200 miles. He considers that the area walked over contains as much, if not more, of good land, fit for every purpose of rural economy, as any portion of equal extent in New South Wales known to him.

Want of Labourers.—The want of agricultural and other labourers is much complained of.

The Harvest.—The harvest, both here and in Van Diemen's Land, has turned out very favourable. Wheat is from six shillings to eight shillings the bushel.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archdeacon's Visitation.—The venerable Archdeacon Broughton delivered his primary visitation charge to the clergy in St. David's Church, Hobart Town, on the 1st of April. He inculcated upon the clergy the duty of making frequent circuits to the remote parts of the island, and the necessity of increasing the number of parochial schools. He thus adverted to the aborigines: "It is an awful, it is even an appalling consideration, that after an intercourse of nearly half a century with a Christian people, these hapless human beings continue to this day in their original benighted and degraded state. I may even proceed farther; so far as to express my fears that our settlement in their country has even deteriorated a condition of existence, than which, before our interference, nothing more miserable could easily be conceived. While, as the contagion of European intercourse has extended itself among them, they gradually lose the better properties of their own character, they appear in exchange to acquire none but the most objectionable and degrading of ours. The most revolting spectacle, which presents itself to a stranger newly arriving on these shores, is the sight of their natural occupants reduced to a state of worse than barbarian wildness, by that fondness for intoxicating liquors which they imbibed from our example; and in reckless addiction to which, they are still encouraged by many whose superiority in knowledge ought to have been directed to some less unchristian purpose."

Five churches are immediately to be built in different parts of the interior: one at New Town, another at Bothwell, a third at Norfolk Plains, and a fourth at Campbell Town.

The Natives.—The *Hobart Town Courier* of August, states that very favourable accounts had been received of the success of the expedition sent by government under Mr. Robinson to conciliate the native tribes. He had had frequent intercourse with several of the tribes, all of the most friendly nature, and on one or two occasions, through policy, spent several days and nights alone with them.

Loud complaints are made, notwithstanding, of the incursions and audacity of the aboriginal tribes. A letter dated from the Shannon, states that the whole of the district had been thrown into the greatest alarm, in consequence of their continued incursions: that neither barn nor dwell-

ing-house is safe from their attacks; even the reaper in the fields is in continual dread; half his time is taken up in looking about for fear of a sudden attack. No person dare go any distance from his home without arms, and his faithful companion the dog, the latter to give notice at the approach of these savages.

A letter dated from the Clyde, states that the incursions of the black natives call aloud for some means to put an end to their destructive progress. They practise much cunning in their approach to the solitary farms and stock huts, and, as opportunity offers, rob and burn them, if unprotected.

Another account states, that Black Tom, a native guide to Mr. Robinson's party, had absconded, and now leads some of the incursive bands.

State of the Colony.—The latest accounts represent the affairs of the colony to be in a flourishing state. The whale-fishery had commenced on the 8th April, and appearances were so good that it was believed that the export of oil during the season would be very great; many additional vessels had been purchased, to be employed in the trade. It was expected that a ready market would be found for produce at Swan River, where flour was selling, according to the last accounts from thence, at from 55s. to 65s. per sack. Hay, from English seed, fetched £12. 10s. per ton. The culture of the grape was going on successfully, and several pipes of wine had been made at Bailey Park, which is stated to be of good quality.

SWAN RIVER.

Just before the *Elizabeth* left the Derwent, the *Orelia* arrived from Gage's Roads, bearing letters of the most gloomy description. Some of them are in Sydney, and on their authority we state, that the settlers are in the greatest distress from want of provisions, and in some instances are reduced to the very last extremity. The prospects of the country were altogether so unpromising, that nearly every person who had the means, was endeavouring to make his escape to some other part of the world. The disasters off the coast were equal to those on the land, for the ships were as unable to ride safe at anchor* as the unfortunate settlers were to extract subsistence from the soil. On the 20th of May last, the ships *Rockingham* and *Thames*, the brigs *Emily Taylor* and *James*, and the ketch *Bombay*, were driven on shore by a gale from the N.W., and the whole five were expected to become total wrecks.

* An official notification from the Lieutenant Governor, dated June 19, states that Gage's Roads is not a fit anchorage for any vessel between the 10th April and 30th September.

While we sincerely commiserate our unhappy countrymen, who have in such great numbers been allured to those fatal shores, and whose miseries are dreadfully aggravated by the contrast they form with the expectations previously indulged, and indulged to a degree of extravagance almost passing belief—we cannot but congratulate our fellow-colonists of New South Wales upon the different circumstances in which they are placed. Here we are, rolling in abundance. All the necessities of life, and not a few of its luxuries, are within the convenient reach of our lowest classes. Full employment, high wages, cheap provision and clothing, a mild and healthy climate, render Eastern Australia, in comparison with western, the very Eden to which the English labourer and mechanic believed Mr. Peel was about to waft them.

We do therefore earnestly hope, that the poor sufferers of Swan River will be brought to the old colony: and men of influence ought, by the earliest opportunity, to write to the authorities there, pointing out the advantages of such a course.—*Sydney Gaz. July 20.*

Extract of a Letter dated Perth, Western Australia, June 8, 1830.—"We are getting on better than could have been expected, in defiance of calumny, interested reports, and the false representations of the disaffected, and considering the great benefit which our newly-formed colony must prove to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales for the next seven or eight years at least, it is quite surprising that it should be so fashionable to endeavour to cry it down, as we shall assuredly afford you an additional market for your produce.

"I assure you that our colonizing extends rapidly to the southward, and has already reached as far as Cape Lieuwinn, round the east side of which there is a considerable bay, into which a large body of water empties itself, over a shallow channel of only three or four feet. Several rivers flow from the interior country into this lake. The principal one has been named the Blackwood, and about fifty settlers are already there to occupy its banks; more are about to follow. The site of a town, to be called Augusta, (in honour of the Duke of Sussex, the name of whose title is attached to the whole district or country) has been fixed upon at the junction of this lake with the sea.

"The country is represented to be very good here, and easy of access, with very fine timber, and plenty of water. There can be little doubt of its continuing good to the extremity of Dr. Wilson's journey northward from King George's Sound, which was about seventy miles, where he left the country good and gently undulating, and there were some very consider-

able sheets of water in view, the connection of which with the sea had not been ascertained. I have made a trip with the Lieutenant-Governor to Cape Naturaliste, Geographie Bay, and the coast between it and the Swan. I was exceedingly gratified with the general results, and at Port Leschenault we left a detachment of fifteen soldiers, under an officer and serjeant, and accompanied by our colonial surgeon.

"The character of the country here is superior to any part I have seen except the Swan, and in point of timber it is unequalled by any I have seen in the country, consisting mostly of a species of mahogany, of a red colour, which will form a valuable export. Unlike the soil in most other places, it is here good in many parts close to the sea, and continues a rich brown earth for many miles inland, and across the mountains, which lie from five to six leagues from the coast. This is the distance they generally preserve from the coast in the whole extent of Swan River, but behind Leschenault they turn off to the S. E., and from Cape Naturaliste and Geographie Bay are not visible. The southern angle is abrupt and sandy, and is the extremity of a cluster of hills on the main ridge, called "Roe's Range," so named after the Surveyor-General. It is about twelve miles in length, north and south, and from the valley, at each extremity, issues a fine river, which empties itself into the large sheet of water called Port Leschenault. The Collic, which is the northernmost, is the finest river, and, after passing a bar at its entrance, is navigable for large boats to the distance of twenty miles, where the site of a town has been fixed. Another river empties itself into the Collic about ten miles from its entrance, and appears to flow from the interior, through a considerable break in the mountains (Talbot Vale), ten miles north from the Collic. This river is occupied on both banks, and to the extent of 100,000 acres, by the establishment of Lieut. Col. Latour, who has considerable property in Van Diemen's Land.

"The Preston is the southern river, and is already occupied from the entrance to the mountains, as well as much of the intermediate space between it and the Collic. It is navigable for about seven miles up, where the site of a township has also been fixed, as well as at the entrance of the large sheet of water which passes by the name of Port Leschenault; whereas, it is, in fact, but a shallow lagoon, seven or eight miles in length, and two or three in breadth, with only four or five feet water at its entrance. The anchorage is sheltered from all points, except between N. and W. N. W. but cannot be recommended for a winter resort, on account of the

prevailing north-westerly winds at that season. The rivers northward of Port Leschenault, which flow into two similar sheets of water to those already mentioned, are of the same description. The most northern of the two is called the Murray, and has its estuary on the north side of Cape Bouvard of the charts. It is the southern boundary of Mr. Peel's land, which extends thence across the mountains, and is bounded on the north by a line running due east from the bottom of Cockburn Sound. This is a new tract of country for him, or at least not the space he intended to occupy when he left England, as he did not arrive in time; but his present grant contains a greater quantity of good land than his original intended one, and a large party of his people are satisfactorily at work upon a portion of it."—*Hobart Town Gaz. Aug. 14.*

Loss of Shipping.—The *Rockingham*, Halliburton, which arrived in Cockburn Sound 14th May from London, was driven on shore during a heavy gale from the north-east on the 20th, but has since been got off with considerable damage, by the assistance of a man-of-war's man. The *James*, Goldsmith, from Liverpool, and the brig *Emily*, Taylor, from Bombay, which were driven on shore at the same time, have been sold. The ship *Thames*, of London, and the *Bombay ketch*, are high and dry. Twenty-three boats were destroyed during the gale.

Cape of Good Hope.

The College.—The first annual examination of the students of the South African College took place on the 12th and 13th August; their progress was gratifying. At a meeting of the shareholders some time before, a long discussion ensued as to the propriety of admitting religious instruction as part of the plan of education. Mr. Justice Burton moved a resolution, seconded by Sir John Truter, "that arrangements should be made by the council for weekly catechetical lectures to be given to the several denominations of Christians within the walls of the college, by the professors or ministers of the respective colonial churches; when the following amendment was proposed: "That religious instruction should be given to the pupils of the college, but not within the walls of the Athenæum. That, however, the council should be requested to make the necessary arrangements with the ministers of the different denominations of Christians, for having catechetical lectures for the pupils in their respective churches or consistories." After an animated debate, the amendment was carried by a large majority; at which Justice Burton was so much offended, that he

immediately announced his intention of resigning his place as a member of the college senate, and withdrawing his subscription.

Hottentot Entertainment.—On the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Philip at Bethelsdorp, in the district of Uitenhage, on the 12th of February, the people addressed to him, and to Mr. Fairbairn, who happened to be in company with him, a letter in the Dutch language, of which the following is a literal translation :

“ Bethelsdorp, Feb. 15, 1830.

“ SIR ;—We, the Hottentots of Bethelsdorp, feel ourselves under the greatest obligations of gratitude, in the first place, to Dr. Philip, for the important services he has performed for us with respect to our liberty; and likewise to Mr. Fairbairn, for his services and zeal shewn in the public paper, likewise concerning our liberty and welfare; but we wish not to give an expression of gratitude in words only, but in deeds; we have therefore thought proper to invite you both to a common dinner which we have provided, and hope you will do us the honour of attending it; we likewise wish you to mention the day that it will be most convenient.—In the name of all.

(Signed) “ WENSEL HEEMRA.

“ MOSES CONSTABLE.”

Accordingly, on the ensuing Wednesday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the company, who were all admitted by tickets received at the door, assembled in the large school-room, to the number of about 160. As this was the first public dinner of the kind ever given by the Hottentot nation since they were a free people, we shall go a little into detail in our report of the proceedings.

In their dress they were decent and clean. In taking their seats at table there was a bashfulness which deprived them of their natural ease, but there was nothing ridiculous, nothing particularly awkward, or that could create a smile or even a sneer. The dinner consisted of roast and boiled beef, mutton, roasted ducks and fowls, goose, plum puddings, apple and peach, and other fruit pies, tarts and other pastry in abundance. Every thing had been cooked on the institution, and all the pastry had been baked by the Hottentots themselves, and it could not have been better done in Paris or London. During dinner they used their knives and forks like people accustomed to their use, and not one vestige of savage manners remained; no one ate even with the appearance of voracious appetite, and though the wine was standing beside them it was seldom used, and always with the greatest moderation.

The Interior.—Accounts from Albany, in September, notice the death of Vosanie, the Caffer chief. The usual scenes of murder, and destruction of property, which follow such an event, were still going on.

Society Islands.

We are happy to hear by late accounts, that the Tahitian missions continue stable and progressive; and one of the most interesting features in their present position is, that the governors of the small islands have determined to maintain the laws with increased vigour, and to conform them as nearly as possible to the model of the Holy Scriptures. They have recently instituted quarterly meetings, for the purpose of national consultation on public affairs: these assemblies are opened and closed with prayers.—*Sydney Gaz.* July 6.

Egypt.

The *Bombay Price Current* of Aug. 21, says: “ We learn that the Pacha of Egypt has a power-loom establishment and print-field in operation under the superintendence of Frenchmen.”

Asia Minor.

An official report from Lieuts. Stamaty and Callier, two engineer officers attached to the French expedition of M. Michaud to the East, dated Therapia, 12th August, states that they have been employed upon a map of the region which separates Turkey in Europe from Turkey in Asia, respecting which great errors appear in the existing maps. Thyatira, or more anciently Pelopia, now Akhissar, a considerable city of Lydia, is placed by D'Anville at the sources of the Lycus, one of the affluents of the Caicus, whilst Colonel Leake places it at the sources of the Ililus, a river which falls into the Hermus, not far from Magnesia. Mandakhora, to which no city appears to have corresponded in antiquity, is found, according to Colonel Leake, on one of the tributary streams of the Caicus, whilst Colonel Lapie places it on the Hippurios of D'Anville. All these contradictions will be obviated. They add: “ we devote our attention (though subordinate to our geographical pursuits) to the remains of antiquity, and of the middle age, on this celebrated soil; we take drawings of ruins and inscriptions which may throw some light upon history.”

REGISTER.

Calcutta.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.****CREDIT TO SOLDIERS.***Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 5th, 1830.*

—1st. It has been represented to the Commander-in-chief, that inconvenience has resulted from European and native soldiers being allowed unlimited credit in the Sudder and other bazars of stations, and much individual suffering caused by sutlers and petty dealers enticing men to run in debt, under the expectation that they can compel payment by appealing to a Military Court of Request.

2nd. In order to obviate these evils, it is directed, that no credit shall be given to non-commissioned officers and soldiers by dealers in military bazars, with the exception of their regimental bazars.

3d. It is not intended by this order to prevent the soldiers of any regiment from dealing with the sutlers in the sudder or other bazars, but to limit such transactions to bona-fide ready-money purchases; credit, to the amount specified in the regulations, being sanctioned in the bazar, only, of the regiment to which the individual belongs.

4th. It appears to the Commander-in-chief, that the best mode of giving effect to this order, will be to cry down the credit of regiments, as is the custom of the British army.

APPOINTMENTS IN FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, July 16th, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to abolish the following appointments:—

Garrison Storekeeper, Fort William; the duties of which are permanently incorporated with those of the Army Commissariat.

Visiting officer of Works in Fort William.

ABSENCE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, July 19th, 1830.—During the temporary absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, or until further orders, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council directs, that all reports and returns of the Troops under the Presidency of Bengal, be transmitted to Major General Pine, the senior general officer on the Staff, who will conduct the details of the army, under the instructions of the Commander-in-chief.

SAHARUNPORE PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, July 30th, 1830.—The Governor General in Council directs, that

the Saharunpore Provincial Battalion be disbanded on the 1st Sept. 1830, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the Adjutant and European non-commissioned Staff of the Battalion will be at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief. The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores now in use with the corps, will be minutely surveyed and reported upon to the Military Board, when the whole will be forwarded to the nearest magazine, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General at Meerut.

RAMGHUR LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, July 30th, 1830.—The Governor General in Council deeming it expedient to revise the establishment of the Ramghur Local Battalion, has been pleased to resolve, that it shall hereafter consist of 8 companies, the strength of each company being 1 soobadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 2 drummers, and 80 sepoy. The new formation of the battalion will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to the officer commanding the corps by Major General Pine.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

Fort William, July 9th, 1830.—The Governor General in Council directs, at the suggestion of the Medical Board, that all Lock Hospitals under this presidency be abolished, on receipt of these orders, at stations respectively.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.*Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 31, 1830.*

—The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the native languages, by the public examiners in the College of Fort William, are exempted from future examination:

Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th regt. N.I.
Lieut. T. Gould, 11th regt. N.I.

Aug. 3d.—The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieut. J. S. Hodson, 12th regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. E. Bruere, 13th regt. N.I.
Lieut. T. H. G. Besant, 21st regt. N.I.
Cornet C. G. Fagan, 8th regt. L.C.
Ens. J. Butler, 55th regt. N. I.

STRENGTH OF REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, August 9th, 1830.—With the sanction of Government, Major General Pine is pleased to authorize the regiments of Light Cavalry, which are reduced below the establishment fixed by Government General Orders of the 5th May 1829, viz. 70 troopers per troop, to enlist recruits to complete that establishment. The regiments which are now complete, are authorized, when they fall below this complement, to keep it up by recruiting.

The several regiments of Native Infantry named in the margin,* having fallen considerably below the established strength, are authorized to enlist recruits, until they have 620 privates, each; and all regiments of the line, which may fall below 260 privates, are, in like manner, authorized to keep up their numbers to that standard.

The regiments noted in the margin† have already been authorized to recruit their numbers to the full establishment of 80 privates per company, and they are not included in the above orders.

BOAT ALLOWANCE.

Fort William, Aug. 20, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to revise the periods for which boat allowance has hitherto been granted to officers authorized to travel by water at the public expense, and to direct that the following scale be substituted from this date.

The Military Auditor General, in conjunction with the Surveyor General, will prepare for approval and publication, a similar table applicable to the stations or outposts accessible by water, but not included herein, to be computed with reference to the time and distances laid down for the routes of the Ganges and Jumna.

The practice of passing boatage beyond Gurmukteser, on the Ganges, and Delhi, on the Jumna, will cease, and in future the boat allowance will be limited to the river station nearest the destination of the individual ordered to join by water.

Young officers or others, who now forfeit their tentage until they join their corps, will in future be entitled to draw that allowance from their arrival at the station in which they may have drawn boat allowance.

Table of Time allowed from Calcutta to

	Months.	Days
Allahabad	2	15
Agra	4	10
Berhampore, or Moorshedabad ..	0	20
Buxar or Ghazee pore	2	0
Bareilly	4	0

* 5th, 9th, 11th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 34th, 39th, 41st, 43d, 54th, 57th, 64th, and 74th N. I.
† 2d, 25th, 35th, 38th, 44th, 47th, 52d, 53d, 59th, 63d, and 68th.

Asiat. Jour. VOL. 4. NO. 13.

Months. Days.

Chittagong	1	22
Chunar, Benares or Sultanpore	2	5
Cawnpore	3	0
Dacca	1	0
Dinapore, Patna, or Hadjeepore	1	22
Delhi	5	5
Futty Ghur	3	15
Gurmukteser Ghaut	4	8
Lucknow	3	0
Mirzapore, Jaunpore, and Goruckpore	2	8
Monghyr	1	8
Muttra	4	15
Pertaub Ghur	2	15
Sultanpore (Oude)	2	15

The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published for general information:—

For Colonels regimentally, Sonat Rs. 600	450
Lieut. Colonels ditto	450
Majors	360
Captains	180
Subalterns	100
Cadets	80
Conductors, apothecaries, and steward	70
Sub-conductors, assistant apothecaries, and assistant stewards,	50

When ordnance officers proceeding in charge of magazine stores, unavoidably exceed the periods allowed in the table of time, boat allowance for the excess will be passed, on the production of the requisites, by the Military Auditor General.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WHITAKER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 7, 1830.—At a General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on the 17th June 1830, Lieut. William Whitaker, of H. M. 16th regiment, was arraigned and tried on the following charges, viz.

“1st. For behaving himself in a manner highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, when at the regimental mess in Fort William, on the night of the 4th, or morning of the 5th June, 1830, in striking Lieut. O’Dwyer, of the 16th regt., several violent blows on the face.

“2d. For having, on the night of the 5th, or morning of the 6th June 1830, clandestinely left his quarters in Fort William, with intention of embarking for England, without making the necessary communications to the general, garrison, or regimental staff authorities, agreeably to the several orders prescribed for officers proceeding on leave to Europe, he being aware, at the same time, that his previous conduct at the mess, on the night of the 4th, or morning of the 5th June 1830, had been submitted to an official enquiry, the result of which was not unknown to him.

“3d. For having written a highly disrespectful letter to Lieut. Colonel Hook, (E)

commanding H. M. 16th Regt., from Diamond Harbour, dated the 8th June 1830, subversive of military authority, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The court, from the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Lieut. William Whitaker, of H. M. 16th Regiment, upon the first charge, not guilty ; and they do acquit him thereof. Upon the second charge, guilty of 'having on the night of the 5th, or morning of the 6th June 1830,' left his quarters in Fort William, with intention of embarking for England, without making the necessary communications to the general, garrison, or regimental staff authorities, agreeably to the several orders prescribed for officers proceeding on leave to Europe.

"The court acquit Lieut. Whitaker of the remainder of this charge.

"Upon the third charge, guilty, with the exception of 'highly,' of which they do acquit him.

Sentence.—"The court adjudge Lieut. William Whitaker, of H. M. 16th Regt., to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Disapproved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander in Chief.
Remarks by the Right Honourable the
Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief disapproves of the judgment of the court on the first charge. In his opinion, a blow at a mess, an assemblage of officers and gentlemen, should have carried with it its appropriate penalty. Provocation might palliate the offence, but it cannot destroy the well-known claims which the regimental mess has on all those admitted to its circle, to preserve it from the disgraceful and scandalous exhibition of blows passing at the table of gentlemen.

On the second charge, the Commander in Chief also dissents from the judgment of the court. Lieut. Whitaker had appeared before a Court of Inquiry on the events of the previous night, in which he had been a party ; and the fact could not be unknown to him, that subsequently, in the course of the day, the adjutant of his corps had called three times at his quarters ; a written communication of his arrest had also been delivered to his servant. How, under all these circumstances, Lieut. Whitaker's quitting the Fort during the night, with his family and effects, and proceeding down the river to effect his embarkation, can be regarded in any light but that of a clandestine departure, is beyond the Commander in Chief's comprehension.

Lieut. Whitaker is to be released from

arrest ; his leave has been cancelled, and he will return to his duty in the 16th regt. until the pleasure of his Majesty shall be known, as to the sale of his commission.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

June 18. Mr. Wm Byam Martin, resident at Delhi.

July 9. Major Josiah Stewart, Madras N.I., resident at Hyderabad.

Judicial Department.

July 27. The Hon. R. Forbes, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Nuddeah.

Mr. D. J. Money, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Midnapore.

Aug. 3. Mr. C. Cardew, magistrate and collector of district of Beerbhoom.

Mr. T. Richardson, judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelalpoore.

General Department.

July 27. Mr. W. R. Timins, assistant to joint magistrate and to sub-collector of Peeleebheet.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 17. Mr. H. S. Boulderson, collector of revenue and customs at Bareilly.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, collector of revenue in southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. E. Stirling, collector of revenue at Allypurl.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 2, 1830.—The Governor-General in council is pleased to cancel the appointment of the officers who have been posted to the 30th and 31st regts. N.I. since the 1st May 1824, and to re-post them as follows, so as to give rank consequent on Capt. J. F. Hyde's being struck off prior to the 1st of May 1824, when the new organization of the infantry took place :

30th Regt. N.I. Major G. H. Hutchins.—Capts. J. Blair, M. Nicolson, T. McSherry, J. W. Stiles, and W. Payne.—Lieuts. W. H. Peacock, A. Jackson, E. T. Milner, A. Jack, W. C. Campbell, M. E. Loftie, H. Wilkinson, D. Downes, and M. J. Laurence (super.).—Ensigns R. S. Ewart, W. Penrose, W. H. Ross, J. S. Harris, and J. Liptrott (super.).

31st Regt. N.I. Major A. Shouldham.—Capts. J. Thomson, F. S. Wiggins, J. S. H. Weston, J. M. Hepinstall, and E. N. Townsend.—Lieuts. J. W. Rowe, W. R. Corfield, R. Menzies, W. Saurin, H. J. Guyon, G. Gilman, W. F. Milner, P. Meik, and H. Beavan (super.).—Ensigns W. R. Dunmore, D. Graham, W. H. Hampton, W. B. Legard, and G. Newbolt (super.).

The adjustment of rank and consequent transposition of officers in the above regiments, having brought the interpreters of both corps, Lieuts. E. T. Milner and M. E. Loftie, into the same regiment, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. E. T. Milner, the senior of the two, to be interpreter and quarter-master to the 30th regt.—On the same principle, Lieut. H. J. Guyon will continue adjutant of the 31st N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Rowe is appointed interpreter and quarter-master to the 31st regt., v. Milner, removed to the 30th ditto.

July 2.—Capt. J. Thomson, 31st N.I. (his promotion of major having been cancelled consequent on adjustment of rank of officers of 30th and 31st N.I.), re-appointed to situation of deputy-paymaster at Dinapore formerly held by him.

July 9.—Infantry. Major M. C. Webber to be lieutenant-col., v. J. Delamain deod, with rank from 13th April 1830, v. St. John Heard, retired.

34th N.I. Capt. J. Stuart to be major, and Lieut. W. J. Phillott to be capt. of a company, from 13th April 1828, in suc. to M. C. Webber,

prom.—Supernum. Lieut. G. W. Hamilton brought on effective strength of regiment.

Engineers. Supernum. 1st-Lieut. John Gilmore brought on effective strength of corps, from 24th June 1830, v. F. W. Clement, dec.

Capt. G. R. Crawford, regt. of artillery, to be a principal assistant to agent in Saugur and Nerbudda territories.

Cadet of Artillery J. D. B. Ellis admitted on establishment.

Cadet of Engineers J. A. Weller admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. J. B. Macdonald admitted as an assist. surgeon.

66th N.I. Lieut. M. G. White to be capt. of a company, from 27th June 1830, v. H. A. Newton, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Samuel Brown brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, July 2, 1830.—Assist. Surg. W. Jacob, 34th N.I., app. to do duty with 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery, and to medical charge of companies of 5th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum.

July 6.—Capt. L. H. Smith, 6th regt., to have charge of 4th L.C., during absence of Major King; dated 19th June.

45th N.I. Lieut. H. H. Say to be interp. and qu. master, v. Campbell.

Capt. W. H. Earle, 38th N.I., app. a member of arsenal committee, v. Capt. C. E. Davis, relieved from that duty.

Capt. T. Bolton, 47th regt., directed to do duty with detachment of 58th N.I. at Lohooahaut.

Fort-William, July 16.—Supernum. Lieut. C. C. Pigott brought on effective strength of 10th N.I., from 1st July 1830, v. W. Platt dec.

Major Jos. Taylor, corps of Engineers, to be superintending engineer in North-Western Provinces, v. Col. Sir Thos. Aubrey, C.B., nominated chief engineer.

Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, corps of Engineers, to be garrison engineer and executive officer of Fort William; also civil architect at presidency, v. Taylor.

Head-Quarters, July 9.—Lieut. E. F. Day to act as adj. and qu. master to half of 5th bat. artillery left at Dum-Dum, as a temporary arrangement, until arrival of Lieut. S. W. Bennett, app. to that situation; date 30th June.

Lieut. S. W. Bennett removed from 1st comp. 1st bat., and app. to 3d comp. 5th bat. artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. Huthwaite removed from 34th to 61st N.I.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber (new prom.) posted to 34th N.I.

July 14.—Lieut. A. Abbott to act as adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. artillery; date 14th June.

2d-Lieut. F. E. Bennett to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners, v. Lieut. Clement, dec.; date 25th June.

Surg. H. Newmarch, 5th bat. Artillery, posted to 2d brig. Horse Artillery.

Assist. Surg. H. Sill removed from 9th L.C. and posted to 35th N.I.

Assist. Surg. M. Lovell, 14th N.I., app. to 9th L.C.

Fort-William, July 23.—Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, 4th N.I., suspended from his commission, pending a reference of his case to Hon. the Court of Directors.

Head-Quarters, July 17.—Assist. Surg. W. Rhodes directed to assume medical charge of a detachment of artillery convalescents, proceeding, under command of Capt. J. Brodhurst, to new Convalescent Depot at Cherra Poonjee; and E. F. Day, of artillery, directed to join and do duty with it.

1st L.C. Cornet Arch. Campbell to be adj., v. Reid, removed from that situation.

Lieut. J. D. Douglas, 53d N.I., recently app. a brigade-major on estab., posted to station of Agra.

Maj. Gen. Sir J. Nicolls transferred from Meerut to Cawnpore division of army, and Major-Gen.

Sir S. Wittingham, from latter to command of former; to have effect from 1st Nov.

Cadet R. Shaw, at his own request, app. to do duty with 52d N.I. at Pertaughur.

Cadet A. N. M. MacGregor, at his own request, app. to do duty with 57th N.I. at Mhow.

July 22.—Capt. C. Pearce, 20th N.I., to officiate as brigade-major to troops at Meerut, during absence of Capt. Campbell; date 1st July.

Lieut. J. L. Taylor to act as adj. to 26th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Lynch; date 3d July.

Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald app. to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Fort-William, July 30.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Cameron to be surg., from 29th July 1830, v. J. Adam, M.D., dec.

Assist. Surg. James Hutchinson to be secretary to Medical Board, v. Dr. J. Adam, dec.

Assist. Surg. John Davidson, app. to medical duties of civil station of Gyah, v. Hutchinson.

Head-Quarters, July 24.—Ens. C. Davidson to officiate as adj. to 66th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Troup; dated 13th May.

July 30.—Lieut. W. C. Carleton to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 30th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lang; dated 14th July.

Fort-William, Aug. 4.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. H. Huthwaite to be col., v. U. Yule, C.B., dec., with rank from 8th March 1830, v. H. Imlach, dec.—Major Chas. Frye to be lieut. col., v. Huthwaite, prom., with rank from 13th April 1830, v. St. J. Heard, retired.

13th N.I. Capt. Hugh O'Donel to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. B. Brittridge to be capt. of a comp. from 13th April 1830, in succ. to C. Frye, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. Campbell brought on effective strength of regiment.

2d-Assist. Capt. J. Manson app. to officiate as 1st-assist., and Lieut. J. Higginson, 50th N.I., as 2d-assistant military auditor-general, during absence of Capt. Armstrong.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 3.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. M. E. Loftie to act as adj. to 30th N.I.; date 20th July.

Lieut. R. P. Alcock to act as interp. and qu. master to 46th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Drake; date 10th July.

Cornet C. G. Fagan, 8th L.C., app. to act as interp. and qu. master to that corps.

Aug. 4.—Col. H. Huthwaite (new prom.) posted to 18th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. Frye (new prom.) posted to 13th N.I.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Craigie removed from 13th to 61st N.I.

Aug. 5.—Assist. Surg. A. Macdonald, app. to do duty with 25th N.I. at Jumalpoore.

Aug. 6.—Lieut. R. Haldane, to act as interp. and qu. master to 45th N.I., v. Campbell, removed from that situation; date 16th July.

Fort-William, Aug. 13.—42d N.I. Lieut. Thos. Polwhele to be capt. of a comp., from 26th July 1830, v. J. B. Neufville, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. J. H. Phillips brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Infantry J. G. Galtakell admitted on establishment.

Mr. Campbell McKinnon admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Mr. H. J. Ximenes, pension estab., permitted to return to Europe, via Bombay.

Capt. G. D. Stoddard, deputy assist. adj. gen. of presidency division, to act also as aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Pine, in command of forces, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 10.—Capt. S. Parlbay, 7th bat. artillery (having reported his return from Isle of France) directed to join and do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Surg. C. S. Curling removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery.

Aug. 13.—Lieut. J. King, Europ. Regt., and Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, 11th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort-William, Aug. 20.—Assist. Surg. James Clarke to be surg., v. J. Smith dec., with rank from 29th July 1830, v. J. Adam, M.D., deceased.

Assist. Surg. MacIntyre app. to act for Dr. Sully, during his absence from Arracan.

Lieut. F. J. Bellew, 62d N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 20th Aug. 1830.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 14.—Lieut. E. Garrett to act as interp. and qu. master to 60th N.I., during absence of Lieut. R. Garrett; date 10th July.

Lieut. C. Lowth, 4th L.C., to act as interp. and qu. master to that corps, v. Benson, permitted to resign.

Lieut. F. Winter, 59th regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 54th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. Jas. Aitchison, 28th N.I.—Capt. J. F. Douglas, 49th N.I.—Lieut. E. M. Orr, 38th N.I.—Lieut. C. Chester, 23d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 9. Lieut. J. Woore, 10th L.C., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—16. Lieut. C. H. White, 9th L.C., on private affairs.—23. Capt. Wm. Forbes, 61st N.I., for health.—Capt. H. C. Sandys, 28th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—Lieut. C. J. Cornish, 4th L.C., deputy judge adv. gen., on private affairs.—26. Lieut. J. W. Bayley, 20th Madras N.I., for health.—27. Lieut. Alex. Learmouth, 54th N.I., for health.—30. Capt. E. N. Townsend, 31st N.I., for health.—Aug. 4. Lieut. Jas. Woodburn, 9th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. G. D. Johnstone, 25th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. Col. W. D. Playfair, of Inf., on private affairs.—Capt. F. S. Wiggins, 21st N.I., for health.

To Penang.—July 14. Lieut. C. S. Malling, 68th N.I., for eight months, for health.

To Singapore.—July 9. Capt. C. E. Davis, 58th N.I., for four months, on private affairs.—23. Capt. T. Cully, 2d N.I., for six months, for health (eventually to V. D. Land).—26. Surg. John Adam, M.D., sec. to Military Board, for eight months, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—July 16. Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To China.—July 23. Capt. R. Armstrong, 73d N.I., 1st-assist. mil. auditor gen., for eighteen months, for health (eventually to C. G. Hope or N. S. Wales).

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 30. Ens. O. J. Younghusband, 60th N.I., for eighteen months, for health (via Mauritius).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 17. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, from Liverpool.—18. *Euphrates*, Buckham, from London, Buenos Ayres, and Mauritius.—27. *Hooghly*, Bacon, from Boston (America).—29. *Bahamian*, Weaver, from Liverpool; *Crown*, Pinder, from Liverpool; *Children*, Duraches, from Mauritius and Madras; and *Aetidor*, Leynos, from Bordeaux, Bourbon, Mauritius, and Pondicherry.—31. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Liverpool; *Calcutta*, Wilson, from Liverpool; and *James* and *Thomas*, Asbridge, from Isle of France.—Aug. 6. *Fulodon*, Mould, from Mauritius.—7. *Swallow*, Adams, from Mauritius and Madras; *Pallas*, Marinos, from Bourbon; and *Atlas*, Allen, from Mauritius and Madras.—9. *Fanny*, Currie, from Bombay and Madras.—11. *Mervaid*, Henniker, from New South Wales.—16. *Jean Muthide*, Pelerin, from Pondicherry.—18. *Frack*, Harrington, from Singapore.—20. *Thames*, Warming, from London.—21. *Helen*, Gottlieb, from Penang and Madras.—25. *Joanna*, McKellar, and *Esporter*,

Anwy], both from Mauritius.—29. *Andromache*, Laws, from London.—30. *Enchantress*, Drew, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

July 11. *England*, Reay, for London.—12. *Alexandre*, Teyssot, for Bourbon.—13. *Vesper*, Brown, for Mauritius; and *Diedericka*, Hector, for Batavia.—14. Cochin-Chinese ships *Phan Hwan*, Tan Van Loy, and *Ding Jaun*, Win Ton Tea, for Cochin-China.—15. *Indian*, Freer, for Liverpool.—24. *Penang Merchant*, Mitchinson, for Penang and Singapore.—25. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, and *Sumatra*, Cardozo, both for China.—27. *Maira*, Bugg, for London.—31. *Lady Munro*, Aiken, for Madras; and *Eliza Ann*, Poulson, for Bombay.—Aug. 1. *Caroline*, Roe, for Singapore and China; and *Peter Pructor*, Terry, for Mauritius.—3. *Protector*, Thomas, for Mauritius.—5. *Welcome*, Buchanan, for Aulherst Town and Rangoon.—8. *Virginia*, Potter, for Amherst Town and Rangoon; *Competitor*, Thompson, for Mauritius; and *Mineira* Blake, for Straits and Batavia.—13. *Sir Thom* is *Munro*, Gillics, for London.—24. *Maria Elizabeth*, Auger, for Bourbon; and *Children*, Duraches, for Mauritius.—25. *La Vateur*, Huron, for Bourbon; and *Crown*, Pinder, for Liverpool.—26. *James Pattison*, Grote, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

July 19. H.C.S. *Macqueen*, Lindsay, for China.—Aug. 9. H.C.S. *General Harris*, Stanton; and H.C.S. *Reliance*, Timins, both for China.

Freight to London (Aug. 21).—£4. 10s. for dead weight, and £6 per ton for light weight, the latter scarce.

PASSENGERS TO CHINA.

Per H. C. S. *Macqueen*: Countess Dalhousie; Mrs. Hogg; his Exc. the Earl Dalhousie, commander-in-chief; Lord Ramsay, A.D.C.; James Weir Hogg, Esq.; Col. Vaughan; Capt. Ramsay, A.D.C.; Dr. Murray; Lieut. Maling; Misses Hogg and Liddell, children; Mr. Robertson, steward to his Excellency; Mrs. Robertson; Mr. Lazavovitch; Mr. Sethsam.

Per H. C. S. *General Harris*: Capt. R. Armstrong; Capt. Cullay; R. W. Poe, Esq.

Per H. C. S. *Reliance*: Colonel Hetzler, C.B.; Wm. Astell, Esq., supracargo; Mr. Holman, the blind traveller.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 11. At Sehore in Bhopal, Malwa, Mrs. F. W. Pierce, of a son.

15. At Mynpoory, Mrs. G. F. Smith, of a son.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Mackay, horse artillery, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Duff, wife of the Rev. Alex. Duff, of a daughter.

25. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Henry Garstin, 10th L.C., of a son.

27. At Allahabad, Mrs. Andrew D'Cruz, of a daughter.

29. At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. W. H. Jones, coachmaker, of a son.

30. At Moradabad, the lady of E. J. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

July 4. At Hurripaul, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, H.C. marine, of a daughter.

7. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Jenkins, H.M. 11th L. Drags., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. H. Wake, 44th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Vaughan, of a son.

8. At Setapore (Oude), the lady of Capt. Ashe, 62d N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Perelra, of a daughter.

9. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 50th N.I., of a son.

11. At Sherepore, illah Mymnasing, the lady of John Dunbar, Esq., civil service, of a son.

13. At Alipore, Mrs. C. Lancaster, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 14. At Keitah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Craigie, 20th N.I., of a son.
 15. At Buxar, Mrs. R. Bell, of a daughter.
 16. At Banda, the lady of Colonel C. S. Fagan, C.B., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Botelho, of a son.
 17. At Mynpooree, the lady of Lieut. Colpoys Dickson, 51st N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Ballygunge, the wife of the Rev. E. Ray, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, of a son.
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Bayley, 30th Madras N.I., of a still-born son.
 20. At Allahabad, the lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Wm. Spence, H.C. marine, of a daughter.
 22. At Deegah near Dinapore, the lady of Major John Hunter, 50th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. C. De Rozario, of a daughter.
 23. At Sydlabad, the lady of V. M. Vardon, Esq., of a daughter.
 24. At Mooradabad, the lady of Lieut. B. Brown, artillery, of a son.
 — At Agra, the lady of Lieut. J. T. Boileau, engineers, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, Gurraihutta Dispensary, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Jos. Young, of a son.
 26. At Aurangabad, the lady of Lieut. P. S. Hewitt, Nizam's service, of a son.
 — At Jeetwarpoore, Tirhoot, the lady of T. Sherman, Esq., of a son.
 29. At Seebpore, the lady of John Brightman, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. A. Landale, of a son.
 30. At Seetapore, the lady of Capt. H. G. Nash, 62d N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Baumgardt, of a son.
 Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. W. Horne, of a daughter.
 — At St. James' School, Calcutta, Mrs. R. Platts, of a son.
 2. At Derowly Factory, the lady of W. J. Baldwin, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Arthur Hampton, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Shelverton, of a son.
 3. At Cowringhee, Mrs. N. Alexander, of a daughter.
 — At Chowringhee, Mrs. D. Mercado, of a daughter.
 4. At Midnapore, the lady of Capt. G. Holmes, 7th N.I., of a daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. Hyppolite, of a daughter.
 — At Balloo Ghaut, Mrs. J. Hill, of a son.
 6. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. H. Havlock, adjutant of the King's depot, of a son.
 8. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. H. J. Wood, horse artillery, of a son.
 9. At Meerut, the lady of Henry B. Harington, Esq., of a son.
 — At Hazareebagh, the lady of D. W. Fraser, Esq., of the late Nagpoor service, of a son.
 11. At Lucknow, the lady of George Baillie, Esq., surgeon to H.M. of Oude, of a son.
 12. At Patna, the lady of W. C. Rochfort, Esq., H.M. 40th regt., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Heritage, of a son.
 14. At Alipore, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a daughter.
 15. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wintle, 71st N.I., of a daughter.
 16. At Colingah, the lady of Edward Weston, Esq., of the Nagpoor service, of a son.
 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edw. Mayer, of a son.
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of F. H. Asphar, Esq., of a still-born daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. D. Smith, Esq., of a son.
 21. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Wm. Montgomery, Esq., of a son.
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Bell, of a still-born son.

MARRIAGES.

April 16. At Bankipore, Mr. James Willoughby, youngest son of Col. Rich. Willoughby, to Miss Jane Shavier.

May 13. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. R. Wareham to Miss Mary Mahony.

June 22. At Allyghur, Lieut. W. C. Carleton, 36th N.I., to Catherine Louisa, daughter of the late John Tritton, Esq.

28. At Agra, James Freame, Esq., of the subordinate medical department, to Miss Anne Tomasson.

— At Agra, Mr. Henry Smith to Miss Catherine Glass.

July 2. At Cawnpore, Lieut. E. T. Spry, interp. and qu.-mast. 24th N.I., to Sophia, only daughter of Adam Maxwell, Esq.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Watson to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Price.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. John Parsons to Mrs. Ann Kennard, of Calcutta.

13. At Cawnpore, Lieut. C. S. Reid, of artillery, to Katherine Cecilia, fourth daughter of the late Major Durie, H.M. 11th L. Drags.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. James Alex. Crump to Mrs. Mary Ann Tucker, relict of the late W. H. Tucker, Esq., late deputy postmaster at Kedgerie.

17. At Calcutta, William Taylor, Esq., H.C. civil service, to Miss Charlotte Brydges Palmer.

19. At Calcutta, John Campbell Dick, Esq., civil service, to Frances Maria Nugent, second daughter of George Udny, Esq.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Sanders to Miss M. D'Castro.

26. At Chittagong, Lieut. Worsley, 74th N.I., to Miss Phillips.

28. At Calcutta, Capt. J. C. Tudor, 46th N.I., to Harriot Jane, youngest daughter of Charles Becher, Esq., civil service.

Aug. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. P. J. Plumer to Miss Maria Kleyn.

Lately, at Saugor, Central India, Capt. T. Marshall, Bengal artillery, to Miss S. S. Martin.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Wetherell, assist. sec. Calcutta High School, to Miss Janet Edmond.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. On board the *Forburgh Castle*, Mr. John Welch, late of the firm of Ranken and Co., Calcutta.

June 2. At Futtighur, Lieut. J. B. Robinson, late of the 61st Bengal N.I.

17. At Humeerpoor, in Bundelcund, Lieut. George Halhed, 22d N.I.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Bernard M'Calhum, aged 33.

24. At Allyghur, Lieut. F. W. Clement, Bengal Engineers, aged 21.

28. At Sylhet, Mrs. D. C. Fenwick, wife of Mr. C. A. Fenwick.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. John Peach, aged 39.

July 5. At Calcutta, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Ford, aged 37.

7. At Serampore, William Thompson, Esq., late superintendent at the light-house at Point Palmiras, aged 31.

9. At Calcutta, Master Arch. Charters, of the Military Orphan Society, Kidderpore, aged 17.

11. At Kamoulie, near Benares, of apoplexy, Francis Lawrance, Esq., aged 63.

12. At Dacca, Mr. Francis Doucet, aged 47.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Gomes, aged 79.

13. At Patna, Mr. James Bruce, aged 26.

14. At Lucknow, Fre Joao de Concelao, of the Order of St. Francis. He resided at Calcutta for many years, and was highly esteemed by the Catholics.

15. At Moorshedabad, Fry Magniac, Esq., Hon. Company's civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. J. Paul, aged 19.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Cross, aged 90.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Hutton, H.C. Bengal Marine, aged 26.

17. At Cooley Bazar, Mr. W. Philipps, assistant harbour-master, aged 36.

18. At Patna, Miss Charlotte Evans, aged 16.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Dias, aged 33.

21. At Landour depot, in the Hills, Capt. M. Andrews, H.M. 44th Foot.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Fraser, assistant, military department, aged 45.

23. At Burrisaul, on his way to Chittagong, of apoplexy, Capt. W. W. Cockell, late of the country service.

— At Sulkea, Mr. John Brooks, aged 60.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Browne, aged 30.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Paul Julia, aged 41.

— At Howrah, Mrs. C. Peter, sen., aged 55.

25. At Neemutch, Surgeon John Smith, 42d N.I.

— At Calcutta, Hurlipalmah, youngest daughter of Sarkies Owen, Esq., aged 14.

26. In Assam, Capt. J. B. Neufville, 42d N.I., political agent in Upper Assam, and commandant of the Assam Light Infantry.

— At Calcutta, Eleanor, wife of Mr. P. J. D'Rozario, aged 18.

28. At Akyab, Mr. Wm. Aldwell, aged 24.

29. At Calcutta, John Adam, Esq., M.D., secretary to the Medical Board.

Aug. 1. At Coolie Bazar, Mr. R. B. Dwyer, aged 32.

2. At Calcutta, Madalina, wife of the late Capt. John Clament, of the country service, aged 40.

5. At Calcutta, Ann, wife of Capt. A. B. Claperton, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Felde, assistant in the salt and opium department, aged 26.

6. At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, assistant to Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co., aged 26.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Swaris, aged 30.

— At Fort William, Ensign B. D. Urquhart, H.M. 16th Foot, aged 23.

10. At Serampore, Susan Lydia, daughter of Mr. John Marshman, aged 13 months.

— At Patna, Mrs. M. J. Senaucker, aged 19.

14. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of John Templeton, Esq., attorney at law, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Brown, aged 38.

17. At Fort William, Mrs. S. Howard, wife of Mr. H. Howard, band-master H.M. 16th regt.

20. At Fort William, Lieut. H. O'Dwyer, H.M. 16th Foot, aged 24.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF MILITARY STORES.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that officers who may have held temporary, or permanent charge of military stores, and who may obtain permission to proceed to Europe, or beyond the limits of this presidency, shall, previously to obtaining a certificate of their being no public demands against them, produce at the office of the Accountant general, a certificate from the secretary to the military board, shewing that their accounts in the ordnance store department have been audited and settled, or that they have given sufficient security for their adjournment.

PALEMBANG PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, May 28, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, under authority from the honourable the court of directors, the general prize committee has been directed to adjust the second and final distribution of Palembang prize money, to the detachment of the Madras troops employed at the capture of that place in the year 1812, viz.

Officers of General and Brigade Staff. Captain Hanson, Captain B. Mackintosh, Lieutenant Travers, and Superintending Surgeon Hunter.

Detachment of Horse Artillery, consisting of 2 sergeants, 18 gunners or matrosses, and 1 puckally.

Detachments of Pioneers, consisting of 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, and 38 rank and file.

Scale of distribution to each rank.

	Rs. A. P.
A Captain and Superintending Surgeon (subject to certain deductions on account of Prize Goods purchased)	341 10 8
A Subaltern	134 13 10
A Jemadar	23 7 4
A Serjeant	97 0 3
A Gunner or Matras, and Havildar	11 3 8
A Puckally, and native rank and file	7 7 9

TANK DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, June 8, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that the districts of Bellamy and Cuddapah shall be separated as regards the Tank Department from the northern and centre division, and formed into a distinct division, has been pleased to make the following appointments under this date, in the revenue department, viz.

Capt. A. M. Campbell, now employed in the tank department, to be civil engineer in the ceded districts.

Capt. Ross, of the engineers, to be civil engineer in the centre division.

1st-Lieut. W. J. Birdwood to be assistant civil engineer in the centre division, and 2d-Lieut. R. Henderson to be assistant civil engineer in the northern division.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

June 1. The Rev. J. M. Williams, B.A., to officiate as chaplain at Poonamallee, during absence of the Rev. Mr. Spring.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 4, 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. W. H. Pigott admitted on effective strength of 46th N.I.

Mr. Agnew Mackintosh admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of 1st brig. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. H. A. Nutt, 7th L.C., permitted to resign his app. of adj. to that corps.

June 8.—Superintending Surg. J. Underwood to be superintending surgeon in provinces of Malabar, Canara, and Travancore, v. Stephenson.

Superintending Surg. M. Stephenson to be superintending surgeon in southern div. of army, v. Underwood.

Supernum. Ens. J. H. Stapleton admitted on effective strength of 30th N.I.

Mr. Wm. Gilchrist admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of garrison at Poonamallee.

Capt. P. Montgomerie, of artillery, permitted to resign his app. of deputy commissary of ordnance on the Tenasserim coast.

Capt. H. Gregory, of artillery, permitted to resign his app. of commissary of ordnance at Bangalore.

June 11.—Surg. H. Atkinson to act as garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

June 15.—Capt. Faris to act as paymaster at Travancore and Tinnevely, during absence of Capt. Swanson.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 8. Lieut. H. F. De Montmo-

rency, 3d L.C., for health.—Ens. R. Gordon, 37th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. C. C. Linton, for health.—11. Lieut. Jas. Whistler, 6th L.C., for health.

To Bengal.—June 15. Capt. Swanston, paym. at Travancore and Tinnevely, for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—June 11. Surg. Sir T. Sevestre, garrison surg. of Fort William, for six months, for health.—11. Assist. Surg. T. Powell, for ditto ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 11. Capt. H. W. Poole, 36th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 31. *Asia*, Allen, from Mauritius, and *Fanny*, Currie, from Bombay.—Aug. 23. *Andromache*, Laws, from London.

Departures.

July 17. *Catherine*, Hudson, for Vizagapatam; and *Kleanor*, Towle, for northern ports.—Aug. 7. H.C.S. *London*, Smith, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—23. *Andromache*, Laws, for Calcutta.

BIRTH AND MARRIAGE.

BIRTH.

June 11. At Madras, the lady of Joseph Willick, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 29. At Ellichpore, Capt. J. B. Paget, of the Madras European regiment, son of the late Admiral Paget, to Mary Anne Erskine, third daughter of the late Lord Kinnedder, one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 20, 1830.—Cadet of Artillery E. S. Blake, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

June 21.—Lieut.-Col. C. Whitehill, 10th N.I., directed to assume command of troops in Candehir, from date of departure of Lieut. Col. D. Campbell from district, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. C. Birdwood to act as adj. to detachment of 3d N.I. stationed at Broach.

July 1.—Surg. R. Eckford, having returned to presidency, directed to resume his app. as 2d-member of Medical Board, and Surg. J. A. Maxwell as 3d-member of ditto.

Supernum. Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C., admitted on effective strength of corps, v. Money dec.

July 9.—Lieut. C. Denton, 24th N.I., to be line adj. at Bhoof, v. Valliant, permitted to exchange situations.

24th N.I. Lieut. F. N. Valliant to be adj., v. Denton; date 1st July.

July 12.—Col. Goodfellow, chief engineer, permitted to proceed to Deccan on duty.

PROMOTIONS CANCELLED.

Bombay Castle, July 12, 1830.—In conformity with instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the promotion of the undermentioned gentlemen cadets to the rank of 2d-lieut, cornet, and ensign, from the date of their arrival in India, and previously to vacancies occurring for bringing them on the effective strength of regiments, is hereby cancelled:

Artillery. J. B. Woosman, D. J. Cannon, R. W. Chichester, E. S. Blake, Edw. Welland, W. Massie, G. P. Kennett, T. C. Pownell, and G. A. Pruett.

Cavalry. Arthur Prescott and John Campbell.

Infantry. J. C. Supple, H. Lavie, R. H. Young, H. P. H. Hocking, G. J. D. Milne, Henry Price, Richard Phillips, Henry Rudd, R. H. Mackintosh,

Edwin Hall, J. C. Wright, C. N. Treasure, C. P. Leeson, A. B. Rathbone, E. W. Agar, W. B. Ponsomby, H. W. Diggle, Geo. Cruickshank, R. P. Hogg, W. H. B. Watkins, T. H. Godfrey, B. R. Powell, W. H. Godfrey, Albert Vallant, C. D. Mylne, Wm. Reynolds, W. C. Erskine, M. F. Gordon, G. H. Robertson, H. Cracroft, Alfred Westead, and E. M. Milne.

July 13.—Ens. W. C. Mitchell, 13th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Lieut. H. S. Watkins, 15th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 22. Lieut. F. Mayor, 6th N.I. for health.—23. Lieut. T. Dickson, 13th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 19. Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, 19th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 13. *Carron*, Wilson, from Mauritius.—25. *Jupiter*, Wildy, from Bussorah and Muscat.—31. *Elizabeth*, Jenkins, from Isle of France.—Aug. 1. *Virginie*, Carnavat, from Marseilles and Bourbon; and *Tigris*, Sayer, from Persian Gulf.—19. *Fortune*, Guleson, from Greenock; and *Minerva*, Metcalf, from Liverpool.

Departures.

July 22. *Columbia*, Wilson, for London; H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, Bax, for China; and *Cavendish Bentinck*, Taylor, for ditto.—Aug. 2. H.C.S. *Berwickshire*, Madan, for China; H.C.S. *Orwell*, Isaacke, from China; *Carron*, Wilson, for China; and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Taylor, for China.—17. *Jupiter*, Wildy, for Calcutta; and *Ganges*, Airdie, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 10. At Malcolm Peth, the lady of G. L. Elliot, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

24. At Bombay, Mrs. W. J. Marshall, of a son.

27. At Sholapoor, the lady of Lieut. Poole, 9th regt., of a son.

July 15. At Devon Cottage, Breach Road, the lady of Capt. Wilson, Indian Navy, of a son.

21. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. Col. Strover, artillery, of a daughter.

30. At Handal Lodge, the lady of Major J. H. Dunsterville, agent for clothing the army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 6. At Bombay, R. Pinhey, Esq., of the medical service, to Emily Barclay, third daughter of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., Madras civil service.

29. At Bombay, Lieut. W. Wade, of the European regt., to Miss Louisa Pollexfen.

DEATHS.

June 16. At Bombay, of cholera morbus, Mr. Geo. Dolphin, ninth officer of the H.C.S. *Berwickshire*.

26. At Surat, Lieut. W. S. Nettleford, 3d N.I., in his 24th year.

July 16. At Chindrapettah, Mr. Philippe Johnson, aged 92.

17. At Bombay, Don Manoel de Basterica.

23. At Bombay, Mrs. Mary Scales, wife of Mr. G. Scales, Medical Board office.

Lately, At Bombay, of cholera morbus, Mr. Rose, captain's clerk H.C.S. *Berwickshire*.

Penang.

BIRTH.

June 7. Mrs. Tobias Godfrey Mitchell, jun., of a son.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read.

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) said, amongst other papers that ought to be laid before this general Court was an account per computation of the company's stock; but the orders that had been sent out to India from the Court of Directors, with respect to the Indian account, had not yet been answered, and the consequence was, that the general account could not now, in conformity with the by-law, be submitted to the Proprietors.

The *Chairman*—"There are now laid before you certain documents, being warrants or instruments for granting any pension, annuity, or allowance to the Company's servants since the last general court, which have been already submitted to both houses of Parliament: also various other papers which have been laid before Parliament since the last general Court."

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The *Chairman*—"It is customary, at the General Court held in the month of December, to lay before the Proprietors an account of the expense of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers for the preceding year, and also a prospective estimate of the charge for the year ensuing. That account is now submitted to the court."

Mr. *Rigby* inquired what was the amount of expense?

The *Chairman*—"The estimate for the last year was, £3,799, and the actual expenditure was £2,927, being a saving of £872."

Mr. *Rigby* wished to know what would be the probable charge next year?

The *Chairman*—"The expense next year will be considerably increased, because we have it in contemplation to add to the numerical strength of the regiment: and there will be an additional charge on account of clothing, which has been worn out in the course of ten years."

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*—"I have next to state that the Court of Directors have come to a resolution to recommend a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the Company's capital stock for the half year ending on the 5th of January next."

The Clerk then read the resolution as follows:—

"At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday the 21st December 1830, Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the General Court to be held to-morrow to declare a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of July last, and ending the 5th of January next."

The *Chairman*—"I move 'that the dividend for the half year ending the 5th of January next be five and a quarter per cent.'"

The *Deputy Chairman* (Robert Campbell, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

PENSIONS, &c.

The *Chairman*—"This is a Quarterly General Court, held in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, and no farther business offering, I move that this court do now adjourn."

Mr. *Rigby* wished, before the Proprietors separated, to make a few observations on a subject of considerable interest. If in what he was about to address to the court he should appear to be either inaccurate or deficient, still he trusted, at all events, that credit would be given to him for the integrity of his motives and intentions. He was induced to come forward on this occasion in consequence of what he had heard outside of the walls of the court that morning with respect to the Company's pension list, and it was his intention to submit to the court a motion on that subject. It struck him, that, in the present state of the public mind, it was a matter of very great importance that they should have full information with respect to the pensions and annuities granted by the Company. It could not but be known to every member of the court, and to every person connected with the East-India Company, that for some months past the public press had teemed with advertisements and resolutions emanating from most respectable individuals in different parts of the kingdom,—merchants, traders, and agriculturists, in fact, embracing almost all the great interests of the country,—in which those parties, with one accord, seemed to resolve that the East-India Company enjoyed a most obnoxious monopoly, the existence of which was detrimental to the welfare of the empire. It was also well known that the present was a time of very great exigence, with reference to the interests of the public at large. The consequence was, that the patriotic feelings of many individuals, both in and out of Parliament, had been ap-

plied to an investigation of the expenses of the state, and their exertions had ended in causing to be produced, on the table of the House of Commons, an account of all pensions and annuities granted out of the public money,—a list of all persons deriving any species of emolument on account of places held by them, and paid out of the funds of the country. That list, as they all knew, had excited very considerable attention and interest. Now, the resolutions respecting this Company, which had been agreed to by different bodies of individuals, had not omitted to set forth, that we also ought to give to the public some species of account of a similar nature. (*Hear! hear!*) With respect to financial matters, it should be observed, that the Proprietors had very little—perhaps too little—to do. Those transactions were left, from time to time, in the hands of the Directors; to them were entrusted the whole financial and commercial affairs of the Company. Considering how truly respectable the Court of Directors was—highly respectable he believed that body to be, with reference to both their public and private conduct,—he dared to say that the trust thus reposed in them was worthily and prudently discharged. Still something more was necessary to satisfy the public mind, and therefore he had to submit a motion to this effect: that the executive body do produce on the table of this court, for the information of the Proprietors and of the public at large, an account of all grants of money made to individuals, whether pensions, annuities, or salaries, since the last renewal of the Company's charter.

General Thornton said, he would cheerfully second the motion. He believed that he had thrown out some observations on this subject at a former court: he then expressed his desire, that a list of pensions should be printed for the use of the Proprietors. The subject came now before them with more peculiar claims to attention, because a list of a similar nature had been laid before the House of Commons. Such a document was of great use to the public, because it enabled them to judge how matters stood with respect to many grants of money. The public learned by that document what a number of pensions were improperly granted, and doubtless they would become the subject of serious inquiry. Now, if the Proprietors were favoured with the document just moved for, he was not aware that they would find any improper grant in it. He had looked over the written list, and he saw nothing unfair in it; and that formed a strong reason for producing this account, since it would shew how purely the Court of Directors had acted. Every item in that list, so far as he could judge, was very

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fair indeed; therefore he thought it ought to be produced, because it would manifest the probity and integrity of the executive body in that respect. He was sure, also, that the public would not be satisfied without being made acquainted with the pension-list of the Company, as well as that of the country, which had been laid before them. The public was, in fact, deeply interested in the subject, as well as the Company. The Hon. Proprietor had observed that commercial men, and various other parties, had described the East-India Company as possessing a monopoly that ought not to be suffered to exist. Now he believed that very few men who considered the subject rightly wished that the Company should be extinguished. Individuals, actuated by their own feelings of private interest, might desire such an event; but he was convinced that, generally speaking, a contrary sentiment prevailed. He was sure that it would be a most serious loss to the country if the China trade were not preserved to the Company; indeed if it were not preserved and protected, he did not know how the Company could not go on at all. He was convinced that its preservation, as it now existed, was as beneficial for the public as for the Company itself. The hon. proprietor had said, that the financial arrangements of the Company had been always left entirely to the Court of Directors; now he (General Thornton) had never heard any Director make such an assertion. In point of fact, grants of money to a certain amount must be laid before the Proprietors. He would trust much to the honour and integrity of the Directors; but he did not think that such confidence should be allowed to interfere with the public duty of the Proprietors, so as to leave the executive body to do just as they pleased. He sincerely believed, that they deserved great credit for their upright conduct, and he was as ready as any man to be satisfied with their prudence and discretion: but still he was of opinion that the Proprietors should be made distinctly acquainted with the state of the pension list. He thought that the Directors would shew, by the production of this account, that they had not acted improperly in making these grants. In his opinion, not only should a full and perfect list be laid on their table, but it ought to be printed for the benefit of the public at large.

Mr. Rigby.—“I think it proper to guard myself against being misconstrued, and yet I do not believe that the gallant General intended to misconstrue me. I did not state my own opinion when I spoke of the East-India Company's monopoly, for I entertain very different sentiments. What I stated was, that in resolutions (F)

passed by different bodies in the country, the East-India Company was described as possessing an obnoxious monopoly. I must observe, farther, that I did not say that the Court of Directors had the exclusive right of directing our financial affairs; I merely stated, that we had from time to time left those matters almost entirely to them."

The *Chairman* said, that this question appeared to him to be a repetition of what was proposed at a former general court by the gallant general; and he had only to observe, that the same disposition which was then expressed by the Court of Directors to give every information on this subject still existed. There was no disposition whatsoever to withhold these documents; on the contrary, they were regularly laid before the proprietors.

As a proof of this he had only to observe, that amongst the papers which had been this day laid before the court, was a list of superannuations and pensions granted since the proprietors last met. (*Hear, hear!*) Every pension granted was uniformly laid before the court, and every paper called for by Parliament was as a matter of right submitted to the proprietors. He was sure that the object of both the mover and seconder of this resolution was to give credit to the Court of Directors for the manner in which they performed this part of their duty, and he had only to repeat, that their conduct could easily be judged of, because the list of superannuations and pensions was regularly laid before the court. Parliament had called for certain papers which were in course of preparation, and which, when ready, would also be submitted to the court. The proprietors must be aware that in the course of the last session of Parliament a committee had met to inquire into the affairs of the East-India Company; and it had been notified in the House of Commons, that that committee would be revived in the course of the coming session. The Directors were ready to give the fullest information to that committee with respect to the Company's affairs, and that information would, in the regular order of their proceedings, be laid before the proprietors. He therefore humbly submitted that there was no good grounds for the present motion; and if the hon. member pressed it to a division, he for one would oppose it as unnecessary.

Mr. *Rigby* observed, that what the honourable Chairman had stated would have been a complete answer to the motion which he had submitted to the Court, if it had gone the full length of the terms of that motion. He understood the honourable Chairman to say, that the documents which he required were already before the proprietors. He certainly had heard the title of a paper purporting to

be a list of superannuations hastily read over by the clerk: but he would ask whether there was such a document in existence as would enable the Court of Proprietors to arrive at a knowledge of the amount of pensions, annuities, and grants of money given to individuals since the commencement of the present charter. Were the proprietors, he would ask, to go into society; and to hear the Company reviled on account of places, salaries, and pensions, to the amount of many thousands a year, which were described to be mere jobs, without having any means by which they could refute the calumny? Ought they not to be furnished with documents to repel such an assertion? (*Hear, hear!*)—Situated as he was at present, he knew of no such documents. Was there, he demanded, any printed list which the proprietors might take away and examine at their leisure? they ought to have an account something like that which was contained in the public prints of the day, and which gave a detailed statement of the expenses of this great nation for pensions and gratuities. It was right that they should have a document of that nature, to which each individual proprietor might refer, in order to assure himself of the justice of each grant. If there were any such document in existence, he wished it to be pointed out to him.

Mr. *Twining* hoped that the hon. gentleman would, on reflection, think it fit and proper to withdraw his motion, considering the situation in which the Company was placed at the present moment, when a vast number of papers had been called for by Parliament, and were in the course of preparation. He thought that the motion was rather unnecessary, especially as he understood that it did not emanate from the feelings of the hon. proprietor himself, but arose out of resolutions and reports (to which the hon. proprietor had referred) which had originated with different classes of society, who were unconnected with the Company. He had no doubt that the executive body would, at the proper time, be ready to lay before the Court, and also before the country, every paper bearing on the interests of the East-India Company; and he was perfectly convinced, that the more the conduct of those gentlemen was investigated, with respect to the granting of pensions and annuities, the more pure would they come from the trial. (*Hear, hear!*) He did, however, think that the motion was a little premature at present; and it should be observed, that any gentleman might, with very little trouble, procure the necessary information.

General *Thornton*.—"Notwithstanding what the Hon. Chairman has said, and what has fallen from the hon. proprietor

who has just addressed the Court, I hope that the hon. gentleman who has introduced this subject will not withdraw his motion; because if the motion be carried, as I trust that it will be, I mean to move that the account be printed. It is right that we should have a document which we might look over at our leisure, I therefore cannot consent to the withdrawing of the motion."

Mr. *Rigby* said, if he felt it to be his duty to withdraw the motion, he would not for a moment keep the Court in suspense as to his intention; it was not, therefore, necessary for the gallant general, or any other hon. proprietor, to point out to him the course which he ought to pursue; and he hoped that, in future, the gallant general would not distrust him with respect to the line of proceeding which he might feel it proper to adopt. He had attended with deference and respect to what had been stated by the hon. proprietor near him (Mr. Twining), who was, he believed, the chairman of the committee of by-laws; but when that hon. proprietor told them such a document as that for which he moved could easily be procured, he requested the hon. proprietor farther to inform him when and where the proprietors could get that document. It was not sufficient that they had liberty to read over a book of accounts, containing matters of the utmost importance to every person connected with the East-India Company: no—he wanted a good and substantial document, to which easy reference might be made. At these periodical meetings of the Court, papers of this kind were laid before them as a mere matter of course. The forms which those who founded this Company intended to be mounds and bulwarks to prevent any improper appropriation of the funds of the Company, were, he might say, broken through, (*hear!*) and the clerk read over important documents so hastily, that the proprietors were prevented from knowing what they were: (*Hear, hear!*) they were then told, forsooth, that the documents were regularly laid before the proprietors. (*Hear.*) What he desired was, that those documents should really be laid before the Court for the general information of the proprietors, instead of being hastily gabbled over, and the Court rapidly hurried from one thing to another. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, therefore, on these grounds that he made the present motion. It was most important, on all occasions, that they should receive ample information; but it was more particularly so at the present moment, on account of the feeling and spirit which distinguished the times. He submitted to the proprietors, that, in justice to themselves, to the interests of the Company,

to the property embarked by them in this great concern, and lastly, but most emphatically, in justice to a clamorous nation, they ought immediately to have such a document as that which he called for laid on their table, for their general information and rigid investigation. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Patterson* hoped that the motion of the hon. proprietor would be carried. The public at large expected such a disclosure as that which he called for; and the character of the Court of Directors, and, he would add, the character of the whole of this great body, would suffer in the estimation of the entire British public, if the information now sought to be obtained were withheld. If the Directors did not disregard their own characters—if they did not disregard the general character of this great company; they would not refuse or reject this motion. He had not, when he entered the Court, the most remote idea of addressing the proprietors, but he could not sit still and silent when such a proposition was before the court; and he felt that he would not be doing his duty if he did not raise his voice against a refusal of the information required.

Mr. *Rigby* here handed up his motion, which was as follows:—

"That an account be laid before the Court of Proprietors of all gratuities, salaries, annuities, or pensions granted by the East-India Company subsequently to the renewal of the last charter, and which are now in existence; and that the same be printed for the use of the proprietors."

The *Chairman*—"I wish to ask, for information sake, to what extent the hon. proprietor's motion is intended to go? Does it extend to officers receiving retired allowances, of whom there are several hundreds?"

Mr. *Rigby*—"I call for an account of all pensions, annuities, &c. I wish that the British public should have an account of the expenditure of this great Company under these heads, similar to that which has already been furnished to them from the Treasury."

The *Chairman* observed, that the document required by the hon. proprietor did not tally with that laid before the House of Commons by the Treasury, because there was a very large half-pay list of the army which was not submitted to the public in that account. It was not from any dread of publicity that he was adverse to this motion; on the contrary, he was certain that the more publicity was given to the affairs of the Company, the more honourable would all their transactions appear to be.—(*Hear, hear!*) The information which the hon. proprietor now called for was, to all useful and substantial purposes, already before the public. The hon. proprietor spoke of the great anxiety which he felt for the character and credit of the Company; but he supposed that the hon. proprietor did not feel that

sentiment exclusively—he did not, and he could not, he believed, feel it more deeply than other members of the court did.—(*Hear, hear!*) He differed from the hon. gentleman, when he asserted that the information demanded was withheld from the proprietors; he (the Chairman), on the contrary, would maintain that every document connected with this subject was regularly laid before the court. Every document printed for Parliament was submitted to the proprietors for their use, and therefore it was not correct to assert that full information was not given. The object of the hon. proprietor it appeared was, to place the whole of these grants on one identical sheet. Now the hon. proprietor might have leisure enough himself to perform such a task, but it would, if the motion were carried, be laying an unnecessary additional burden on the Directors, who had already a vast deal of business on their hands.

Mr. Wigram would submit to his hon. and learned friend, the very great inconvenience which arose from individuals bringing forward motions in that court without notice and without reflection. His hon. and learned friend, he supposed, wanted the names of all the Company's retired officers, and of all others, who received pensions from the East India Company. A practical result could only be arrived at by setting forth the names of individuals—but this motion called merely for an account of pensions, &c. His hon. and learned friend wished to know whether the pensions and gratuities had been granted properly or otherwise—but this motion did not contain anything which would lead to that information. He (Mr. Wigram) thought that, for these reasons, it would be better if his hon. and learned friend would give notice that he would introduce the subject at the next quarterly general court: he might then come prepared with a motion, drawn up in such a manner as would have the effect of eliciting the information he requested. He thought that the proprietors had a positive right to have that information in a brief and tangible shape, instead of seeking it in forty or fifty different reports. (*Hear!*) For these reasons, when the question was introduced in a proper manner, he should certainly support it. (*Hear, hear!*) He said this, because it appeared to him that, though accounts of these pensions were laid before Parliament, amongst a huge mass of papers, and mixed up with other subjects, such a course was not the most satisfactory, and it would be much better if they were printed by themselves. (*Hear!*) In touching on this subject, it should be remembered that every grant above £600, and every annuity above £200, was regularly laid before the proprietors for their approval and confirmation.

Mr. Rigby said that, being particularly called on by the hon. director who had last addressed the court, he felt it necessary to make a few observations. Though he felt obliged, in common with the whole court, for the sentiments which the hon. director had advanced on this most important subject, as well as for some information which the hon. director had imparted to them, still he saw no reason for withdrawing his motion. The hon. director had been kind enough to address him as his hon. and learned friend; now, though he had the honour to be a member of the legal profession for some years, yet he never wished to act upon the principle of a special pleader. He owned that the great desire of his heart was to address himself to the common sense and common feeling of mankind, and he never looked to those minute and narrow points which constituted what was called special pleading; a system which, thanks to some liberal and enlightened minds, in our day seemed to be rapidly declining and going out of fashion.—(*Hear, hear!*) He did not therefore, in offering this motion, frame it with all the nicety which the hon. director seemed to expect. Indeed he did not think it was necessary, because he supposed that he was submitting it (and such he believed to be the fact) to straight-forward commercial men, to honest men and plain dealers: he did not, therefore, descend to all that minutiae of description which the hon. director wished for. He certainly did expect, when he made his motion, that the name of every person who received gratuity, pension, or allowance of any kind whatsoever from the Company should be published, together with some little explanation, if necessary, of the circumstances under which the grant was made. He premised his motion by declaring his confidence in the honour of the Court of Directors. He took it for granted that every thing was correct and proper: but he wished to set the Company right with the British public, and therefore no part of the pension list ought to be concealed; it ought to be placed before the proprietors on a large, liberal, and tangible scale. The hon. Chairman had done him the honour to notice his observations; he had said that, to make out this list, it would be necessary to examine a large heap of papers, and that much trouble would arise in detailing the number of officers who were on half-pay. Now he would ask whether it was not necessary that such an elucidation of the Company's pension list should be given, considering the present temper of the public mind. And for why? Simply to put an end to all distrust and suspicion on the subject. Was it not in the recollection of them all that it had been stated, and with too

much truth, that individuals (clergymen and others) were placed on the pension list of Great Britain without having any just claim to such a provision; thus it was that the public money was squandered upon mere jobs. Was it not then their duty to put the Company right with the public, and to shew that A. B. and C., whose names were on the pension list, were not persons who had no fair claims on their bounty? Would they not take every means to repel the accusations made against them in different quarters, and which were to be met with constantly in the public papers? He contended that those accusations were not of trifling importance, when he saw that they came from Manchester, Liverpool, and other places which stood high in the scale of society. Those great towns would have a voice—a powerful voice, which ministers must attend to. In these times, and under these circumstances, would they not give a full and free account of their pension list? Would they not pause before they persevered in opposing the motion before the court—a motion which affected the feelings and interests of every individual connected with the Company?

Mr. *Twining* said, his honourable friend had quite misunderstood him, if he supposed that he harboured any feeling of disrespect towards his honourable friend's opinion on this subject; or if his honourable friend imagined that, in holding up his hand against this motion, he wished to screen these matters from the public eye. He objected merely to the time when the motion was brought forward: and he thought that it would promote the object which they all had in view if the motion were postponed for the present. If the subject were regularly brought forward at a proper time, he conceived that it would be better both for the public and the Company.

Dr. *Patterson* said that the honourable mover had only pursued the course which was usual at a quarterly general court. The Company had been granting pensions for fifteen or sixteen years, and it was but just that the proprietors should be accommodated with an account of them. The honourable director on his right, said that this motion was not correct in form: he, then, would request the honourable director to assist their humble endeavours in making it plain and intelligible.

Mr. *Wigram* said it would take a considerable time to frame the motion so as to arrive at the necessary degree of accuracy. The honourable mover said, that in proposing this resolution he meant that names, as well as sums, should be set forth. Now he (Mr. Wigram) was a man of business, and he certainly understood by the word "account" figures and not names. The honourable

gentleman called for a list of pensions granted by the East-India Company, and that the motion included not only this country but India. Did the honourable gentleman want the name of every porter and inferior servant who possessed a retired allowance? In all public assemblies, it was customary, when any motion was intended to be made, to give notice to those who were to obey its terms. It was the usual practice to give a notice of that kind to the ministers of the Crown, and to learn from them whether any particular motion would be granted or resisted. Such a course ought, in his opinion, to have been taken on the present occasion. In saying this he had not the most distant wish to conceal anything from the public; and he was willing to support such a motion as would give that true and proper statement of their pension list which would be satisfactory to the Company and the public. He therefore hoped that the honourable proprietor would not now press his motion to a division; because, if he did, he (Mr. Wigram) would be under the necessity of opposing it, seeing that the proposition was not regular.

Mr. *Rigby* said, all the difference between him and the honourable director was comprised in the signification of one word. He knew that the word *accounts*, in a commercial point of view, referred only to figures; but he would contend the word *account* meant more. An account evidently meant a statement: that was his idea of it, and in that sense he had used it.

Mr. *Wigram* said that there was another point connected with this motion which required to be more clearly explained. He alluded to dates; and therefore he thought it would be much better if the honourable proprietor would postpone his motion to the next general court.

The *Chairman* said the hon. proprietor must see, from the explanation which had been given, not only that no indisposition existed on the part of the Court of Directors, but that, on the contrary, they felt every wish to produce this document. He submitted that the hon. proprietor would not obtain his object by the present motion: it would therefore be better for him to give notice of his intention to introduce the subject at the next general court, and every assistance should be afforded to him as to the manner in which the motion should be made. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. and learned (but he forgot, he must not call him learned), from the hon. gentleman on the subject of half-pay, he would just make one observation. The hon. gentleman thought it necessary to have this list, in order to rebut any accusation that might be made against the Company on account

of half-pay. But this was scarcely called for, since he and every body else must know, that half-pay was granted on account of a term of service, or in consequence of loss of health. The Company had no purchase in their service, as was the case in the King's service. No person could be entitled to half-pay—and no person did receive it—who had not served for a certain number of years. It required ten years' service to give a claim to half-pay, and twenty-two years' service to entitle an individual to retire on full pay; therefore the hon. proprietor need feel no alarm on that point. The subject should have full and sufficient consideration at a future day: but he hoped that enough had been said to induce the hon. proprietor to withdraw his motion at present. At the next general court he might call for papers; and he (the Chairman) would be very happy to afford him every information as to the affairs of the East-India Company.

Mr. Rigby could not but approve of the manner in which the hon. Chairman had treated this subject: and he thanked him for the politeness which he had manifested towards him generally. If the gallant general who seconded the motion agreed to the suggestion which had been thrown out, he would withdraw his proposition.

General Thornton thought it would be better, after what had fallen from the two hon. directors, to withdraw the motion. Perhaps the directors themselves would prevent the necessity of this subject being again introduced.

Mr. Rigby—"Let the present stand as a notice of motion for the next general court."

The Chairman—"It is understood that you will draw the attention of the proprietors to this subject at the next quarterly general court."

The court then, on the question, adjourned.

East-India College, Haileybury.

RESULT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION, Thursday, 2d December, 1830.

Report of Students who have obtained Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, in December 1830.

Fourth Term.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by students leaving college.

Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, medal in law, prize in Hindustani, prize in Bengali, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Atherton, medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Carr Tucker, medal in mathematics, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Francis N. Malthy, medal in Sanscrit, first prize for English essay, and highly distinguished.

Thomas H. Davidson, medal in Persian, and with great credit.

Charles T. Kaye, medal in classics, second prize for English essay, and with great credit.

John S. Dumergue, prize in Bengali.

T. W. Goodwyn, E. H. C. Monckton, J. D. Invertrity, highly distinguished.

J. C. Taylor, with great credit,

Third Term.

George A. Harris, prize in Sanscrit.

Charles Raikes, prize in classics.

R. H. Snell, Geo. G. Mackintosh, highly distinguished.

W. H. Harrison, Hy. L. Dick, with great credit.

Second Term.

J. G. Cochrane, prize in classics, and with great credit.

Edw. Goldsmid, prize in Persian, and with great credit.

G. E. Beauchamp, prize in classics, and with great credit.

R. Y. Bazett, prize in Bengali writing and drawing, and highly distinguished. Arthur Hall, C. J. H. Graham, highly distinguished.

E. H. Dallas, with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

G. F. Edmonstone, prize in Persian, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Jas. W. Muir, prize in mathematics, Bengali, and highly distinguished.

Gilbert Malcolm, prize in political eco-

nomy, and with great credit in other departments.

M. C. Ommanney, prize in law, Hindustani, and highly distinguished.

T. D. Lushington, prize in classics.

Second Term.

T. E. Colebrooke, prize in mathematics, in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

E. A. Samuells, prize in Hindustani, in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. H. Bayley, prize in law and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. Hampton, prize in Bengali.

E. M. Suart, prize in history, and with great credit in other departments.

First Term.

G. P. Dumergue, prize in Sanscrit and Hindustani.

Edw. Thomas, prize in Persian, drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

R. B. Sewell, prize in classics, mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

E. L. Hodgson, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished.

J. H. Young, prize in Persian writing, and with great credit in other departments.

Chas. J. Shubuck, prize in Devanagri writing.

R. M. Chatfield, prize in English composition.

Highly Distinguished.

Third Term.

Hy. St. G. Tucker.

Second Term.

S. N. Ward.

First Term.

G. P. Leicester.

Great Credit.

Third Term.

G. U. Yule.

Second Term.

W. M. Molle.

First Term.

R. B. Crozier.

The following have merited honourable mention for their Essays.

Edgeworth,	Cochrane,
Goodwyn,	Monckton.
Beauchamp,	

Rank of Students leaving College.

BENGAL.

1st Class.	7. Mackintosh,
1. Edgeworth,	8. Raikes,
2. H. C. Tucker,	9. Graham.
3. Atherton,	3d Class.
4. Monckton.	10. Mellis,
2d Class.	11. Dick,
5. J. S. Dumergue,	12. Hall.
6. Snell,	

MADRAS.

1st Class.	6. Cochrane,
1. Maltby,	7. Harris,
2. Kaye,	8. Beauchamp.
3. Davidson,	Third Class.
4. Goodwyn.	9. Forbes,
2d Class.	10. Cole
5. Taylor,	

BOMBAY.

No First Class.

2d Class.	4. Goldsmid,
1. Inverarity,	5. Dallas.
2. W. H. Harrison,	3d Class.
3. Bazett,	J. Prendergast.

Wednesday the 12th, and Wednesday the 19th January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, from Candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on the 19th January 1830.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANSKRIT PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD.

The election of the Boden Professorship of Sanskrit Literature in the University of Oxford, founded by the late Col. Joseph Boden,* of the East-India Company's service, will take place on the 15th March 1832, the election being vested in the chancellors, masters, and scholars of the University, in convocation assembled. The election to two Boden scholarships in Sanskrit literature will take place in the Easter term immediately following the election of a professor; the right of election being vested in the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Laudian Professor of Arabic, the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, and the Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Mr. Waghorn has returned to India for the purpose of making further arrangements for carrying into effect his scheme for a quick communication with Europe and India. It will be recollected that this gentleman performed last year an overland journey to India *via* Egypt, with despatches from his Majesty's government and the Hon. East-India Company. We understand that he is convinced there are no obstacles of sufficient importance to impede the fulfilment of the plan of a regular channel of intercourse between India and England, by the way of Egypt, the Desert, and the Red Sea.

PANORAMA OF QUEBEC.

Mr. Burford, whose panorama of Cuddutta is so much admired for its accuracy and fine execution, has just finished one of Quebec, which was opened to a private inspection on the 22d December, and is now exhibited to the public.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The following appointments have been made, dated Aug. 25, 1830 :

William Oliver, Esq. to be a Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

James Sutherland, Esq. to be a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

* "Being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanskrit language will be a means of enabling my countrymen to succeed in the conversion of the natives of India, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures among them, more effectually than all other means whatever."—*Extract from Col. Boden's Will.*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BENGAL.

General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., has been appointed provisionally Commander-in-Chief, and second member of council in Bengal, to succeed on the death, resignation, or coming away of General the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B. &c.; date of appointment 6th and 13th Oct. 1830.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES
IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drago. (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. W. M. Wilkins, from 2d F., to be assist. surg., v. Richmond dec. (26 Nov. 30).

1st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. W. K. Thomson, from 2d F., to be lieut., v. Ross, who exch. (18 March 30).

2d Foot (at Bombay). G. E. Cuyler, to be ens., v. Wolsey app. to 4th F., (26 Nov. 30); Staff Assist. Surg. John Leithard to be assist. surg., v. Wilkins, app. to 4th Lt. Drago. (26 do).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. F. Browne, from 4th F., to be assist. surg., v. Paterson, dec. (1 May 30).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Alex. Hogg to be capt., v. Dawson, dec. (18 Apr. 30); Ens. L. Brady to be lieut., v. Hogg (1 June); J. C. Mansergh to be ens., v. Brady (26 Nov.); Lieut. G. A. Gordon to be adj., v. Hammond, who resigns adjcy. only (10 March).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. M. Brownrigg to be adj., v. Hatcheson dec. (2 Dec. 29); A. E. F. Holobny to be ens. by purch., v. Carter app. to 16th F. (3 Dec. 30).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. Fairtlough to be lieut., v. Whittaker who retires; and Ens. C. J. Carter, from 13th F., to be ens., v. Fairtlough (both 3 Dec. 30); Brav. Maj. C. Bentley, from staff, to be capt., v. Kemp, app. staff capt. at Chatham (10 Dec.).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. V. Shelley, from Royal Horse Gun., to be lieut. by purch., v. Marlton, who retires (30 Nov. 30).

26th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. M. Ross, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Thomson who exchanges (18 March 30); Lieut. E. W. Sibley, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. T. I. Campbell, who exch. (1 May); Staff Assist. Surg. P. Baird to be assist. surg., v. Brady (3 Dec.); G. Forbes to be ens., v. A. Forbes, whose app. has not taken place (10 Dec.).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. J. S. Chapman, from 13th F., to be assist. surg., v. Minty dec. (1 May 30).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. G. M. Greville, from h. p., to be mtj., v. Jas. Baillie, who exch. (26 Nov. 30); Ens. R. Webster, from 99th F., to be lieut. v. Stokes dismissed (26 do).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. Thomas Foss, from 38th F., to be assist. surg., v. Smith app. to 1st Dr. Gu. (3 Dec. 30).

46th Foot (at Madras). Capt. T. W. Stewart, from 54th F., to be capt., v. Bernard, who exch. (1 May 30); Lieut. T. I. Campbell, from 26th F., to be lieut., v. Sibley, who exch. (1 do); Ens. E. D. Day to be lieut., v. Farwell dec. (7 do); C. McGregor to be ens., v. Day (26 Nov.); Serj. Maj. John Allan to be qu. mast., v. Poole dec. (3 Dec. 30).

48th Foot (at Madras). Staff Assist. Surg. G. Gibson to be assist. surg., v. Starr app. to 97th F., 10 Dec. 30).

54th Foot (at Madras). Staff Assist. Surg. H. Thompson, to be assist. surg., v. Russell app. to

E.I. Company's Service (3 Dec. 30); Capt. W. B. Bernard, from 46th F., to be capt., v. Stewart, whd exch. (1 May 30).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Qu. Mast. O. Gorman to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Robertson, who resigns adjcy. only (26 Oct. 30); T. R. Timbrell, late Lieut. in 94th F., to be qu. mast., v. Gorman app. adj. (19 Nov.); Assist. Surg. P. Stark, from 44th F., to be surg., v. Jones prom. (19 do.); Capt. T. L. Fenwick, from h. p., to be capt., v. Jones app. to 59th F.; Ens. T. J. Dobson, to be lieut. by purch. v. Howard prom.; and S. W. Jepson to be ens. by purch., v. Dobson (all 26 Nov.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. F. Barlow, from h. p. 30th F., to be ens., v. Aldridge app. to 60th F. (26 Nov. 30).

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. E. Knollys, to be lieut. by purch., v. Ind, who retires; and P. R. Playre to be ens. by purch., v. Knollys (both 2 Nov. 30); Staff Assist. Surg. M. Nugent to be assist. surg., v. Goodwin, app. to 10th L. Drags. (3 Dec. 30).

102d Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. M. O'Toole to be lieut., v. Nagel dec.; and P. T. R. White to be ens., v. O'Toole (both 2 Nov. 30); M. W. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. White app. to 13th F. (19 Nov.); Ens. G. O. Moore to be lieut. by purch., v. Lathan prom.; and W. J. Whittack to be ens. by purch., v. Moore (both 3 Dec.).

90th Foot (at Mauritius). Assist. Surg. John Bomford, from h. p. 7th Garrison Bat., to be assist. surg., v. Williams prom. (2 Nov. 30); W. Mair to be ens., v. Webster prom. in 38th F. (26 Nov.).

Ceylon Regt. J. M. Macdonald to be 2d Lieut., v. Maclean, dec. (26th Oct. 30).

The following appointments have been made on the Indian Staff:—

Major Gen. Sir James Watson, of his Majesty's service, to succeed Major Gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B. in Bengal.

Major Gen. John Dalrymple to succeed Major Gen. the Earl of Carnwath, G.C.B., at Madras.

Major Gen. Thomas Hawkes, to succeed Major Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B., at ditto.

Major Gen. J. S. Barnes, to succeed Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., at Bombay.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

The several detachments of Regiments now serving in India, which are assembled at Chatham, have been permanently consolidated, and formed into a Provisional Battalion, the command of which is given to Major Dubordieu, late of the 5th Regiment.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 24. *Indian*, Harding, from Singapore 20th June; at Falmouth.—Dec. 8. *Henrietta Glazina*, Hyde, from Batavia 6th July, and Cape 30th Sept.; at Falmouth (for Amsterdam).—10. *Jaea*, Osgood, from Sourabaya 3d Sept.; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—11. *Atalanta*, Barber, from Cape 11th Sept.; off Torbay.—11. *Eclipse*, Davis, from Cape 2d Oct.; off Torbay.—11. *Maria*, Deyer, from Batavia 5th Aug., and Mauritius 10th Sept.; at Portsmouth (for Antwerp).—12. *Antigonia*, Lupkins, from Batavia; at Cowes (for Antwerp).—12. *Louise*, Cotgrave, from Bombay 18th July, and Cape 6th Oct.; off Margate.—12. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, from Bengal 16th Aug.; at Deal.—12. *Argyle*, Stavers, from Bengal 30th June; at Deal.—12. *Georges*, Scotland, from Cape 21st Sept.; at Liverpool.—13. *Bencoolen*, Martin, from Bombay 19th May, Mauritius 21st Sept., and Cape 17th Oct.; at Deal.—13. *James Pattison*, Grote, from Bengal 30th Aug.; off Dover.—13. *Australia*, Sleigh, from New South Wales 14th Aug.; off Dover.—14. *Crown*, Pinder, from Bengal 1st Sept.; at Liverpool.—15. *Mohra*, Bugg, from Bengal 31st July, and Cape 20th Oct.; off Dartmouth.—16.

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Mary, Jameson, from Van Diemen's Land 20th Aug.; at Deal.—22. *Thomson*, Hobbs, from Penang 13th July; at Deal.—22. *Amsterdam*, De Jong, from Batavia 16th Sept.; off Dartmouth (for Antwerp).—23. *Cassiopea*, Martin, from Singapore; off Dartmouth.—23. *Historian*, Boland, from Manila 26th June; at Deal.—23. *Elizabeth*, Dean, from New Zealand; at Deal.—26. *John Craig*, Thomson, from Ceylon 5th Aug., and Cape; off Dover.—26. *Wanderer*, Williams, from Mauritius 26th Aug., and Cape; off Margate.

Departures.

Nov. 24. *Lord Hobart*, McIntosh, for St. Helena; from Portsmouth.—25. *Rachel*, Potter, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—27. *Pretty Lass*, Turner, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—28. *Childs Harold*, Leach, for Bengal; from Deal.—28. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Bombay; from Deal.—29. *Cutler*, Boyd, for V. D. Land; from Cowes (after stopping a leak).—Dec. 1. *Calista*, Jewel, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—2. *Kamont*, Walmesley, for New South Wales; from Deal.—4. *Laelina*, Brooks, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—4. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Columbia*, Ware, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Earl of Liverpool*, Manning, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—10. *North Briton*, Morrison, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; from Leith.—10. *Aldingham*, Gibson, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—12. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for Madras; from Deal.—13. *Elizabeth*, Currie, for Bengal; from Deal.—16. *Ancora*, Owen, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—17. *Atwick*, McKay, for Swan River and Batavia; from Deal.—17. *Sophia Jane* (steamer), Biddulph, for New South Wales; from Plymouth.—17. *Ann*, Tonzell, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—18. *Romynech*, Wildridge, for Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Waterloo*, Addison, for New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—20. *Jane Young*, Spottiswood, for Bombay; from Deal.—20. *Renown*, Robinson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—23. *Planter*, Steward, for Madras; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *James Pattison*, from Bengal: Mrs. Bracken; Mrs. Bailie; Mrs. Crawford; Mrs. Dunlop; Lieut. Bailie; Thos. Bracken, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Waghorn; Mr. Daniel, Company's Mint; Lieut. C. W. Richardson; Mr. Copp; Mr. Jos. Craig, late Purser of the *Bridge-water*; Lieut. Col. Playfair; Master P. Benningfield; Mr. Gilchrist, R.N.

Per *Sir Thomas Munro*, from Bengal: Mrs. Ceronno; Mrs. and Miss Kulham; Dr. Allan, Company's Service; Dr. Cumberland, ditto; Capt. Forbes, 61st N. I.; Capt. Townshend, 15th ditto; Capt. Ashmore, H. M. Service; Mr. Stokes; Mr. Kulham; Mr. Hale; Mrs. Bakley and three children.

Per *Bencoolen*, from Bombay: Hon. C. Gardner; Capt. Cunningham; Capt. Guy; Lieut. Kelsey; Lieut. Brett; Lieut. Simpson; Dr. Stevenson.

Per *Australia*, from N. S. Wales: the Rev. Dr. Lang, Scots Church; Mr. and Mrs. Birt; Mrs. Evans; Miss Crouch; Dr. Watt, R. N.; Dr. Malcolm, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Elkin; Messrs. Wells and Dale, steerage.

Per *Argyle*, from Bengal: Lieut. Stewart, H. M. 24th Regt.; Lieut. Vigors, H. M. 13th Regt.; Capt. Burchett, Country Service; Mr. Judge; Mrs. Stavers and three children.

Per *Mohra*, from Bengal: Mr. Morton; Mrs. Morton; Lieut. Cornish; Lieut. White.

Per *Mary*, from V. D. Land; Mr. Rudd; Dr. Espie; Mrs. Saccomb; Mrs. Hughes; Capt. Nicholl.

Per *Wanderer*, from Mauritius and Cape: Mrs.

Shearman; Mr. Glasgow; Capt. Sinclair; Capt. Houlson; Lieut. Glasgow; Lieut. Mee; Lieut. Shearman; Assist. Surg. Davis; 112 soldiers; 10 women; 26 children.

Per Thomson, from Penang: Capt. Walker and son.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Child Harold, for Bengal: Lieut. Fowle; Mr. Money, writer; Mr. Gordon, assist. surg. II. M. 16th Foot.

Per Aurora, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Major Ingils; Mrs. Ford, two daughters, and niece; Mrs. Whitlock; Mrs. Barber; Miss Halcombe; Miss Newcomen; Miss Manley; Mrs. Baddeley; Miss Baddeley; Mrs. Taylor; Mr. James; Capt. Ayton; Lieut. Whitlock; Lieut. Christie; Dr. Barber; Messrs. Manley, Elliott, East, Archibald, James, De Warren, and O'Brien.

Per Eamont, for N. S. Wales: John Hill, Esq. solicitor.

Per Funchal, for V. D. Land: T. Thornloe, Esq.; H. Thompson, Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 3. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Jervis, Bombay Light Cavalry, of a son.

21. At Bonny Glen, near Donegal, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. M. Stewart, Madras army, of a daughter.

Nov. 16. At Hatton House, Bedford, the lady of Capt. Langslow, late of the Bengal establishment, of a son.

21. At Aberdeen, the lady of Capt. Thomson, Bengal Engineers, of a son.

26. At Holbecks, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut. Col. Raper, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

Dec. 11. At Edinburgh, the lady of Mr. G. Mackillop, late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

17. In John-street, Adelphi, the lady of James Ruddell Todd, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 21. At Bog Hall, Ayrshire, D.W. Jamieson, Esq., accountant, Edinburgh, to Euphemia Patricia, eldest daughter of John Baird, Esq., late of Allahabad.

Dec. 4. At Bathwick, H. B. Averte, Esq., Captain of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Warren Hastings*, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Averte, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, to Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Hill, Esq., of Pulteney-street, Bath.

— At St. Andrew's, Holborn, S. G. Price, Esq., late Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, bar-

ister-at-law, and M.P. for Sandwich, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Wm. Page, Esq., of Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, and of the Bombay Civil Service.

Dec. 7. At Bath, the Rev. G. C. Hayward, M.A., of Avening, Gloucestershire, to Augusta Sarah, youngest daughter of the late William Marriott, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Pershore, Worcestershire.

— At Edinburgh, John Begg, Esq., writer, Aldrie, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late David Darling, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal.

8. At Paris, Capt. Stiles, Bengal army, to Olive Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. John Mackeson, late of Bath.

14. At Latenbury-hill, Huntingdonshire, C. A. Stewart, Esq., Bombay army, third son of D. Stewart, Esq., of Glenbuckie, Perthshire, to Charlotte Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Macnab, Esq., of Newton, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

June 10. Suddenly, on board the *Bencoolen*, on the passage from Bombay, Lieut. Cecil Hammond, II. M. 6th Foot, aged 32.

Oct. 15. Francis, the infant son of Major Jervis, Bombay Light Cavalry.

Nov. 14. At Helmsburgh, Dumbartonshire, the ingenious Mr. Henry Bell, the practical introducer of steam navigation into Europe.

20. At St. Cloud, Fanny, the relict of Captain Robert Outlaw, late of the Madras Cavalry.

24. At Cracraig, in Sutherlandshire, Wm. Clunes, Esq., late Major of II. M. 54th Foot.

28. At Newbridge of Terregles, in her 53d year, Ann, relict of the late Mr. James Proudfoot, and only daughter of the deceased James Dinwiddie, LL.D., formerly Professor of Philosophy in Calcutta.

Dec. 1. Suddenly, at his residence in Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, late Governor of Madras, aged 79.

6. At Southampton, Rear-Admiral Stiles, in the 79th year of his age.

8. At Paris, M. Benjamin Constant.

15. At 33, Alfred-place, Lieut. C. R. Richardson, son of the Hon. E. I. Company's Indian Navy, aged 23.

22. William Bushby, Esq., late in the Civil Service, Bengal, aged 78.

23. In consequence of being thrown from his chaise, aged 57 years, W. S. Andrews, Esq., 25 years an eminent surgeon of Richmond, in Surrey, formerly of H. M. 19th Regiment, and garrison surgeon at Trincomalee during the Candian war.

Lately, At Rome, Pope Pius VIII. His late Holiness, Francois Xavier Castiglione, was born at Cingoli on the 20th Nov. 1761, elected to the Papedom on the 31st of March 1829, and was crowned on the 5th of April following.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prime cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same.—The *bazar maund* is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar maunds* equal to 110 *factory maunds*. Goods sold by *Sa. Rupees* B. mds. *produce* 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by *Ct. Rupees* F. mds.—The *Madras Candy* is equal to 500lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 746½ lb. The *Pecul* is equal to 133½ lb. The *Corge* is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, August 19, 1830.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	S. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 12	@ 5 14
Bottles	100 12 8	13 8	— flat	do. 5 12	5 14
Coals	B. md. 0 7	0 15	— English, sq.	do. 3 2	3 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-20 ..	F. md. 44 0	44 8	— flat	do. 3 2	3 3
— 30-40	do. 44 0	—	— Bolt	do. 3 0	3 2
— Thick sheets	do. 43 8	43 12	— Sheet	do. 5 0	5 2
— Old	do. 43 8	43 12	— Nails	cwt. 12 0	14 0
— Bolt	do. 42 4	42 8	— Hoops	F. md. 5 8	—
— Slab	do. 43 0	44 0	— Kettleledge	cwt. 1 4	1 6
— Nails, assort.	do. 38 0	38 8	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 6 2	6 6
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 48 0	—	— Sheet	do. 6 2	—
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. 44 8	—	— Millinery	15 D.	20 D.
— Copperas	do. 2 8	4 0	— Shot, patent	bag 3 0	3 2
Cottons, chintz	15 A.	20 A	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 12	6 14
— Muslins, assort.	5 D.	10 D.	— Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 14-50 ..	Mor. 0 7½	0 8½	— Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md. 8 8	9 0
— 60-120	do. 0 6½	0 7½	— Swedish	do. 13 0	13 8
Cutlery	P. C.	5 A.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 20 4	20 8
Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C.	10 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	5 D.
Hardware	P. C.	5 D.	— coarse	P. C.	5 A.
Hosiery	10 D.	15 D.	— Flannel	P. C.	5 A.

MADRAS, June 16, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 15	@ 17	Iron Hoops	candy 28	@ 35
Copper, Sheathing	candy 330	350	— Nails	do. —	—
— Cakes	do. 280	300	— Lead, Pig	do. 35	42
— Old	do. 280	290	— Sheet	do. 42	45
— Nails, assort.	do. 350	360	— Millinery	Unsaleable.	—
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	10 A.	— Shot, patent	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham ..	P. C.	10 A.	— Spelter	candy 35	37
— Longcloth	10 A.	15 A.	— Stationery	P. C.	5 A.
Cutlery	10 A.	15 A.	— Steel, English.	candy 60	70
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	do. 105	140
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	— Tin Plates	box 23	26
Hosiery	10 A.	15 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 35	38	— coarse	P. C.	10 A.
— English sq.	do. 22	24	— Flannel	20 A.	25 A.
— Flat and bolt.	do. 22	24			

BOMBAY, August 21, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	18	@ 0	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 75	@ 80
Bottles, pint	do. 4	0	— English, do.	do. 34½	0
Coals	15	0	— Hoops	cwt. 7½	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt. 70	0	— Nails	do. 15	20
— 24-32	do. 73	0	— Plates	do. 3	0
— Thick sheets	do. 76	0	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 34	0
— Slab	do. 69	70	— do. for nails	do. 43	0
— Nails	do. 56	0	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 9½	0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	do. 9½	0
— Longcloths	—	—	— Millinery	—	—
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 14	0
— Other goods	—	—	— Spelter	do. 81	0
— Yarn, 20-80	lb. 1	11	— Stationery	P. C.	0
Cutlery	10 D.	25 A.	— Steel, Swedish	tub 21	0
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 D.	—	— Tin Plates	box 24½	0
Hardware	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	25 D.	30 D.
Hosiery	20 A.	—	— coarse	15 A.	0
			— Flannel	P. C.	0

CANTON, May 1, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4	@ 5	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 6	7	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 9	10
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2½	3	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.70	1.80
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1½	1½	— Camlets	pec. 25	26
— Bandannoes	do. 1½	2	— Do. Dutch	do. 25	26
— Yarn	pecul 30	65	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	8
Iron, Bar	do. 3	0	— Tin	pecul 17	18
— Rod	do. 4	0	— Tin Plates	box 13	14
Lead	do. 5	0			

			Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
— Anchors	pecul	11	4	14	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...	corge	6	6
— Bottles		300	4	—	— do. do Pullicat	3	3	6
— Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	—	42	— Twist, 20 to 70	pecul	20	70
— Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	3½	—	—	— Hardware, assort.	P.D.	—	—
— Inuit. Irish	25	36	do.	2½	— Iron, Swedish	pecul	5½	6
— Longcloths	12	36	do.	none	— English	do.	3½	3½
— — 38 to 40	34-36	do.	6	8	— Nails	do.	10	—
— — do. do.	38-40	do.	7	0	— Lead, Pig	do.	5½	6
— — do. do.	44	do.	7	9	— Sheet	do.	5½	6
— — — 50 do.	do.	8	—	—	— Shot, patent	bag	3	3½
— — — 55 do.	do.	8	—	—	— Spelter	pecul	5	5½
— — — 60 do.	do.	10	12	—	— Steel, Swedish	do.	9	10
— Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	3	3½	—	— English	do.	none	—
— — 9-8.	do.	3½	5	—	— Woollens, Long Ellis	pcs.	P.D.	—
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	14	3	—	— Camblets	do.	34	37
— Jaconet, 20	44	46	do.	3	— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½	1½

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 202 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, — no bills.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 18 January 1831—Prompt 8 April 1831.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 21 February.—Prompt 10 June.

Company's—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGO of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the *Cæsar* from Bengal.Company's—Tea, part of the cargo of the late ship *Bridgewater*

Private-Trade and Privilege.—China Raw Silk.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loadings.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1831. Jan. 10 Graves. Port.	<i>Barretto, Jun.</i>	522	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct., Line st.
	Feb. 15 Graves. Port.	<i>Providence</i>	678	Henry Read	Michael O'Brien	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Feb. 30 Graves.	<i>Lady Nugent</i>	536	Wigram & Co.	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Wm. Abercrombie
	Apr. 5	<i>Mount Stuart</i>	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	Henry Thompson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	Apr. 15	<i>Edinburgh</i>	640	Huddart & Co.	William L. Pope	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Bengal	Jan. 11 Graves. Port.	<i>Duke of Norfolk</i>	330	Andrew Anderson	Andrew Anderson	Lon. Docks	R. F. Wade and Arnold & Woollett.
	Jan. 14	<i>Thalia</i>	570	Biden and Milne	W. H. Biden	City Canal	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
	Feb. 30 Jan. 5	<i>Cæsar</i>	620	John A. Meaburn	Thomas A. Watt	W. I. Docks	William Lyall and Co.
Bombay	Feb. 10 Jan. 15	<i>Circassian</i>	410	Edward and A. Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	W. I. Docks	Edw. & A. Rule, Leadenhall-st.
	Feb. 20	<i>Sarah</i>	452	John Barry	Edward Theaker	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
	Feb. 25	<i>Duke of Roxburgh</i>	488	Thomas Weeding	Henry Colombine	St. Kt. Docks	Joseph Hooley and W. Abercrombie.
Mauritius & Cap- ton	Feb. 10 Jan. 15	<i>Elizabeth and Jane</i>	418	Wigram & Co.	Thos. Brown, jun.	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	Feb. 20	<i>Symmetry</i>	336	R. Weller	Henry Richmond	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co. & Tomlin & Man.
	Feb. 25	<i>Doncaster</i>	381	William Tindell	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Batavia & Singapore	Jan. 10	<i>Calpe</i>	250	Thomas Surfen	Edward Surfen	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen, George Yard.
	Jan. 15	<i>Meta</i>	200	Thomas Kains	Aaron Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan and W. D. Dowson.
	Jan. 20	<i>Eclipse</i>	170	J. D. Thomson	Samuel Eales	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
Cape	Jan. 25	<i>Argyle</i>	180	Greed and Billingsly	Edward Davis	Lon. Docks	Coakes and Long.
	Feb. 5	<i>Meta</i>	200	Lucas and Evbank	Thomas Gaskell	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birchin-lane.
	Feb. 10	<i>Blomont</i>	700	George Graham	George Graham	Depford	Inglis, Forbes & Co.
Australia	Feb. 15	<i>Princess of Wales</i>	301	William H. Edmonds	W. H. Edmonds	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	Feb. 20	<i>Mary Ann</i>	300	Buckles and Co.	Robert Stephenson	St. Kt. Docks	Huckles and Co.
	Feb. 25	<i>Francis Freeling</i>	275	Silas Pearce	Chas. Mallard	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Mark-lane.
New South Wales	Feb. 30	<i>Surrey</i>	180	Aspinall and Co.	James Leach	Lon. Docks	Aspinall & Co. Howford Buildings.
	Mar. 5	<i>Duckfield</i>	350	Robert Brooks	Ranulph Dacre	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Mar. 10	<i>David Owen</i>	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
V. D. Land and N. S. Water.	Mar. 15	<i>David Owen</i>	250	John Baker	Edward Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Mar. 20	<i>David Owen</i>	250	John Baker	Edward Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Mar. 25	<i>David Owen</i>	250	John Baker	Edward Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.

27th December 1830.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Young	Ship's Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	Total to Graves and.	To be Done.
8	<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1385	Company's Ship	R. Glaspoole	Robert Robson	A. H. Urnston	C. W. White	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	R. G. Lancaster	Bombay & China	1830.	1831.	
10	<i>Marquis of Huntly</i>	1346	Thomas Ward	John Hine	Henry Bristow	John Vaux	C. Mac Rae	G. W. de Butts	R. Murray	Rd. Binks	Bombay & China	7 Dec. 28	Dec 24 Jan	
9	<i>Lady Melville</i>	1263	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss	G. C. Gordon	A. Allcock	Fred. Palmer	Bombay & China			
3	<i>Thames</i>	1330	Henry Blunsard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Wm. Rudd	Thos. Bush	H. Boutbee	F. P. Cockrell	Bombay & China			
3	<i>Duke of Sussex</i>	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	John D. Orr	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	John Sim	C. D. Norton	Bombay & China			
6	<i>Farquharson</i>	1336	John C. Lochner	R. Cruickshank	R. Jobling	Geo. Lloyd	J. G. Murray	W. R. Campbell	Blernerhasset	F. H. Halpin	Bombay & China	21 Dec 11 Jan	7 Feb.	
9	<i>General Kyd</i>	1286	Robert Small	Alex. Nairne	Rd. Aplin	John Domett	J. G. Down	F. Mac Donald	F. P. Allyn	James Swan	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	1831.		
6	<i>Repulse</i>	1234	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	—	Christ. Hill	Wm. Scott	N. G. Glass	Bombay & China	4 Jan.	25 Jan 21 Feb.	
9	<i>Vansittart</i>	1276	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	H. Clement	A. H. Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John Ellis	Bombay & China			
9	<i>Herefordshire</i>	1276	John Locke	Wm. Hope	Edw. Foord	J. R. Lancaster	H. Walford	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson.	E. Crowfoot.	Bombay & China			
6	<i>Hydra</i>	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shephard	Geo. Ireland.	CK. Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	—	St. Hel., Straits, of Malacca, & China.	13 Jan	9 Feb.	8 Mar
10	<i>Warren Hastings</i>	1068	George Reed	H. B. Avarne	W. Liddertdale	J. Hamilton	—	—	Pope	D. Grasick	China			
10	<i>Rose</i>	1024	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	John Duncan	J. D. Horsman	—	Henry Grant	A. Miller	China	5 Mar.	26 Mar 22 Apr	
8	<i>Duke of York</i>	1227	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	John Thomson	R. E. Warner	Geo. Stewart	—	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne	China			
10	<i>Ingals</i>	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Franchon	James Mowatt	—	P. asonby	Boyd J. A. Mercer.	Thos. Storey	China			
8	<i>Waterloo</i>	1325	Company's Ship	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Alchin	Henry Cayley	Chas. Evans	John Walker	Adam Elliot.	Chas. Saunders	China			
13	<i>Seabird Castle</i>	1242	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Peter Pilcher	Wm. Taylor	John Tate	John Morgan	James Brown	—	China			
10	<i>Winchelsea</i>	1331	Wm. Moffat.	Patrick H. Burt	C. A. Eastmaure	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curtis	J. S. Elliot	John Innes	—	China			
10	<i>Bombay</i>	1342	Henry Temple	Henry Harris	Geo. Wise	—	—	—	—	—	China			
11	<i>Louthier Castle</i>	1407	Joseph Somes.	James Drayner	Wm. Toller	—	Fred. Sims	Henry Friday	Robert Greig	—	China	10 Mar	9 Apr. 6 May	
9	<i>Minerva</i>	976	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	B. Littlehales	Wm. Chanter	J. E. Markland	China			
12	<i>Thomas Grenville</i>	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Fred. Hedges	T. Packman	D. Thomson	Peter Ormsby	Wm. Grahame	Honey Millett	China			

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 30.

Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of H.M. 16th regt. of Foot, was indicted for manslaughter, in killing and slaying Frederick Paschaud, by feloniously throwing him into a well, by which he was suffocated and drowned, on the 9th of May last.

William Turner, merchant, was acquainted with Mr. Paschaud and Lieutenant Campbell. On Saturday evening, the 8th of May, he visited, about nine in the evening, Mr. Smith, the interpreter of this court; Lieutenant Campbell, Mr. Paschaud, Mr. Smith and his family, and Mr. Goodall were there. Lieutenant Campbell is a son-in-law of Mr. Smith's. Mr. Paschaud was a widower; he was also a son-in-law of Mr. Smith's. Witness remained at Mr. Smith's until near eleven. Went in at the close of dinner and took wine, and shortly after went up-stairs and took tea. The party broke up about eleven o'clock; there was not much wine taken. "We went down stairs, and Mr. Paschaud proposed accompanying me home; Lieut. Campbell was along with me. When we got down stairs, Mr. Paschaud invited Lieut. Campbell to accompany us: which he reluctantly consented to do, as he expressed a wish to go to his quarters in the fort. We then went to Benson and Co.'s subscription-rooms, and played one or two games at billiards; we then adjourned to my residence in an adjoining house; this was half-past eleven o'clock; we sat down until two in the morning, conversing, drinking brandy and water, and smoking segars. About two o'clock Lieut. Campbell and Mr. Paschaud expressed a wish to go home; I offered my buggy, which they declined. I went to the door with them, and bade them good night. I watched them from my bed-room window, and saw them arm in arm going towards the fort. While they were with me there was no quarrelling; they were quite friendly. Mr. Paschaud was elated, but not drunk. I knew Mr. Paschaud some time; I have heard that when he drank he was very quarrelsome. Mr. Paschaud's house is situated about half an hour's walk from mine. Lieut. Campbell was not quite sober. They had made some arrangements relative to Lieut. Campbell's studying the Persian language; Mr. Paschaud said he would write occasionally to Lieut. Campbell, to give him instructions relating to the Persian. Mr. Paschaud said if I would drive him where he wished,

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he would go in my buggy; he mentioned the names of several places, and named some women. I said I would not drive him there; Mr. Campbell tried to dissuade him from it. He mentioned one woman particularly that he had seen at the Court of Requests. Mr. Paschaud was in the vigour of manhood, stout and plethoric."

Shaik Roushan, durwan to the deceased, deposed as follows: "I know Lieut. Campbell; I have not seen him frequently at my master's; perhaps once in three or four months. One morning, when he came home with my master, I was lying down on my cot within the compound; the gate next the street was bolted but not locked. My master entered the compound and called out 'bearer, bearer;' my master took off his jacket and hat, and gave them to the bearer; immediately after which he and Lieut. Campbell began fighting with their fists. They continued fighting, and my master fell twice to the ground; on this I went and laid hold of Mr. Campbell, who struck me, and I let him go again. The hookaburda then laid hold of Mr. Campbell, who struck him also, and he let him go. I then went to call the chokeydar, and when he came Mr. Campbell struck him, and he fled and ran to the thannah. My master had fallen upon the parapet of the well; Lieut. Campbell took hold of him by the legs and threw him into the well, and he fell into it. Lieut. Campbell then went out; the thannadar was coming in one direction, and Mr. Campbell going away in the contrary, and I followed him, calling out 'dohoy!' (justice); on which the thannadar stopped Mr. Campbell, and re-conducted him to Mr. Paschaud's house, and entered the compound. My master's bearer having gone to Mr. Richards, he came with some ropes; Mr. Campbell went down in the well and tied a rope to Mr. Paschaud's legs, and we drew him up. Mr. Richards went in his carriage and brought a doctor, who applied a lancet to the deceased, and then went away; after this a number of gentlemen came."

Cross-examined.—"The well is in the compound near the gate; when the valves of the door are open the well is not concealed; one from the outside could not see the well, but one inside could see it. The compound is small, and any one could see the well though it might be dark. If a person, either by day or night, proceeded directly to the house without looking to the right or left, he could not see the well. The distance from the gate to the steps of the door is a short distance, only about

(H)

four cubits. My master took off his jacket and hat in the compound without going up the steps; he was much intoxicated; both gentlemen were so; I cannot say who was most intoxicated; Mr. Campbell was as much so as my master. My master was much addicted to drinking; he was frequently intoxicated. I have said before that my master was intoxicated, but I did not know whether Lieut. Campbell had been drinking or not. I said before, that my master took off his jacket and hat in the compound; he was able to do so as he was in his senses. The bearer assisted him to take his jacket off; and my master took off his hat. The bearer stood at the bottom of the stairs when he assisted my master to take off his jacket. The bearer had been lying in the verandah previously; the verandah is on the top of the steps. The first thing he did on coming down was to take off the jacket. There was no table except in the hall. Mr. Paschaud did order a candle to be lighted; but before he did so the bearer helped him off with his jacket, and afterwards lit the candle. I saw that there was a candle lit on the table; while the gentlemen were fighting; the bearer lit the candle after he took off my master's jacket; the bearer expected that after the fight was over, the gentlemen would go in and sit down. Mr. Paschaud did not take off his jacket for the purpose of fighting; he did not tell me that he had not taken it off for that purpose, but as soon as it was off he was assailed by Lieut. Campbell. I heard my master say, 'bearer, bearer, take off my clothes.' I cannot tell what for. The gentlemen were fighting for about twenty-four minutes; both struck at each other; Lieut. Campbell was not down once; Mr. Paschaud fell twice on the ground, and once on the parapet of the well. Lieut. Campbell struck my master first. I never said before the magistrate that they began to strike at the same moment. I said, first Lieut. Campbell struck, and then the other. I and the other servants assisted in taking my master from the well; I cannot say as to the hookaburdar, but I did, the bearers did, the chokeydars did, and the gentlemen did. A number of gentlemen came; I cannot say how many. There was soorkey, or pounded bricks, laying about in the compound, and there were some bricks at a considerable distance from the door, near a tree about four cubits from the well. I swear this. It was not probable a drunken person would fall over them; they were near the cook-room; the tree was a guava tree, which had no tendency to conceal the well; it is close to the well; the bricks were two cubits from the tree."

Mongul, bearer to Mr. Paschaud, deposed that he saw his master enter the compound followed by Lieut. C., and on being called by the former, went to assist

him. "My master took off his waistcoat and jacket; I assisted him; I then observed Lieut. Campbell, who was near the gate, taking off his red jacket. I proceeded with my master's jacket, and put it down in the house; and on my return to the verandah I saw the two gentlemen fighting together in the compound. They continued to fight until my master fell to the ground; I interfered, and Lieut. C. struck me in the face with his fist; I went to the chokeydar and told him what was going on, and then proceeded to the thannah; my master did not tell me to bring the chokeydars. On my report, the thannadar, accompanied by some chokeydars, came with me towards my master's house; on our way I perceived Mr. Campbell approaching us, followed by the durwan, calling "dohoy! dohoy!" The thannadar and chokeydars apprehended Lieut. C. I never heard Mr. C. speak Hindoostance. When he was apprehended, he was taken back to Mr. Paschaud's, and I went to inform Dr. Richards of what had happened, and that gentleman came and saw that Mr. Paschaud was in the well. I was not present when he fell into the well. Mr. Richards sent to his house for ropes; no one would go down. On this Mr. Richards spoke to Mr. Campbell in English; I did not understand what he said, but Mr. Campbell went down into the well, and made a rope fast round my master's feet, and the body was pulled out."

Cross-examined.—"When I first saw them, my master was standing near the steps of the door, and Lieut. C. near the gate; my master did not go up the steps; he gave me no order except to take off his jacket. I am quite certain my master said nothing about candles, nor did I light any. The first candle I lit was the one I brought to the well. There was a lamp burning in the house. I am certain I put no candle on the table. I am quite certain that I am the person that gave notice to the chokeydar, and then proceeded to the thannah. I never said my master sent me for the chokeydar."

Kurree, kitmutgar to Mr. Paschaud, and his hookaburdar.—"I left my master at Mr. Smith's at eleven o'clock. I slept in the bottle-connah of Mr. Paschaud's house; I was awake by a noise, and on getting up saw Mr. Campbell and Mr. Paschaud fighting together; they continued fighting; and in so doing went near the well, when they both fell; my master was the undermost, and Mr. C. upon him. My master could not get up; he was hanging over the well, and Lieut. C. took him by the legs and threw him into the well. On Mr. Campbell moving away from the well, I went all the way down it; I took hold of my master's feet, but had not strength enough to raise him up; I called out to the durwan and the bearer

from within the well, but received no answer. I next saw the thannadar bringing Mr. Campbell to the house; four chokeydars kept watch over him at the house. Ropes were brought from Dr. Richards'; and Mr. Campbell went down the well and fixed a rope to my master's feet, by which he was drawn up. I did not mention on that night to any person what I have now stated to the court. I cannot say if any one else mentioned it. When Mr. Richards came, he inquired how Mr. Paschaud came into the well, and I informed him that Lieut. Campbell had thrown him in. I am certain I told Mr. Richards on that night that my master was thrown into the well by Lieut. C.; I did not mention it to any one else. Mr. Smith came at six o'clock in the morning, and asked me how Mr. Paschaud had fallen into the well, and I told him that both gentlemen were fighting, that they both fell near the well, and that Mr. Campbell took Mr. Paschaud by the legs and threw him into the well. This conversation occurred at my master's house; I spoke to Mr. Smith in Hindoostance."

Cross-examined.—"I am quite sure both the gentlemen fell. Mr. Paschaud did not send for the chokeydars, nor did he call out for help; the bearer went himself. Before I went down in the well I saw the durwan, but not the bearer; the durwan saw me go down into the well. I am quite sure Mr. Richards asked me how my master came in the well, and I told him as I have done the court; he spoke Hindoostance, and asked me how the sahib fell into the well. I told Mr. Smith that Lieut. Campbell had thrown my master into the well; I did not tell Mr. Smith that he had tumbled into the well himself; I did not tell Mr. Von Lintzgy that Mr. Paschaud tumbled into the well himself. I saw Mr. Debarros early in the morning; I never said in his presence that Mr. Paschaud had tumbled into the well. I told Mr. Von Lintzgy, when he was interpreting for the coroner, the same story that I have told the court, and nothing else."

Shaik Roushan recalled.—"I saw Mr. Campbell go down into the well; I am quite sure I did not see any other person go down; I am quite certain I did not see Kurreem go down."

Ibrahim, deceased's syce, deposed that he was awake from sleep by some one crying that his master was murdered; that he got up and saw the gentlemen fighting; his master was retreating, and fell into the well.

Ghosaul, chokeydar, deposed that he was called by the durwan. "I went and saw two gentlemen fighting; one (Lieut. Campbell) had a red jacket on. I called out 'dohoy!' on which the gentleman struck me several times. They continued fighting, and one fell; I attempted to lay

hold of the gentleman in the red jacket, but he struck me again; I then went to the thannah, and the thannadar came. The gentleman in the red dress had come out of the house, and had proceeded as far as a mosque, when we apprehended and brought him back to the house. He then offered us 100 or 200 rupees if any of us would go down into the well, but none of us would venture. I know Kurreem, the kitmutgar; he was there; he did not offer to go down into the well when the reward was offered. A little time afterwards a gentleman came, and he sent Mr. Campbell down into the well. Kurreem must have heard Lieut. Campbell offer the reward; he does not understand English, but the thannadar explained it to them all."

The thannadar sworn. "I was called by Ghosaul and Mr. Paschaud's bearer; I went to Mr. Paschaud's house; I met Mr. Campbell on the way, followed by some servants who were calling out that he had beat or killed their master. I stopped him, and told him to come along with me, that I might inquire into the case. Mr. Campbell was intoxicated. On reaching the house, I said, where is the gentleman? I saw no gentleman there; I then called for a light, and looking down the well I could perceive a foot above the water with a shoe on it. Kurreem, kitmutgar, pointed out the spot where they had been fighting; he then pointed out the well, saying, 'here is a well near at hand.' I got the candle and looked down into the well; Kurreem said, 'they were fighting here near the well, and my master may have fallen into it;' he did not say that he was in the well. Mr. Campbell said he would give a reward to any one who would speedily go down; no one would venture. Lieut. C. then went down himself and came up again, and went down a second time with ropes, when we pulled the body up. Mr. Campbell was intoxicated, but seemed very much affected, exclaiming, 'O God! O God!' I explained to all the people the offer which Mr. Campbell made of a reward; Kurreem was there. Mr. Campbell expressed himself in English and Hindoostance; I understood him."

Mr. Blandford deposed that there was only one native near the well when he came; none would assist; that Mr. Campbell was in tears and much distressed.

Benjamin Richards sworn.—"I was called to Mr. Paschaud's house about half-past two o'clock in the morning. When I arrived I found Mr. Campbell had hold of one of the servants by the hair of the head, and desired me to look at him, and asked me if I should know him again. The servant said some one was in the well; I then sent down a candle, but could distinguish nothing. I observed to Mr. C. that if Mr. Paschaud was in the well he

was dying while we were talking about him. Mr. Campbell said it was impossible he could be in the well, he must be in his own room; he went there to look for him. I again sent down a candle, and perceived a pair of shoes just above the water. On Mr. C. returning from his search, he was much alarmed at not finding him inside. I was then going to put a rope round my body to go down, and offered a reward of 100 rupees; Mr. C. immediately offered 300 to any one that would go down; he himself descended, evidently under the impression that there was no one in the well; he took the rope from me, exclaiming, 'why should you risk your life? if he is in the well it is through me;' when he went down, he immediately exclaimed, 'my God! my God!' it is he; he is struggling now, pull me up.' He then had a hold of Paschaud's feet; I could get no one to assist me. Mr. C. then exclaimed, 'I can hold him no longer;' the air in the well was so offensive that Mr. C. was obliged to come up to breathe, but descended immediately, and fastened a rope round one of the legs. We at last pulled the body up by main force; not one of the natives would assist us. Mr. Paschaud was quite dead; we were nearly three-quarters of an hour in getting him out of the well. The well is about fourteen feet deep, two feet four inches wide."

Cross-examined.—"When I first went into the compound, the servant merely said '*nichy au*,' no one hinted at that time that Lieut. C. had thrown Mr. Paschaud in the well. When Mr. C. went to search the house, he had decidedly the air of sincerity. I never asked any of the servants how Mr. Paschaud fell into the well. There was a great number of bricks lying about the compound; a man intoxicated might have easily fallen in; the parapet of the well was from 8½ to 10 inches high from the ground, and the diameter of the well 2 feet 4 inches. The well is situated very near the door; it is not easily distinguished; it is very narrow, and I should think it very difficult to put a man in by force if he made any resistance. It might be done if he was in a state of insensibility."

Mr. C. Deharros and Mr. Von Lintzy distinctly deposed that Kurreem, the bearer, had told them that the deceased and Mr. Campbell had fought; that the former had fallen into the well, and the latter near it; and that he did not tell them Mr. Campbell had put Mr. Paschaud into the well.

Mr. Smith, the father-in-law of both Mr. Campbell and the deceased, declared that the witness Kurreem, when asked by him how the affair occurred, said that the parties had fought, and that Mr. Paschaud had fallen into the well; he was positive he did not say that Mr. Campbell had thrown him in. Mr. Smith further said, that his two sons-in-law were on the most

intimate and affectionate terms; he never knew of a difference between them; there had been no dispute between them when he retired. When Mr. Campbell was in liquor, he was even better-humoured than otherwise; when Mr. Paschaud had taken a little too much he was quarrelsome, and (witness thought) laboured under temporary insanity.

Dr. Vos did not examine the body till it was in a very offensive state; from the appearances at that time, he thought the deceased had died from suffocation.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Lieut. Campbell declined addressing the jury in his defence, but for the satisfaction of the jury his statement before the magistrate was read, as well as the informations of the native servants of the deceased, which varied much from their present statement.

Ten witnesses of great respectability spoke in unqualified terms of the good temper, mildness, and peaceable disposition of Lieut. Campbell; one of them (Major Campbell, H.M.'s 10th regt.) observing, that he was the last man he should think capable of an act of outrage.

Sir E. Ryan charged the jury, recapitulating the evidence. He observed, that the entire case depended upon the evidence of the two native servants of the deceased, the durwan and the hookaburdar, and they, he said, were contradicted in various ways by themselves; by their statements to various persons on the night in question and the day following, and by their informations before the magistrates, and by their evidence before the court; but still if they could reconcile the evidence of such persons with those suspicious circumstances, they were bound to convict; on the contrary, if they could not reconcile it, or even had a doubt upon their minds, they should acquit the prisoner.

The jury retired for about four minutes, and returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

August 11.

Samuel Cole, Andrew Mackenzie, and Alfred Oram, were indicted for feloniously shooting at one Bungoolah, at Niderampore, on the 8th May last.

The *Advocate General* said, that the prisoners were indigo-planters residing in the Mofussil. This was the first trial of the nature under a recent Act of Parliament which had lately come into operation in this country, and which made it a capital offence to wound a man under such circumstances as, if death had followed the crime, would have been murder, but if only manslaughter they were then entitled to an acquittal. It would appear in evidence, that on the 8th of May last the prisoners at the bar, in company with two other gentlemen, all mounted on elephants, approached the village Niderampore, armed, and that the natives, fearing their entrance, collected in considerable numbers, and re-

quested them not to approach; notwithstanding which they went forward, and while the natives were thus assembled in a peaceable manner, fired upon them. It would be proved that Cole did fire into the crowd; and that other shots were also fired, but that that of Cole did take effect.

Luckikund Doss, a native, and landholder of zillah Furruckpore, recollects that in last Bysack he heard a report that the gentlemen of the factory had come to plunder the village; he ran out, and heard Ramdoss, chokeydar, and others, calling "*dohoy!*" (justice). There were five Europeans (Mr. Cole was one) mounted on three elephants, and about 300 natives, fifty of them armed. The gentlemen fired their guns, all about the same time. Mr. Cole's gun was pointed towards the natives. The gentlemen continued firing, and the people calling for justice. The people fled; Bungoolah fled with them. Witness saw Bungoolah fall: shortly after the gentlemen went away. Their people went into five houses, which they plundered. Bungoolah was bleeding at the mouth, and had a wound on the left side. Witness has some recollection of seeing Mr. Mackenzie there.

Cross-examined.—"There has been a dispute between me and the rannee. The baboo Jebun, purchased the village by public auction, but on not getting possession he entered an action. The grounds of the Ramnagur village do not join those of Niderampore. I never heard of a suit being instituted by the baboo against the rannee; I heard that he had complained to the zemindarry. I told the magistrate that the villagers' houses were plundered; I said I saw the people enter the houses and pillage them, and saw bundles carried away. What I told the magistrate was taken down in writing, which I signed. It was not explained to me; it was read in English, which I do not understand. I look at the paper, the signature is my hand-writing; I swear that it was not explained to me before or after I signed it. The magistrate told me to sign it, and I did so. Boosola Massult Cawn never charged me with decoity. I may have been guilty of decoity in some other state of existence, but not the present. I never saw the court of Barrasaut."

Bungoolah, the wounded person, who appeared in a very weak state, deposed that he saw five gentlemen on elephants coming from Shounpore. Lochun Sircar sent to tell them not to come, "as no land in that village would do for indigo." Witness was in his field. The gentlemen were accompanied by people, some with clubs and others with iron arms. The natives collected to the number of about twenty, and called "*dohoy!*"* This had no effect,

for they came rushing forward, and there was a firing of guns. Witness ran, and received a shot behind. Before the firing, the villagers had used no violence to the gentlemen. Niderampore is not far from the river, and is all low lands.

Ramdoss, chokeydar, used to live in Mr. Cole's factory. Saw him on an elephant in the village on the 27th Bysack, with four other Europeans. Hearing firing of guns, witness went out, and on the gentlemen approaching, he called "*dohoy!*" Guns were fired from the large elephant, on which Cole was. The gentlemen had with them fifty or sixty persons armed with spears and swords, and 200 or 300 with clubs. Witness saw two guns pointed at the villagers from the large elephant; a fire was then heard, and Bungoolah fell. There were two on the large elephant; the other person, whom witness did not recognize, was, he heard, Mr. Cole. Witness was alarmed; all the natives were alarmed. "Whenever we see European gentlemen we are in great fear and apprehension."

Thargoldee, a weaver of Niderampore, saw Mr. Cole fire his gun and Bungoolah fall. The large elephant was first, in the centre, and at the head of the others. Ramdoss, chokeydar, and Bungoolah went up and spoke to the gentlemen; they called "*dohoy!*" and upon the gentlemen not stopping, the people ran, crying "*dohoy! Companeer sahib, don't come to our village, we have nothing to do with indigo!*" Witness saw Luckikund Doss standing near the place when the transaction occurred; he said: "the village is gone!" There were thirty or forty villagers present. It is not usual for villagers to attack armed men on elephants. "The people of my country are very timid."

Harranday, a plougher, saw Mr. Cole, whom he knows, level his gun and fire. The villagers had no clubs; they had weeding tools. It was the last shot by which the man fell.

Shaik Ahadey, a mahout, in the service of Mr. Oram on the occasion. There were three elephants; his master was on the smallest with another person. There were 25 or 30 persons in attendance on the elephants, some with rattans or sticks; he saw none with swords or spears. Witness knows none of the gentlemen who were there but Mr. Oram, who lives at Cossimpore. All the gentlemen had guns. After looking at the indigo-fields all returned towards the factory, and when going along the road, the villagers came out and began to surround the elephants, brandishing clubs, pelting clods, and using foul words. There was a firing from the elephants. Witness saw no guns in the villagers' hands; nothing but clubs; he saw no person fall on the firing. There

* Meaning either "justice," or warning the party not to enter the village.

were none close to the elephant. Some of the clods hit the elephant, but not the gentlemen. On the firing the villagers stood a while, and then went away. In the manner the gentlemen held the guns, the villagers could have seen them. The people said, "there is no road this way, we will not let you pass," and then pelted them. The gentlemen, finding they had no alternative, fired as the people began to surround them. The villagers were armed with clubs capable of killing a man, and sufficient to beat off an elephant impatient of noise.

Mr. Todd, assistant-surgeon in the H.C.'s service, examined Bungoolah on the 5th June, and found a wound on the back and one on the chest. He could not say by what they were occasioned; they might be a continuation of the same wound, and occasioned by a gun-shot. Bungoolah is much debilitated, and in a very precarious state. It is usual for gentlemen in the Mofussil to carry arms. The district has been in a very disturbed state. Witness has heard of Europeans being attacked.

Gungada Boid, native doctor of the gaol at Furruckpore, had daily seen Bungoolah since the 9th May, and had extracted a bullet (which he produced) from his chest, which had entered at the back. Some pieces of bone were also extracted.

This was the case for the prosecution.

A written defence was put in, detailing the facts, which were stated by the prisoners' witnesses.

Dr. Graham, from the appearance of the extracted bullet and that of the wound, doubted whether one had been occasioned by the other. He thought some puncturing instrument had been employed.

Mr. Arthur Donelly, an indigo planter, who was present at the transaction, deposed as follows: "On the 7th of May last I dined at Chowderussy, after which I went to Ramnagar, in consequence of information from Mr. Mackenzie that indigo had been destroyed. I proceeded on the 8th to the Dec, where the plant was said to have been ploughed. Messrs. Oram, Cole, Mackenzie, and O'Riley accompanied me. We arrived there at about ten o'clock, and saw the land ploughed up, and investigated it for the purpose of getting legal redress. We stopped about half an hour, but not getting satisfactory information, we were proceeding home to Ramnagar by the same road, except crossing a jeel to get on the Company's road. When we had crossed, we were met by about 400 or 500 natives, armed with spears and poles, with lights upon them; they were coming on to attack us, and we told them if they approached we would fire upon them; we said so repeatedly. I have dearly bought by experience

the knowledge that natives can throw a spear with the greatest accuracy forty or fifty yards; these persons were within that distance. I fired over their heads; if I had fired at them the effect would be much the same as if I fired into this court now. I saw no person fall; Mr. O'Riley was by himself, and on the largest elephant."

Cross-examined.—"I am concerned with Mr. Oram in business. The lands being ploughed up was our only reason for going there. We had about ten or twelve persons with us; I cannot give you the name of one. They were armed as bar-kendosses usually are, with tulwars and shields. We did not molest any one till we were attacked. I was present when this accident took place, if it took place at all. I can name villages where there are 500 fighting men; and if you give me 20,000 rupees, I can get you as many men. I say it can be done, judging from the state of the district and the party that came out against us. I keep no fighting men, nor do any of the prisoners. If fifteen witnesses have sworn that we attacked the villagers first, and fired at them, they have sworn what is false, and I will only say, such witnesses are as easily to be got as fifteen rupees to give them. We expected no outrage, and only took our usual arms and attendants. If any witness has said there were but 120 villagers, he has sworn false in my estimation; and if no spears, that I deny. There was no man wounded that we knew of. The land near the village is unfit for the cultivation of indigo. There were eight or ten shots fired. I know of nothing thrown at any of our party. Where we were attacked there is a row of houses, not sufficient for twenty families. The people surrounded us, or nearly so.

Mr. Thomas O'Riley sworn.—"On the morning of the 8th of May I proceeded with the other gentlemen to Ramnagar factory. The prisoners Cole and Oram were upon a small elephant, Mackenzie and Donelly on another, and I had one to myself. I recollect perfectly well being attacked by a large body of armed natives, I thought at the time for the purpose of 'murdering' us 'up upon the elephant.' There was no road visible to my eyes; it was not inundated, but covered with rain-water. Two parties joined each other; they were armed with clubs and long bamboos, with torches fastened to their tops to frighten the elephants. They did not completely surround us, but they came within half a gun-shot of the elephants. When they closed upon us they were given to understand that if they did not retire we should fire upon them. Mr. Donelly, Mr. Oram, and Mr. Cole, spoke to them to that effect. They abused us; and flourished their weapons; I considered myself in such a dangerous predicament, that if I

had shot twenty men of them my conscience would not have accused me. We had twelve or fifteen men with us. Had we intended to shoot any of the villagers we could have done so without difficulty. An elephant cannot go quickly; it has but one pace. We arrived in the afternoon at the factory."

Cross-examined.—"I am assistant to Mr. Oram in his indigo factory. I am not aware that my safety from indictment rests with the fate of the prisoners."

A bearer of Mr. Oram deposed that about 450 persons with spears, sticks, clubs, and long bamboos with straw lit at the ends, came on for the purpose of surrounding the gentlemen. The gentlemen said, "we have had no dispute with you, and why do you come to attack us?" They said, "beat the Banchoots," and came closer, and the gentlemen fearing, fired five guns at once, with the muzzles elevated; on which they receded, and the gentlemen proceeded to the Mootoolchurn factory. Witness saw no one fall.

Two other natives gave similar evidence.

The judge (Sir E. Ryan), in recapitulating the evidence, pointed out the discrepancies, and the absence of motive for such an attack by either party.

The jury, after an absence of seven minutes, returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The judge then addressed the three individuals, and said, that by the verdict which the jury had found, they were again restored to society; but he was sure it would prove a useful lesson, not only to them, but to others residing in the same district, which appeared from the evidence to be in a very disturbed state; and he would remark, that it would be scarcely permitted that Europeans should go thus about armed against natives, who are so little able to defend themselves; and he would assure them that when occurrences of this nature took place, they would be at once put down by the strong arm of the law.

August 13 and 14.

George Yonge was indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Aimes, *alias* Dick, on the 8th April last, at the Avoory indigo factory, near Kishnaghur.

The *Advocate General* stated the case. In the district of Nuddea are various indigo factories; one called Avoory was the property of a Mr. Ebenezer Thomson, who also possessed several other plantations. Aimes or Dick was the assistant or overseer to the factory of Avoory. In the neighbourhood there was another indigo factory, the property of a Mr. Watson, called Katlamarree, and the prisoner, George Yonge, was the manager of it. It appeared that very violent feuds prevailed between the people of both factories, as was too often the case throughout this district. On the evening of the 8th

of April last, Dick was sitting in the verandah of his bungalow, smoking his hooka, and surrounded by his family, when the prisoner, with three other individuals, on horseback, armed with swords, and accompanied by a great body of armed men, entered the premises. Dick's family consisted of himself, two females, with whom it appeared he cohabited, several children, and two servants. On coming to the door, the prisoner ordered his men to go into the house and seize Dick; which they did, and dragged him out, tying a cloth round his mouth, and in this manner conveyed him to the prisoner's factory, a distance of five miles, the prisoner's people all the while beating him with bamboos. At the time those people seized Dick, one of the females entreated for mercy, when the prisoner seized a spear headed with iron, and threw it at the unfortunate woman, which struck her in the forehead, and prostrated her on the ground. The prisoner and his people having conveyed Dick to the factory at Katlamarree, threw him on the ground, and the prisoner ordered three or four of his people to beat him with shoes and whips, which they accordingly did; and while in this state, the prisoner jumped upon Dick's body and trampled on him, and then called for irons to mark him with. Some of the people upon this observed, "the man is dead, there is no use in marking him." The prisoner said, "well, bring him to the tent." The body was accordingly taken into the tent, and that was the last of it which the witness saw. Six or seven days afterwards, whilst searching the premises of the prisoner, a quantity of human hair was dug up in a cow-house; that hair would be identified as being that of Dick. The clay had a most offensive smell; but he would not ask what was become of the body, but, was the man dead when last seen at the tent of the prisoner?

Mr. Ebenezer Thomson deposed that the prisoner was born in Scotland. Richard Aimes was in witness's employ, as well as James Thomson and Francis Roberts. Witness was proprietor of the factories of Kishnaghur, Boleau, Avoory, and Boladanga, in August. Mr. Roberts had charge of them; Aimes was employed under him. Kolynauth Roy has indigo factories about four miles from witness's. There have been serious disputes between Kolynauth Roy's people and witness's; they were continually quarrelling. There has been no serious quarrel since 1825; there had been some broken heads since. Aimes was a hard-working faithful servant, but a little cracked. Witness directed Roberts, in 1826, to send him to Kishnaghur factory, and Roberts wrote to Dick to come with burkendosses: he had been once attacked. The prisoner was once in witness's employ; he had been

discharged in July last: witness had been obliged to discharge him three or four times. Dick had dark hair with a reddish tinge; he was about thirty-five. He used to play all manner of antics with the natives; that is the reason witness called him cracked.

Kallah Anund, a Bengallee woman who had cohabited with the deceased, deposed that he had returned from the Mollepara factory, where he had been to fight Yonge, over whom, though assisted by Kholly Baboo's people, he prevailed. There had been a dispute about indigo-lands. He remained at home till four dundahs of the night, three days before the end of Choitru (8th April). He was sitting in the verandah when Mr. Yonge and his writer, Elia, and 150 persons came, but no other Europeans. Mr. Yonge had a creese in his hand; and the others had spears. They came from behind the house to the front, and some surrounded it to prevent their escaping. Mr. Yonge said, "take hold of the banchoot; whatever it may cost I will pay." Some of them entered the house, and took hold of Aimes, and some plundered the house. Mr. Yonge kept on his horse; he asked for the black woman (witness). Mr. Yonge called for a spear, and stuck Goorah Anund (another of the deceased's women) in the forehead. She fell wounded. These persons took Mr. Dick away, and plundered the house. They took him towards the (Katlamarree) Bhorbariah factory. Mr. Dick made no resistance, for a number fell on him at once. They took away property and some money belonging to witness. Mr. Dick was fond of good eating and drinking; "he was the son of an Englishman, so should drink." He was not drunk on that day, nor in the habit of getting drunk. Mr. Dick, a long time since, did complain against Mr. James Thomson for taking away his cows; and Mr. Thomson complained against Mr. Dick for leaving his service. Mr. Thomson's gomastah, Radamohun Sircar, took away Mr. Dick in November last; he did not complain upon that occasion. The police peons came to the house, but Dick sent them away, saying he would compromise.

Saalee Mahomed produced some hair which he found on digging up the floor of a cow-house in the Katlamarree factory. Kallah Anund identified the hair as Dick's. She saw it first five days after he had been taken away. Bits of skin were then attached to it, and it had an offensive smell; it was bloody when dug up.

The *Chief Justice* inquired whether Elia (Yonge's writer) and the other natives implicated in this transaction were present.

Advocate General.—"No, my lord, they are natives, and are to be tried for this offence by the sillah court."

Chief Justice.—"Yes, but they are in the service of a European, and should be here as prisoners or as witnesses."

Gorah Anund, the other concubine of the deceased, deposed that Yonge used to come to her master's to dinner frequently. She confirmed the account given by the other woman of the manner in which the deceased was carried off three days before the end of Choitru; and stated, that the next day they both went to the factory of Mr. J. Thomson. She also identified the hair, and corroborated Kallah Anund's statement of the house being plundered. Upon her screaming, Yonge called for a soorky, and struck the witness, who fell senseless. Dick made no resistance; he had no guns or spears in the house.

Richard Dick, son of the deceased, a boy about ten years of age, was sworn. He could not speak English. He stated, that after his father had eaten, he desired witness to fill a chillum, and when he returned the house was filled with people, who seized his father. The house was plundered, and Yonge wounded Gorah Anund, who fell. Witness went to the bazar and gave "*dohoy*!"

Noboi Shaik, employed on the Avooory factory, saw the deceased taken away by Yonge, Elia, and about 100 or 150 persons. Yonge was on horseback. Dick was taken in the direction of the Katlamarree (Mr. Watson's factory), where Yonge lived. Witness and another followed, and saw them throw down and beat the deceased; and heard him say, "do not beat me, I will drink water." He was held by fourteen or fifteen persons. Yonge threw a soorky, or small spear, at Gorah Anund, who, when they took hold of Dick, called "*dohoy*!" Dick's (Mr. Thomson's) and Yonge's (Mr. Watson's) factories are near each other; these proprietors used to quarrel about indigo-land.

Seraz Shaik, servant of the deceased, confirmed the statement of the last witness.

Seebloo Shaik deposed that Dick was in the factory in the morning of 27th Choitru, and was taken away in the evening; witness could not find him.

Gopul Chund, in Mr. James Thomson's service, saw Mr. Yonge with a body of men take away the deceased, about the Churruck poojah, which began three or four days after. Mr. James Thomson had sent the witness to Mr. Dick's with a horse, as he had no conveyance. Witness left the horse in the stable and ran out, when they took Dick away.

Decarry, a barber, holding some land in prisoner's factory, saw, on the 27th Choitru, about 120 persons proceed to Dick's house with Mr. Yonge. The party entered, and witness heard the rattling of chests, and Mr. Dick called out "I am dead!"

Kawaz Shaik saw Mr. Dick taken away by the prisoner, Elia, and 120 others; and also saw Gorah Anund lying on the floor bleeding.

Juyagmauth Roy, burkundoss to the thannahdar, remembers Dick being carried off by the gentlemen of the Katlamarree factory and about 150 natives, who took him in the direction of Katlamarree. Heard the people invoking their different deities, some saying, "the breath has left the body of Dick."

Several other witnesses deposed to the same effect:

Jaffa, chowkeydar, went to Dick's house after he was taken away, and found the things broken and scattered about.

Khoody Shaik was employed in his plantation of sugar-cane, when a party of about 100, with two Europeans and two Bengalees, on horseback, came from the direction of Mr. Dick's house to Mr. Yonge's factory; they were taking some person with them, who was lying flat, some having hold of his arms, some of his legs, and some of his clothes.

Raheem Shaik, servant of the prisoner, recollects his bringing Mr. Dick to the Katlamarree factory, where witness was. He was accompanied by a great many of his people. When they brought Dick near the tent, they threw him down, and began to beat him. Yonge got upon his breast with his boots on, and trampled on him for a time; he then said, "bring the marking-iron and I shall mark him." Khoody Burkindoss, Mr. Elia, and another, put their hands to the nostrils of Mr. Dick, and one of them said "where is the use of marking him, he is dead?" Upon saying that, Mr. Yonge said, "well, carry him into the tent." After he had given that order, he told the consummah to pack up his traps, and he would proceed to the factory of Ramnuggur. The witness was alarmed, and ran away. All the persons that came with Yonge went away after they had beaten Dick; he had very little clothes on his body; witness saw no blood.

Rutten, a native female, employed at Yonge's factory to pound soorkey, deposed that on the night in question, Yonge left the factory with Elia, and a body of men armed with clubs, swords, and spears. They returned with Mr. Dick, bringing him on a tatty. Yonge gave orders to beat him, and they began to beat him. Yonge then got upon his breast and trampled on him, and when he got off, he said to the people "mark Mr. Dick." Then Khoody, Elia, and another, put their hands to his nostrils and said, "he is dead." Mr. Yonge said, "bring him into the tent," and he was dragged and brought into the tent. When Mr. Yonge gave order to beat Dick, he was on foot moving about. When he went from the factory he had a sword in his hand; when he returned and

got off his horse he gave the sword to Khoody. The upper part of Dick's body was naked. After he was thrown down he moved, but did not speak.

Doorgee, another soorkey-pounder, on the prisoner's factory, confirmed the last witness's statement. When Dick was brought in, Yonge said, "lay on with the shoes and the whip." Yonge jumped upon his breast with his boots on, and trampled on him; he then called for the marking-iron, when Elia, and others, putting their hands to his nostrils, said, "why will you mark him; he is dead?" Elia and Khoody beat Dick with a shoe and a whip.

Ramun Mullick proved the search for Dick's body about a week after the occurrence. Witness, in consequence of information, attended the nuzer to Katlamarree factory, and dug in several places. Observing a soft spot in a cow-house, they dug there, and at the depth of a cubit and a half, an offensive smell was perceived, and some hair was dug up, of which the nuzer took possession: bits of flesh were attached to it. The ground was soft to the depth of about three cubits, two cubits in breadth, and four cubits in length. The nuzer asked Mr. Yonge why the place smelt so strongly; he replied, he did not know. There were a good many people with the nuzer. Mr. Yonge went about searching for the body with the nuzer and darogah; he made no attempt to escape.

Mahomed Sauleem, nuzer of the zillah, confirmed the statement of the last witness. On the occasion of the search, Rutten, Doorgee, and Raheem declared that they had seen Dick beaten on the spot, and Yonge, who was present, said nothing. When the soft earth was taken out of the place where they dug, the bottom and sides were hard. Yonge intimated that he should go to Kishnaghur, and when witness desired some explanation as to the hair, he referred him to his gomastah. The hair was put into a pot and bound up.

Mr. Shaw, magistrate of zillah Nuddea, deposed to his knowledge of Mr. Dick, and to the disputes the latter had had with different persons. He stated that there were frequent disputes among the indigo-planters of the station, attended with much violence. The prisoner surrendered voluntarily. Some individuals connected with giving evidence in this cause had not arrived. Some were not summoned. The darogah is not here; witness could not tell why. About twelve individuals, some of them ryots, were at Nuddea in confinement for this charge.

Here the prosecution closed.

The prisoner offered a written defence, which was read by the clerk of the crown.

He denied, in the most solemn manner, the crime imputed to him, declaring that the whole story evinced a deliberate and unprovoked design to deprive him of life.

(1)

There was neither sudden quarrel, nor secret provocation, nor the impulse of passion to account for such a diabolical murder, nor could any benefit result to him therefrom. Not only the atrocity of the offence, but the open manner in which it was alleged to have been perpetrated, and the numbers present, rendered it improbable. He then adverted to the habitual perjury of the natives of India, as evinced in very recent examples in that court: and urged that, situated as India and its courts of justice were, positive swearing, on behalf of the prosecution, should not prevail with the jury unless it was supported by probabilities. As to the motives of the witnesses, every victim did not know his enemy; and as he had been advised that he had not sufficient legal proof to bring home the charge of conspiracy against those with whom he believed the prosecution originated, he should not make a charge he might fail to establish. He asked the jury if they could venture to pronounce that Dick was not still living, and that the whole of the mysterious circumstances were not to be traced to his mad and insane conduct. He then detailed the facts, which he called witnesses to prove, and concluded with citing from Lord Hale's *Pleas of the Crown* the well-known cases there mentioned of persons convicted of murdering individuals who afterwards appeared to be alive.

His counsel then called Inaam Bax, a burkundoss, who deposed that he was at Avoory and also at Katlamarree factories on the 25th, 26th, and 27th Choitru, and saw nothing of the affair.

Shaik Mahomed, a kitmutgar in the prisoner's service, swore that the prisoner remained in the tent all the day in question (27th Choitru), having taken physic, and did not go out all night. Mr. Dick was not there, nor was there any large number of people at the factory that evening. There was no woman named Rutten in the service. There were rezas (soorkey-pounders) in the factory; he could not tell their names. (This witness was cross-examined at some length, and contradicted the witnesses for the prosecution on some unimportant points).

Clurier, chowkeydar, was at Mr. Yonge's factory on the 27th; it was the Churruck Pooja. Mr. Yonge was there the whole day and all night: he was ill. No body of people came there. The soorkey-pounders were away in consequence of the pooja. (This witness contradicted the last on an unessential point).

Joseph Gomes saw the prisoner for the first time on the 8th April. Witness, with his son, had left Dick's house, and being benighted, stopped at Yonge's factory, and saw Yonge in his tent asleep. Elia, the writer, awoke him to ask him to allow witness to sleep there. Witness slept in the

dusterconnah; he saw the prisoner in the morning. He left Dick's at half past eight or nine; when he arrived at Yonge's it was ten o'clock; there was no crowd of persons there; Mr. Dick was not there. The two houses was distant about one coss. Dick and his family had retired to rest before witness left. On the 7th Dick had collected a large body of luteywallahs and spearmen in his factory; he directed witness to desire them to hide the arms in a godown and disperse themselves about the plantain-trees and brushwood. On the 8th, Dick went to these people, and returned about eight in the evening. Witness was alarmed, and left the factory without telling Dick of his intention.

Edward Gomes, son of the last witness, used to live with his father at Dick's house in the Avoory bazar. They left it at eight in the evening of the 8th April, and got to Mr. Yonge's between nine and ten. A chokeydar brought them to Elia, who took them to another gentleman who was asleep in his tent. They remained in the dusterconnah all night; they saw only three persons there. When witness and his father left Dick's, the latter was sitting smoking: the two women were sitting near him. There were about eighty men armed in the factory, and Dick desired they should conceal their arms, as he feared an attack. Witness left Dick's house because he used to ill-treat witness, and use him like a slave. He and his father left him smoking. On the 13th they heard that Dick had been carried away in the night they left, and therefore went back to Avoory for their clothes. There was a great confusion. The nuzeer and daroghah were there. The shopkeepers in the bazar knew they had lived at Dick's, and were inquiring about him; but they did not mention their story to the nuzeer or the daroghah, because they were not asked by him. The bazar people alarmed them by saying they would be imprisoned.

Izabde Matla deposed that from three or four o'clock p.m. of the day in question, and all the night, Mr. Yonge was in his tent at Katlamarree: there was no course of people there.

(Here a juryman was taken seriously ill, and the trial was of necessity suspended; it was not resumed till three days after.)

August 17.

The trial recommenced this day.

Izabde Matla was cross-examined. His last answer (to the judge) is curious: "I am a villager; all my thoughts and exertions are concentrated in one begah of ground; therefore I cannot answer all the questions you have put to me."

Shaik Tajoo and Kohde Mullik, who were cultivators of indigo-land, like the last witness, confirmed his testimony as to Yonge's being in the tent all the afternoon

and night in question. They varied in some minor points. They all ascertained the exact date by the circumstance of their having come to the factory to get advances from Mr. Yonge. Each had referred to his *haut-chittak*, or memorandum of advances, which they customarily suspend round their neck; but neither of the three witnesses had brought his *haut-chittak* with him. One said that he had given it to his nephew, another that he did not know that it would be required, and the last declared, that although he lived only a coss and a half from Avoory, and knew that Dick had been carried away, till he came to Calcutta he never heard what the prisoner was accused of!

Tajoo, jemadar of Colgunge thanna, which has jurisdiction of some of Mr. Thompson's factories, spoke to disputes between him and Kolynauth Roy, and also between Yonge and Thompson, about indigo-lands. He had been stationed at Colgunge in consequence of disputes between the gentlemen. The affair in question was notorious over the whole country. Witness heard of it on the 29th Choitru (10th April).

Some documents were here read: one was a minute of the zillah magistrate's court, on a complaint of Mr. Thompson against Mr. Dick, for leaving his service and collecting large bodies of armed men, namely, that Dick was a seditious and riotous person, and was bound in a recognizance of 300 rupees to keep the peace. Another, on a similar complaint, directed Dick's arrest.

This closed the defence.

The *Chief Justice* charged the jury at great length. He began by adverting to the conflicting nature of the evidence; one set of witnesses or the other being perjured. He then remarked that no one of the witnesses for the prosecution had distinctly fixed the day on which Aimes was carried off, and where the prosecutors had it in their power to produce such a host of witnesses, that question should not have been left open to doubt. The jury were bound to inquire whether it was the 8th April or not to which these witnesses deposed. The learned judge detailed and commented upon the evidence of the persons in the family who saw the attack at Aimes' house, those who saw the condition of the house afterwards, and those who were eye-witnesses of Aimes being brought to the prisoner's factory; pointing out discrepancies. He observed, that the last class of witnesses, who were servants of the prisoner, proved the case, unless they had committed a foul and deliberate perjury, and entered into a base and horrible confederacy to deprive an innocent man of life. With regard to the transaction itself, there was no supposition that it was untrue, but to make the evidence false it must be met

by one of two cases; first, if this affair did take place at all, it may have been in consequence of the wild and turbulent character of the man, and disputes with other persons, which brought upon him the vengeance of the people, and that if he were taken away by any one, it might have been by Kolynauth Roy or others, with whom he had disputed; the other was, that this was a most abominable conspiracy against the life of the prisoner at the bar, and that case had been hinted at. The defence would seem to suggest that this was a drama got up and acted by certain parties, and that Dick, who perhaps is at this moment alive, has been removed for the purpose of the dark and dreadful design of bringing this charge. These were the only suppositions with which the case could be met, but these are cases which in England would be considered improbable or impossible. He (the learned judge) would not undertake to say that here they were absolutely impossible, where Europeans were so imperfectly acquainted with the state of the country; but he was bound to say it was improbable, for it took place in a village, in the presence of hundreds, where an investigation took place so soon after. On the other hand, there was a great improbability that any man should be guilty of so foul a crime; but at the same time his lordship was sorry to say, that it was not improbable that there were frequent quarrels between indigo-planters and indigo-planters' assistants, attended with much violence, but nevertheless, the jury had still to get over the improbability of the perpetration of so horrible and barbarous a murder. On the facts most material, as to the absolute carrying away, he was bound to say there was no contradiction amongst the witnesses for the prosecution, but a wonderful coincidence; but the differences upon other points were entitled to the consideration of the jury. The judge then adverted to the absence of witnesses who were necessary to the prosecution, and for which no valid excuse was assignable. There was one person in particular whose absence he regretted, and that was James Thomson, who ought to have been here, for he was the principal person in the management of these factories; he could have shown what search had been made for Aimes, and this would have materially assisted in putting beyond doubt whether the man was really dead, and also in deciding whether this violence took place on a Thursday night or not. It would also be material to shew what the women told him on their arrival at his factory, what was their demeanour at the time, the nature of the wound, and, if there was any thing like a conspiracy, materially to satisfy the jury as to what Gomes had said about the armed men, and the likelihood of that being the case, and also relative to

the woman who was said to have lived with Yonge, and other matters. Thomson had not been subpoenaed; he was said to have been coming down, but he had not since arrived. When on a former occasion this trial was adjourned, the judges intimated that it would be well to have him, and one or two of the managers of these factories, but none had come, and the case was therefore left less satisfactory. Lastly he remarked, that the prisoner had made no attempt to abscond, or to resist, which was usually considered a mark of innocence. To meet the case for the prosecution, witnesses had been called to shew, first, that Dick had not been violently carried away, although a whole village swore to the fact; secondly, that the witnesses who had sworn to the identity of Yonge, were mistaken in his person; and thirdly, that the whole was a dreadful plot, a horrible drama, got up and acted for the purpose of taking away the prisoner's life. But if the case for the prosecution was improbable, as to the fact that any man could commit so horrible an offence; it was equally irreconcilable, that Dick was not forcibly carried away; that the witnesses who had sworn that Yonge was present at the time, who had the best means of being acquainted with his person, and who had given their evidence unhesitatingly and consistently, were deceived; and still less likely was it, that so dreadful a drama could have been got up and succeed. The evidence of the Gomes's was important, for it directly contradicted the witnesses for the prosecution on the important point on which the whole case turned. They might have been mistaken in the night they left Dick's, or they might have spoken falsely. There existed some differences between them and Dick; they quitted the factory secretly through fear of the armed men, and they were kindly received by Yonge, whom they met, and frequently communicated with, though there was no obligation for his attention to them. These circumstances were suspicious. The learned judge pointed out the looseness and inconsistency of the evidence of the Gomes's. He then adverted to the testimony of the ryots, who spoke to the date from their *haut-chittah*, which they had omitted to bring, nor was the person who had read the date to these illiterate men, previous to their coming, present to prove this important fact, upon which the case depended, but this must not be lost sight of; these men were the ryots of the factory in charge of which the prisoner was employed, which at least involved the supposition that they may have been engaged in this very affair, if there is any truth in it; and it ought also to be taken into consideration, whether they have or have not a decided interest in the issue of this trial. Further, in the evidence of the third witness, it appeared very extraor-

dinary, though he lived within half a coss, and was constantly sending plant to the factory, that he should never have heard of Yonge's being taken into custody, nor of any change in the managers of the factory; and it was extraordinary that he never since should have gone with his plant to that factory, but have trusted it to two children and the gomastah who was now in custody. With respect to the evidence of the consumah and chokeydar, they might be implicated; but what threw the greatest doubt upon their evidence was, that one was in the habit of going to Katlamarree village, yet never heard of Dick's being carried away till eleven days after the transaction, and the other witness stated it was notorious all over the country in a day or so after it occurred. But the most material point was, that on the day the nuzer came, the consumah was out of the way, but the chokeydar did not give evidence before him, nor had either since gone before the magistrate or been taken before him by Mr. Yonge. The learned judge admitted the difficulty as to the non-discovery of the body; but the jury might convict the prisoner notwithstanding, for there were cases in which the death of the party might be inferred. If they were satisfied that Aimes had been taken away by an armed force to Katlamarree, how were they to account for his never having been since seen out of that factory? but if it had been acknowledged that he had been taken away, and that he had absconded from thence for fear of future violence, or been put away for the purpose of bringing this prosecution, the jury would have a more difficult task than now, where the prisoner had adopted a particular line of defence. But if they were satisfied that he had been taken away by Yonge, it was impossible to suppose that he was alive after the defence which the prisoner had set up. The prisoner had not attempted by direct evidence to show that he was alive. The judge thought the hair had not been proved to be that of Aimes, though the finding of human hair in the cow-house was a strong circumstance. He concluded by observing that both tales were irreconcilable, and the jury had the dreadful task of deciding on which side the horrible perjury lay. They had a public duty to perform, and should not let private feeling interfere. The barbarity of the crime would leave no hope of mercy if the prisoner was convicted; but if the jury had a feeling that might disturb their consciences hereafter, they should acquit him.

The jury retired, and after an absence of fifteen hours, returned into court at twenty minutes after seven on the following morning, and delivered a verdict of not guilty.

The *John Bull* says: "We do not re-

member any trial that has attracted so deep a degree of public attention as that which has now been disposed of. The solemn verdict of a jury of his countrymen has acquitted the accused of the heinous and aggravated crime with which he stood charged, and again restored him to liberty and to society. How far it may be deemed proper by Government, in the exercise of its discretion, to permit Yonge to return to the Mofussil, we cannot of course pretend to say; but regarding the circumstances that have come to light on the trial, we can have no hesitation in saying, that the public peace and tranquillity of the district of Kishnaghur will be best promoted if he is not again placed in a situation to disturb them.

"We understand, that *after* the verdict was recorded, the jury handed up a paper to the bench. The Chief Justice, on looking at it, stated, that it could in no way affect the verdict, and therefore had better not be read publicly. He would give it, however, to the Advocate General, who, he was convinced, would communicate it to Government; and his Lordship added, that to prevent any misconception about its purport, he would say, that it only stated that the jury were of opinion, that all the evidence was not produced for the prosecution which was procurable."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EAST-INDIANS.

Some letters from Mr. J. W. Ricketts, the agent deputed by the East-Indians to England to forward their petition to Parliament, have appeared in the Calcutta papers. They are addressed to the secretary of the East-Indian Committee at Calcutta. One, dated "London, 20th February," contains the following passage: "I have had interviews with several gentlemen on the subject of the petition, and among the rest, with Lord Ellenborough, president of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and with Mr. Loch, chairman, and Mr. Astell, deputy-chairman at the India House, from the whole of which I can perceive that, so far as these authorities are concerned, there is only a disposition to remove the legal disabilities under which we labour; but that a jealous regard for their own patronage operates to render our civil and political wrongs an unwelcome subject for consideration. In regard to the former point, Lord Ellenborough told me that he would consult with the law-officers for their opinion and advice; and all I can gather, both from his Lordship and Mr. Loch, regarding the latter point, is, that a gradual opening will be made for our class hereafter, according to our individual merits and exertions, by which it is of

course implied, that the present narrow policy observed towards us will still continue to prevail." Another, dated 15th March, contains the following: "Having called on Lord Ashley on the 7th, according to appointment, I had the rich gratification to learn from his Lordship, that not only his colleagues at the India-Board, but also the chairman and deputy-chairman at the India-House, were unanimous in throwing open the Company's service to our class, without reserve; and Lord Ashley told me, that in presenting our petition to Parliament, he was authorized to declare the fact in his speech on the occasion; and that, with regard to the legal disabilities complained of, he would state that the Board of Control will consult their law-officers, in order to place us on a new footing in this respect, and that, after mature consideration, they will submit a legislative enactment to Parliament suited to meet the case. Lord Ashley further told me, that the Board of Control will instruct the Court of Directors to communicate this intelligence in their despatches to the Bengal Government, and that he will give me an ample pledge in writing as to the whole matter, so as to enable me to return with satisfaction to my constituents in India."

EXPLOSION AT KATMANDOO.

On the night of the 19th June, a powder-magazine, about 500 yards from the British residency at Katmandoo (the capital of Nepal), containing about 2,000 maunds of gunpowder, was struck by lightning, and blew up, shattering a party of Ghoorka sepoys on duty there to atoms, carrying vast stones, logs, &c. to a distance of half a mile, cutting trees asunder, and doing much damage to the vicinity. The building of the residency was greatly injured, houses were unroofed, &c., and several of the inhabitants injured. The magazine was a large dome-shaped pukka building, very substantial, and surrounded by a brick wall twelve or fourteen feet high.

HINDU WIDOWS.

We lately adverted to a report propagated by a native paper, entitled the *Chundrika*, relative to a widow said to have starved herself to death because she was not permitted to burn with her husband's corpse, or rather, because others would not culpably lend their aid to her doing so. The *Chundrika* was very pathetic upon the occasion, and indulged in some profane nonsense about the husband being the only god of a wife, and so forth. Our native cotemporary's compassion wonderfully overflowed for the forlorn children, bereaved of their mother by a voluntary act of starvation, although, had she been

burnt to death instead, judging from the tone and leaning of his remarks, his sympathy would not have abounded so much for their distressed situation. We also expressed the regret we really felt at hearing of this mistaken act of duty. We said nothing, however, of the scope and aim of the remarks, which were obviously enough a kind of side-wind puff against a certain regulation of Government. We might, however, have spared our expressions of regret, as well as the *Chundrika* its pathos: both were premature; for it seems the widow alluded to has acted much more wisely than the *Chundrika* supposed—or perhaps wished—for she is still alive and well, to take care of her family. This piece of intelligence we learn from the *Covenudy*, another native paper, which made inquiry into the matter, and found the story to be perfectly unfounded. We hope the *Chundrika*, in future, will be more cautious. What kind of a cause must that be which requires to be bolstered up by such figments?—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 16.

LIEUTENANT NARES.

The Calcutta papers contain a report of the examination of this officer (who was the defendant in a *crim. con.* suit in England, in August 1828*) in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to which he had applied for his discharge. He stated that he was lieutenant in the 13th N.I., that his pay was 216 rupees a month, and that the amount of his debts was 14,725 rupees. He came out to India in 1824, returned to England, and came back in 1829. Of his debts 6,000 rupees were owing previous to his return to England. He stated, that he had relied upon receiving part of the fortune of his wife (the lady he seduced, whom he married at Madras in 1829) to pay his debts, but was disappointed. Mrs. Nares (late Mrs. Austen) had only a reversion of £200 a year after the death of her mother. The court directed the insolvent to be remanded till the examiner had ascertained whether he had probable means, or reasonable expectation of means, to liquidate his debts, exclusive of his pay.

THE MARTINIÈRE.

It is now several months since we adverted to the Martinière, the plan of which we at that time understood, was in the hands of the Chief Justice for the purpose of receiving his remarks and suggestions, or, if it should be approved, his final sanction. We do not find that any progress has yet been made in the business; and in fact the result of our inquiries on a subject on which it is extremely difficult to get authentic information is,

that the plan of the building still is where we left it in our last notice, in the possession of the learned judge. We are aware of his lordship's numerous and laborious duties, and we doubt not that in due time an institution so important, if properly conducted, to the spread and improvement of education in Calcutta, will receive from his lordship the attention which it deserves.—*India Gaz.*

THE PRESS.

The treatment of certain private letters, which some time ago attracted great attention here, and gave rise to a series of low doggrels under the title of "The Saugor Post Bag," has given very great offence to a gentleman high in office at home, who has, we understand, intimated to another high in office here, that in any punishment of such conduct, even to transmission, the Government may expect to be supported! The guilty parties have already paid the penalty of their ill-bred curiosity; and we dare say need dread no further punishment, but the communication is ominous as regards the public press, and in addition to other circumstances that have come to our knowledge, leads us to look out ere long for the re-establishment of the censorship. "The temper of the times," *te duce Wellington!* is any thing but favourable to the progress of free discussion in the East; and when the late commander-in-chief has afforded the explanation he will be called upon to give, as to the nature and tendency of the newspaper discussions on army-matters, which, at the time of Lord Combermere's departure, were rendered so important by the steps taken by the head of the army, we can scarcely doubt that an extinguisher will be put on the liberty of the press, as it has for some time past been enjoyed. It certainly is far more likely to be "extinguished" by such writings, than the East-India Company by Mr. Crawford's last pamphlet.—*Cal. John Bull*, July 27.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The time, we believe, is now not far distant when the Governor-general will leave the presidency for the Upper Provinces. His Lordship, we have heard, means to commence his journey between the 1st and 10th of October, proceeding as far as Benares in a steamer, and marching the rest of the way to Simla, *via* Allahabad, Bundelcund, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Meerut.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 26.

THE MISSION TO AVA.

We have seen private letters from Ava, which state the arrival of Major Burney, the British envoy, and suite, on the 24th April.

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 306.

The house allotted to the embassy (formerly the residence of Mr. Lansego, a Spanish merchant) is the best in Ava, next to the king's palace, and with few alterations and improvements has been made tolerably comfortable. It is situated close to the bank of the river, immediately outside the walls of the outer town, and near the king's elephant-palace.

With reference to the treatment which all Major Burney's predecessors received, there appears to be no cause for complaint on that score. The court does not make any objection to the permanent residence of a British envoy at Ava; on the contrary, it acknowledges the convenience and advantage of the arrangement, and even talks of sending a Burmese ambassador to Calcutta, in fulfilment of the seventh article of the Yandaboo treaty.

Major Burney, it appears, did not obtain an audience until the 17th June, chiefly in consequence, our letters say, of his illness, and repeated refusals to remove his shoes when introduced to the king. He was, however, obliged, at last, to consent to do so, in order to prevent being presented on a *ko-dan* or "ask-pardon" day of audience, or being forced to quit the capital on bad terms.

On his consenting to discard his shoes, the king, it appears, accorded him an audience, and sent several of his large elephants for the use of himself and suite, and a number of Burmese to convey the Governor-general's presents.

At nine o'clock in the morning the procession commenced. Major Burney was carried in his ton-jon, preceded by four silver-stick bearers, with the portrait of the king of England; his suite followed on elephants, and the presents for the king of Ava (consisting of two pieces of artillery, with waggons complete, drawn by twenty-four peons, and sundry articles in trays), in charge of three Burmese officers of rank, brought up the rear. The spectators collected to see the cavalcade enter the palace numbered, we are given to understand, at least 20,000. The inner fort was lined with Burmese infantry and cavalry: the multitude squatted rather ludicrously on the ground as soon as the envoy came up to it. The Major was obliged to wait at the *youn-dau*, or royal court-house, until the princes and great officers had entered the palace in state, during which time refreshments were served up in gold utensils. The princes were carried in gilt litters, with eight or ten gilt umbrellas held over each of them, preceded by musicians, gold censers, elephants, &c. The shoes were discarded at the steps of the hall of audience, and the envoy and his suite were seated immediately in front of the throne; after a few minutes, a rumbling sound like that of distant thunder was heard, when a folding gilt door was

thrown open, and the king, most richly attired, made his appearance. His majesty had on a gold crown and a fine gold-flowered gown richly beset with jewels. All the courtiers, &c. prostrated themselves and prayed. The embassy took off their hats and bowed; the appointed Burmese officer then read aloud the letter from the Governor-general, and a list of the presents. The king inquired after the health of the Governor-general; if the seasons were favourable; and if we have had refreshing rains at Calcutta? to which suitable answers were returned. Shortly after his Majesty retired, and the folding-door was closed. The embassy left the palace soon after; they were amused for a few minutes, at the palace-yard, with feats of tumblers, rope-dancers, &c., and returned in the same state home. Mr. Crawford's description of the palace and ceremonials are stated to be pretty correct.

Major Burney appears to be on good terms with the ministers, and has been promised a private audience. Two wonghees and two attenwoons visited him daily.

Correspondence with Rangoon is uninterrupted, and no jealousy appears to be manifested respecting the receipt or transmission of letters.

All power is exclusively in the king, not in the ministers; but his majesty and the people, generally, notwithstanding the late war, have no correct notion of the relative power of the two nations.

The result of the late war appears to be considered in the same light as the result of former wars with the Shans and Peguers, as a mere accidental failure, a chance defeat, from the effects of which they would speedily recover again, and in turn be conquerors.—*Beng. Chron.*, Aug. 24.

MISSION TO THE SHANS.

We learn by private letters, that Dr. Richardson, the officer deputed to the chief of the Zemmai Shans by Mr. Maingy the commissioner, returned to Moalmien a few months ago, bringing with him friendly letters from that prince. They chiefly dwell upon the subject of a free and reciprocal trade, which, if encouraged, there is no doubt but that Moalmien will soon have all the principal commodities of Upper and Lower Laos. "Cattle," says our correspondent, "which have always been imported at an enormous price, will then, at an average, stand no more than ten or twelve rupees per head. In return we can always supply them with British and Indian piece goods, articles in the greatest demand in those unknown regions. During the last four or five months, no less than 200 cases of piece goods have been exported to Rangoon, for the Ava market;

and since the arrival of Dr. Richardson, some of our native traders have proceeded to Zemmai and Labourg."

Dr. Richardson has furnished the commissioner with some geographical information which, it is hoped, will soon be laid before the public. We shall thus become acquainted with places scarcely known to Europeans but by mere report.—*Beng. Chron.*, Aug. 19.

THE POLICE.

Report affirms that the inquiries of the police committee have not been altogether without effect. We cannot state any thing with certainty, but it is said that a European superintendent is to be appointed to each thanna, and that the magistrates are to hold their sittings separately in different divisions of the city. It has also been stated, that the court for the recovery of small debts is to be removed to the house at present occupied by the supreme court.—*India Gaz.*, July 17.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We are happy to state that the lower part of the piers for the new bridge, at the entrance into Tolly's Nullah, has been successfully completed, and that the masonry has been raised above high-water mark, so as to admit of the further progress of the work during the present rains. The Strand Road to Garden Reach has been nearly completed on both sides of the road. The highest praise, we learn, is due to Capt. Baker, who has had to contend with difficulties of no ordinary character in the foundations of the piers, such as were declared by many persons of experience to be insurmountable. His unwearied zeal and persevering exertions in personally superintending the work, which he was frequently obliged to carry on for nights together by torch-light, have enabled him to overcome all obstacles. We are informed that Capt. Baker has engaged to complete the bridge within a few months from the present time, provided the necessary funds are immediately placed at his disposal, and as it is of the utmost consequence that no delay should now occur in proceeding with the superstructure, the subscribers are about to be called on for the remaining half of their subscription. The amount of unrealized subscriptions is 54,000 sicca rupees, of which about 40,000 are payable by resident inhabitants of Calcutta, and as the estimate for completing the work is 45,000 sicca rupees, the collection of the subscriptions already made will be sufficient for the execution of this splendid improvement within the time limited. It is feared, however, that the collection will not realize so much as the amount of the estimate; and any who

have not yet aided this important work have still an opportunity of giving it their support.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Aug. 16.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS FROM JUGERNATH.

The pilgrims who went to Jugernath, at the Ruth festival, have returned within the last day or two to their own houses. Many perished on their return by various misfortunes, chiefly by the Besoocheeka disease. Some were also drowned.—*Courtesy*.

We publish, with great satisfaction, respecting the pilgrims who went to Jugernath Khetrui this year from various parts of the country, and who we suspected would have been subject to the greatest distress through the heavy rains, that they have now returned after having fulfilled their wishes. From them we learn that there has neither been much rain nor many storms in that country; the pilgrims purchased at a cheap rate articles which they expected to buy dear, and have thus passed their time with great satisfaction!—*Doot*.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

The native papers state that the measures of Nawab Muntazim-ud-Dowlah for the recovery of arrears from numerous defaulters, and the introduction of good order, continue to be the topic of commendation. He was affording an example of application from which salutary results may be expected. On one occasion, while busily engaged in business, the nawab did not notice the king, who passed by. For this inadvertence, he imposed on himself a fine of 2,000 rupees, which pleased his Majesty.

It would seem that the indication of the approaching release of Agha Meer by the English Government had been productive of some activity for the counteraction of that measure. By desire of the king, Muntazim-ud-Dowlah had conveyed to the resident various claims for large sums which different individuals had preferred against the prisoner. The ladies too, of a particular class, had been sent to the resident with statements that Agha Meer had, when in power, forcibly taken some youthful members of the sisterhood, whom he detained. A proclamation had been issued to the effect, that persons were not obliged against their will to accompany the ex-minister out of the kingdom. The imprisoned Ram Duyal, likewise, had set up a large demand on Agha Meer, alleging, that on its recovery depended his ability to satisfy the claims of H. M. on himself. He had been sent to the resident to be examined by him on the subject of his claim, and other matters.—*Beng. Chron.*, Aug. 19.

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

The *Sumachar Chundrika* contains a report of the proceedings of a meeting of this Hindu society on Sunday, the 4th Shrabon (25th July):—Mr. Francis Bathie has been appointed to take home the petition in favour of the burning of widows, and against colonization. The written agreement, which had been made with him, was at this meeting made known to the society, and received the concurrence of all. That gentleman was himself present on the occasion, and at the desire of the members, received all those papers and documents which he requested as necessary to support the petition. All the members of the committee signed his power of attorney. On inquiry being made with regard to the reward which was to be given to him, and the legal expenses which he might incur, the committee of finance was authorized to disburse whatever funds might be found necessary. Mr. Bathie then rose and addressed the assembly at great length. The substance of his speech was as follows: "I am now proceeding to England on your behalf, and to fulfil your wishes will spare no labour, either of body, mind, or speech. I take God to witness that there shall be no negligence on my part. After having carefully perused your petition, and the legal opinions and documents with which it is supported, I feel a firm conviction that your request will certainly be granted." He will embark on the 27th of July.

It was next mentioned as highly probable, that petitions would hereafter be signed and sent from other places. The petition which the attorney has now taken with him contains the signature of many inhabitants of Calcutta, both native and foreign, and of those residing in the vicinity of Calcutta, in the towns of Chinsurah, Chander-nagore, and Serampore, in the villages of Cossipore, Bhuwaneepore, and other places, and in the districts of Jessore, Jalpore, Furreedpore, &c. &c. Upon the question, therefore, how the petitions which may hereafter arrive are to be transmitted, it was determined that they should be sent to Mr. Bathie by post. The secretary then said, "it was formerly determined that until this petition should be sent home, a meeting should be held every Sunday. Through the favour of the Almighty this determination has hitherto been kept. But in what order shall meetings be held in future?" Upon which it was settled, that a meeting should be held on the first Sunday of every month, but that if in the intermediate time any important business should arise, the secretary might convene an extra meeting. As the constitution of the society had not been fixed, but business had been hitherto conducted only upon certain general principles, it now became necessary also to draw up the form of that

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constitution, which task was committed to Baboo Radha Kanta Deb, and Baboo Ramkomul Sen, and Baboo Bhuvaneechurn Bundopadhyaya.

After these matters had been despatched, Baboo Ramkomul Sen arose, and thus addressed the assembly: "all the members of the committee have equally laboured in the establishment of this society, and in promoting its chief object, the despatch of the petition to England; yet it is a matter of duty that we should acknowledge the peculiar exertions of Bhuvaneechurn Bundopadhyaya by a vote of thanks; for although few are ignorant of the labour he has given, and the personal loss he has incurred, in promoting this object, yet as being more particularly acquainted with it, I now make it known to all." He then described at length the exertions and the losses, the judgment and the ability of Bundopadhyaya; upon bearing which the whole assembly was struck with the justice of his remarks, and voted their thanks to the secretary.

Bundopadhyaya then acknowledging his great obligation to the society, said, "I am not worthy of these thanks; although I may possibly have laboured above the other members of the committee, yet this is no reason for voting me your thanks; for who thinks of voting thanks to one who fulfils the religious observances which constitute his duty?" Upon this Baboo Radha Kanta Deb and Baboo Oomanund Thakoor observed, that "his remarks evidently shewed his great virtue; but that in this age, he who performed even his duty became the object of praise." Upon which Muha Raja Kalee Krishn Baha-door observed, that though they had voted him their thanks, it was still their duty to publish a letter of thanks, to be signed by all, and to erect a statue to him when the hall of the Dhurma Subha should be completed. After this, Kasheenath Bundopodhyaya said that Bhuvaneechurn was unwilling to publish the report of this day's proceedings in the *Chundrika*, because it appeared unseasonable to sound his own praises in his own paper. He therefore thought it would be advisable to publish the report either in the *Government Gazette* or in the *Sumachar Durpun*. Upon which the meeting agreed that it should be published at their request in the *Chundrika*, which would shield the publisher from blame. From the *Chundrika* it will be published in the *Durpun*, and thus find its way into all the papers.

Thanks were then voted to other members.

THE PUPILS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

Some statements appear in the Calcutta papers respecting an alleged persecution of certain Hindu youths belonging to the Anglo-Indian or Hindu College, for at-

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tending meetings where lectures on Christianity were delivered.

An order, of which the following is a copy, has been fixed up in the college:—

"The managers of the Anglo-Indian College, having heard that several of the students are in the habit of attending societies at which political and religious discussions are held, think it necessary to announce their strong disapprobation of the practice, and to prohibit its continuance. Any student being present at such a society, after the promulgation of this order, will incur their serious displeasure." (Signed) Chundercoomar Tagore, H. H. Wilson, David Hare, Russomoy Dutt, Ramcomul Sen, Radamandab Banerjee, Radhacanth Deb.

The Rev. Mr. James Hill, of Union Chapel, has published a very strong protest against this order, which, he says, was intended to put down the meeting referred to, which was for *religious* discussion only. He states that the circumstances of the case are these: "Not only the friends of Christianity, but of morality and social order, as well as many of the parents of the pupils in the Hindoo College, have long regretted that, whilst the system of education pursued there was subverting their faith in their own religion, it was substituting nothing in its room. Many were becoming sceptics, and others direct Atheists. Their condition is like that of men described by Plutarch: 'they have fled from superstition, have leaped over religion, and sunk into atheism.'"

"Impressed with the deplorable consequences likely to result both to themselves and society from this unbounded licentiousness of opinion, several persons determined to attempt to bring before them the subject of natural and revealed religion. The Rev. Mr. Duff, residing in the neighbourhood of the Hindoo College, kindly offered the lower apartments of his dwelling for this purpose. The first evening's meeting was devoted to a plain statement of the object, and an outline of the course of subjects which would be brought forward. These were, first, the evidences of natural and revealed religion; second, as a source of evidence, which it was supposed the attainments and previous studies of the young men would prepare them to appreciate, it was intended to enter pretty much at large into the proofs, derived from profane history, of the fulfilment of Scripture prophecy; third, the facts recorded in the four Gospels, as exhibiting the moral character of the founder of Christianity, and the genius and temper of the religion; and finally, the doctrines of revelation.

"As the force even of truth itself depends much upon the moral state of the heart, it was proposed that the first lecture should be on the moral qualifications ne-

cessary for investigating truth. The design of this will be obvious; it was intended, as far as possible, to purge the mind of those prejudices which so powerfully obstruct its advancement in knowledge, and have very aptly been denominated by Bacon "the idols of the tribe, the idols of the den, the idols of the market, and the idols of the theatre." This lecture was delivered to a very respectable and attentive auditory of young native gentlemen. From this brief statement of what was intended to be done, it will appear how entirely it was confined to subjects connected with religion."

The *India Gazette* contains the following remarks on the subject, under the title of "Religious Persecution:—" "We regret much to see the names of such men as David Hare and Russomoy Dutt attached to a document which presents an example of presumptuous, tyrannical, and absurd intermeddling with the right of private judgment on political and religious questions. The interference is presumptuous, for the managers, as managers, have no right whatever to dictate to the students of the institution how they shall dispose of their time out of college. It is tyrannical, for although they have not the right, they have the power, if they will dare the consequences, to inflict their 'serious displeasure' on the disobedient. It is absurd and ridiculous, for if the students knew their rights, and had the spirit to claim them, the managers would not venture to enforce their own order, and it would fall to the ground, an abortion of intolerance. We recommend the managers to beware pursuing the course they have begun. We are aware of their motives, and if we saw any danger of the College passing under sectarian influence, we should be as stoutly opposed to such a result as we are to their present proceedings. But Christianity must not, and shall not, be put down by the means they are adopting. It must at least have a hearing from those who are willing to hear, and this is all that its friends desire. They do not desire that any regulations should be made by the managers in favour of Christianity; but a Christian government and a Christian community will not tolerate that the managers of an institution supported in part by public money, should single out Christianity as the only religion against which they direct their official influence and authority. We hope that Messrs. Hill and Duff will renew the meetings, if they have been discontinued; and their proceedings will henceforth be conducted on just and equal terms. We hope that the students of the Hindoo College will continue to attend, in spite of the prohibition of the managers; and we hope that the managers will learn to keep within their own province, else they will have a storm about their ears

which will be sooner raised than laid." The *John Bull* of Sept. 16 says:—"We have seen a defence set up for the council of the Anglo-Indian College in their late proceedings in interdicting the students from listening to Christian missionaries, which deserves some notice from us. It is alleged, that at least the European portion of the council, 'in subscribing to the interdiction,' did that which 'their own conviction disapproved of:' but 'they were not free agents on the occasion.' The parents of the youth attending the College are represented as having demanded of the council to interfere, as they have done, under the threat of removing the young men from the institution; and the council, we are told, 'considering the very existence of the seminary was at stake, and being placed in a situation of high responsibility, and having to meet such an unlooked-for crisis, judged, like reasoning men, that it was better to secure some good than to sacrifice all.'"

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Rammohun Roy has done his countrymen a valuable service in the publication of a short "Essay on the Rights of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Laws of Bengal." We have heard much of late of a feeling of alarm pervading the minds of native gentlemen of property, in consequence of some new and extraordinary doctrines on this subject, understood to be espoused in a quarter where rests the power to make them something more than a "dead letter;" and were we to form our opinion from the terms in which the apprehended changes are spoken of, we should have no hesitation in pronouncing them to be highly unpopular, and we should fear that they may prove not a little hazardous.—*John Bull*, Sept. 15.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We understand the Hon. Company's steam-vessel *Irrawaddy* has been despatched to Penang, in order to bring back his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and family, who may be expected again at the presidency in all October. Soon after his Lordship's return, it is said that the Governor-general and suite will leave Calcutta for Upper India—to be absent, adds report, for a couple of years.—*Ibid*.

THE HALF-BATTA REGULATION.

The following notice has been issued to the editors of the different newspapers at Calcutta on the subject of the letter which will be found in our Register department:

(Circular.)

Sir: I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council to acquaint you, that you are prohibited

from admitting into your paper any comments on the letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 37, dated 31st March 1830, which will be published in General Orders to the Army, in the Government Gazette of this day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE SWINTON,

Council Chamber, Chief Sec. to Gov.
6th Sept. 1830.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSIONS.

A list of the Church Missionary stations in the archdeaconry of Madras, which has been published in the *Madras Gazette*, contains some particulars respecting the number of native Christians there.

In the principal and five subordinate catechist stations (comprising nine towns and villages) there are about 110 families, and (including school-children) above 1,600 persons, receiving direct Christian instruction at the expense of the Church Missionary Society; in four churches, a seminary containing twenty-seven pupils, a class of five preparandi, and twenty-nine schools, of which thirteen are boys' schools, containing 574 children; one is an English and Tamil school, of eighty boys, in the mission compound, and fifteen are female schools, containing 583 girls. A church is about to be built by Mr. Schaffter, for the accommodation of persons at Mavaloor Coopum and in the neighbouring Telooogo villages, who have recently renounced the Romish communion. Many schools are needed for these villages. Measures are in progress for affording instruction at the Peramboor institution, both in the languages and literature of this country, and in the usual branches of a liberal European education.

At Pullicat and the neighbourhood are about thirty-one Tamil Christian families, and (including 277 school-children) about 400 persons receiving Christian instruction, in one church and eleven schools.

In Magaveram, in three districts, comprising twenty-five villages, there are about ten families, and (including 1,508 school-children) about 1,563 persons, under Christian instruction; in one church, a seminary of twenty-nine boys, and thirty schools.

In Tinnevely, the Dohnavoor branch of the mission consists of ten catechist stations, comprising forty-four villages, in which are 310 families of Christian catechumens, consisting of about 1,060 souls, of whom 144 adults and children have been baptized. There are six schools, five

substantially-built churches, and ten smaller buildings set apart as houses of prayer. The whole mission comprises seventy-two catechist divisions, including 244 towns and villages, in which there are more than 2,000 families, consisting of above 7,500 persons professing Christianity. There are 150 churches, 94 smaller houses of prayer, 62 schools, a seminary of 36 pupils, and a class of about 10 preparandi. In the schools, thirty-five of which are conducted by regular schoolmasters, are above 1,450 scholars (chiefly heathen), of whom 112 and upwards are girls. The number of communicants is now 171; and of candidates for admission at the Lord's table 203.

At Allepie, above 200 persons receive Christian instruction, in one place of worship, a seminary of twenty-nine boys, a female seminary of twenty-three girls, and three schools containing above 100 children.

Cotyam: the Cotyam missionaries have been engaged chiefly in conducting the Syrian college, containing about 100 students, a subsidiary grammar-school for about fifty boys, and forty parochial schools, in which are above 1,200 pupils. There is also a flourishing school of about sixty-five Syrian girls.

This being originally a mission of assistance to the Syrian church, no persons have been hitherto employed by the Church Missionary Society in direct missionary labours among the heathen; but the committee have at length resolved, with the full approbation of the Syrian bishops and clergy, to establish a Church of England mission to the heathen in Travankoor, as soon as they shall be possessed of the necessary means. A mission-congregation of about 300 persons assembles on the Sabbath for divine worship in the grammar school-room.

At Cochin, about 750 persons are under Christian instruction, including a large number of Roman Catholics, several Jews, and about 200 persons who attend at the station church. In Mr. Risdale's ten schools are about 383 scholars.

At Tellicherry are three schools, consisting of 218 boys and girls under Christian instruction. A Christian congregation of fifteen persons assembles for divine worship on Sundays.

At Bellary, the number of children now in the three schools is 118, of whom about twelve are girls.

A grammar-school has been established by the Madras committee of the Church Missionary Society (under the patronage of the Governor) at the Neilgherries, to consist of a head master, and a junior master (always from England), tutors, senior students, and pupils, whose expenses are to be wholly defrayed by the Church

Missionary Society. The method of teaching is to be on Dr. Bell's system; and the subjects of instruction are the following:—1, religion; 2, languages and literature, ancient and modern, commencing with English reading and grammar; 3, mathematics, commencing with arithmetic and practical geometry; 4, knowledge of the works of God in nature, commencing with natural history; 5, arts and employments of men; 6, history and its subsidiary branches of knowledge.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Governor, whose health is much improved by his residence at the Neilgherries, was on his way to the presidency, and was expected at Madras on the 3d September.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta was expected at Madras early in October.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, August 10.

This morning the grand jury entered the court, and the foreman, with reference to the remarks which fell from the Chief Justice on the delivery of their presentment (see p. 19), addressed the court as follows:

"He trusted the court would allow him, in reference to the observations that had been made by the bench on the presentment of the grand jury being handed up, on the 2d instant, to take that opportunity of offering a few words of explanation in respect to that presentment.

"He begged that the grand jury might not be supposed to complain in the slightest degree of those observations, which had been received by them with the deference and respect that was due to every thing that fell from the court; but as it might be inferred from the tenor of a part of them that the grand jury had stopped short of the full extent of their duty on that occasion, they were anxious that the ground of their decision in regard to the nature of their presentment should be correctly understood by the court and the public. The grand jury felt that the investigation in which they had been engaged was one of a very grave and important character, and on which they were very unwilling to take upon themselves the responsibility of an indictment in the first instance, particularly as some of the transactions that had come to their knowledge seemed to involve questions of law, on which they could hardly be expected to form a sufficiently correct judgment to authorize their

making such a presentment as would serve as instructions to the officers of the crown to draw an indictment against the party or parties implicated thereby. The grand jury thought therefore that their best and safest course, and the fairest also towards the public and the individuals who had borne a part in the transactions, was to make such a presentment to the court as should render further inquiry under its authority certain, and that the matter, passing, as it would then do, into the ordinary channel of inquiry, through the police magistrates, would be freed from all those objections to which the grand jury considered a departure from the ordinary course, on this occasion, would be liable. The foreman then assured the court, that if the grand jury had supposed that either the ends of justice could be defeated, or the interests of individuals be judicially affected by their not going further than they had done in their presentment, they would not have been backward in the performance of whatever further duties circumstances might have imposed on them."

The *Chief Justice* observed in reply, that "he had never meant to complain of the presentment, but to explain the circumstances which made further proceedings necessary."

Piracy.—The foreman then informed the court, that the jury had received three bills against Capt. John Croft Hawkins for piracy, in having carried away certain persons as slaves from the coast of Africa, and that before they took them into consideration they were desirous to hear from the court an explanation of the law concerning that offence.

The *Chief Justice* replied that, in compliance with their request, he should endeavour to afford them the best explanation in his power of the statute on which the bills now before them were framed, and on what points they ought to be satisfied before they brought any one within its penalties. The statute which they had to consider was the 5th of his present Majesty, cap. 113, which is styled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate all the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave-Trade." The first section of the act repealed all previous enactments relating to the slave-trade and the exportation and importation of slaves, save as the act itself confirmed them. Except, therefore, as it might assist them in understanding the scope of the statute which embodied all the law on the subject, it was unnecessary to bring any of the repealed acts to their notice. But as he should have occasion to request their attention to a recent decision in the Court of Admiralty in a case very likely to afford them instruction in an inquiry like the present, he should remind them of the state of the law as it stood under the 47th Geo. III. cap. 111, 36, with refer-

ence to which statute the case he had alluded to was decided. The first act for the abolition of the slave-trade passed on the 25th of March 1807.

The next change in the law was effected by the 51st Geo. III. cap. 25, by which all persons carrying on the slave-trade, or any way engaged therein, were declared to be felons. It would not yield any instruction to them if he dwelt on that act, as it was no longer in force; along with all the preceding enactments it was repealed by the 5th Geo. IV. c. 113, to which statute he must request their attention.

It was an act drawn up with great care, ample in its provisions, so as to embrace all possible situations or combination by which its efficacy might be avoided. It followed the plan of the 47th Geo. III. in declaring at the outset what shall be illegal, and referred to that declaration when the object of any particular act was alluded to. It was first declared, that it shall not be lawful, except in such special cases as are hereinafter mentioned, for any persons to deal or trade in, purchase, sell, barter, or transfer slaves, or persons intended to be dealt with as slaves, or to carry away or remove slaves or other persons as, or in order to their being dealt with as slaves, or to import or bring them into any place whatsoever, or to ship, tranship, embark, receive, detain, or confine them on board of any ship or boat for the purpose of their being carried away or removed as, or in order to their being dealt with as slaves, or to ship, tranship, embark, receive, detain, or confine on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, slaves or other persons, for the purpose of their being imported or brought into any place whatsoever, as or in order to their being dealt with as slaves, or to fit out, man, navigate, equip, despatch, use, employ, let or take to freight, or on hire, any ship, vessel, or boat, in order to accomplish any of the objects which have been declared unlawful; or to lend, or advance, or become security for the loan or advance, of money, goods, or effects employed, or to be employed, in accomplishing any of such objects, or to become security for agents employed, or to be employed, in accomplishing any such objects, or in any manner to engage, or to contract to engage, directly or indirectly, therein, as a partner, agent, or otherwise, or to ship, tranship, lade, receive, or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, money, goods, or effects, to be employed in accomplishing such objects, or to take the charge or command, or to navigate, or enter and embark on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, as captain, master, mate, petty officer, surgeon, supercargo, seaman, marine, or servant, or in any other capacity, knowing that such ship, vessel, or boat, is actually employed, or is in the same voyage, or upon the same occasion,

in respect of which they shall so take the charge or command, or navigate, or enter and embark, or contract so to do, as aforesaid, intended to be employed in accomplishing such objects, or to insure any slaves, or any properties, or other subject-matter engaged or employed in accomplishing any of the objects hereinbefore declared unlawful.

In all the above instances the contracting to do what is declared unlawful, or assisting therein, declared to be equally illegal as the act itself.

In the tenth section of the act is enacted that,

If any subject of his Majesty shall, upon the high seas, knowingly and wilfully, carry away, convey, or remove, any person or persons, as a slave or slaves, or for the purpose of his or their being imported, or brought as a slave or slaves into any island or place whatsoever, or for the purpose of his or others being sold, used, or dealt with as a slave or slaves, or shall knowingly ship, receive, detain, or confine on board any ship, vessel, or boat, any person or persons for the purpose of his or their being imported or brought as a slave or slaves into any island or place whatsoever, or for the purpose of his or their being sold or dealt with as a slave, then such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of piracy, &c.

In that clause there are five separate offences contemplated, all of which are made piracy.

1st. To carry away or remove any person as a slave.

2d. To carry away or remove any person for the purpose of his being imported or brought as a slave into any place whatsoever.

3d. To carry away or remove any person for the purpose of his being sold or dealt with as a slave.

4th. Knowingly to receive or detain on board any ship any person for the purpose of his being imported or brought as a slave into any island or place whatsoever.

5th. Knowingly to receive or detain on board any ship any person for the purpose of his being sold or dealt with as a slave.

To constitute the first offence, the person carried away or removed must be carried away as a slave; to constitute the second, the person must be carried away for the purposes of being imported or brought somewhere as a slave; he need not be carried away as a slave, but of the purpose of carrying him away they must be satisfied. Therefore, to carry away a freeman with that purpose would constitute the second offence.

To constitute the third there must be a different purpose in carrying him away, namely, to sell or deal with him as a slave.

To constitute the fourth, the receiving or detaining on board must be for the pur-

pose of his being imported or brought somewhere as a slave.

To constitute the fifth, the receiving or detaining must be for the purpose of his being sold or dealt with as a slave. And all of the above offences must be committed within the Admiralty jurisdiction.

The next section of the statute enacted that it shall be felony :

To buy or sell slaves, or persons intended to be dealt with as slaves ;

To carry away or remove slaves or other persons as, or in order to their being dealt with as slaves ;

To import or bring into any place slaves or other persons as, or in order to their being dealt with as slaves ;

To ship, or detain, or confine on board of any ship, slaves or other persons for the purpose of being carried away, or remove as, or in order to their being dealt with as slaves ;

To ship or tranship slaves or other persons for the purpose of their being imported or brought into any place whatsoever as, or in order to their being dealt with as slaves ;

To fit out, or let any ship for any of the objects declared unlawful ;

To advance money for such purpose ;

To become guarantee for agents employed in accomplishing such unlawful objects ;

To contract as a partner in such contracts as have been declared unlawful ;

Knowingly to ship, or receive on board, money or goods to be employed in accomplishing those objects, declared unlawful ;

To command, or navigate, or enter any ship as captain, master, mate, surgeon, or supercargo, knowing that it is employed or intended to be so employed in accomplishing, &c. ;

To insure slaves or property so employed ;

To forge any certificate, &c., or utter the same, such certificate, &c. being required by the Act; And those guilty, their procurers, aiders, or abettors, are declared felons, and may be transported for fourteen years, or kept to hard labour for not more than five years, or less than three years, at the discretion of the court.

One important alteration in the law was effected by that statute : the offence was made no longer to depend on the country from which a slave was carried. It was declared to be equally illegal from all places, except where expressly provided for by the act. They would also observe, that in the thirteenth section it is enacted, that nothing in the act contained shall be taken to prevent the employment of slaves in a navigation, in numbers not greater than those usually employed in navigating such ship or vessel. It could not be inferred from that permission, that slaves might be purchased for the purposes of

navigation; were it so, the Act might with impunity be evaded. It must be taken to allude to cases where slaves are lawfully possessed, and employed as they are in the West-Indies. That permission, nevertheless, was necessary, as all shipment of slaves was prohibited by the Act. They could not do wrong, however, in satisfying themselves of the usual complement of men in the ship in question. They would observe, that in the section where slaves are condemned as prize, his Majesty is enabled by order in council to enable such persons as he shall appoint to enlist them in the military, marine, and naval services, for a period not greater than seven years, which destroyed the supposition, could it seriously be entertained, that slaves might legally be purchased and carried away for the purposes of navigation. There had been too much experience lately of crimes committed within the Admiralty jurisdiction of this court, and the requisites of the crime of piracy had been too often explained to them, to make it necessary for him again to describe them. But any question they might propose, the court would willingly answer. He had only further to observe, that before they could find a bill for the first offence, they must be satisfied that the person carried away was carried away as a slave; they must therefore satisfy themselves concerning his condition at the time of removal. If at that time he was in a state of slavery, and being so was transferred by his master, and carried away without any consent of his own, he feared that they could have no doubt as to their finding. With respect to coming voluntarily on board, a point which they would probably have to consider, their own discretion would best guide them, taking all circumstances into consideration, the situation and age of the party, his capability of understanding what was said to him, his knowledge of what he was doing and with whom he was going, and whether there was such a medium of communication between the parties as they considered satisfactory. In all cases within the Act he thought the purpose was most important; although, strictly speaking, the mere purchase of a slave, even for the purpose of immediate manumission, was an offence within the statute, though widely different in guilt, and this for very apparent reasons; the principal object of the legislature was to discourage the traffic, to prevent the dealing in slaves being an object of profit to any one; it was therefore made unlawful to purchase a person for the purpose of his being dealt with as a slave. With respect to all the cases where the purpose for which a slave was carried away formed part of the offence, they would consider that in the eye of the law all men are intended to propose that which they do till the contrary be shown, and if they should find that a country where sla-

very prevails was visited without necessity or object, and that persons in a state of slavery were purchased and received on board a ship, and carried away in a state of unwilling and constrained servitude, or were so detained or shipped as in the different terms of the Act, he feared that in the eye of the law it must be considered that they were so received or detained for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves.

He had only now to impress upon them the absolute necessity of banishing from their minds all that they might have heard concerning the particular circumstances of the case coming before them. They were too well acquainted with their duties to make it necessary for him to remind them of what rules of evidence they must keep in mind in examining witnesses, but they would remember, that the same law of evidence ought to prevail in a grand-jury room as in that court, that in either, hearsay evidence was totally inadmissible, or secondary evidence of that which was capable of higher proof. They would readily believe that he could not but feel pain that an explanation of the highly penal clauses of an act for the abolition of the slave-trade should for the first time become necessary, by such a charge as the bills now before them presented, being brought against an officer high in rank in an honourable service; such a conjunction the most speculative could never have foreseen; but their feelings of regret that aught of such a nature should be connected with one belonging to a service whose dearest care had been to repress this traffic, and to whom the Legislature had always assigned that honourable task, must not, and would not, prevent them from performing firmly their duty, however painful it might become, of dealing with the case as it should stand in evidence and be declared by law, with as constant a mind as if it were one of ordinary occurrence, and the accused totally unknown and undistinguished.

August 11.

The grand jury brought in, this morning, three of the bills which had been presented to them against John Croft Hawkins, for piracy, two of which they found to be *true bills*; the other was *not found*.

The trial of this officer was necessarily suspended, owing to his absence from Bombay; he is reported in some of the Calcutta papers to have intentionally absconded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF POONAH.

Translation of an Address presented to the Governor, at a Durbar at Poonah, on the 17th Sept. 1830:

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Poonah, have heard that, on the 10th or

11th instant, an address was presented by certain persons at Bombay, to a judge of the Supreme Court, in which it was stated, that the extension of the jurisdiction of that court over the provinces would be gratifying to all the population of the country, who were most desirous of such a measure being adopted.

"We have received this intelligence with dismay and grief. If this statement should find its way to England, and it should be believed there, that such are the real sentiments of the people of this country, measures may be adopted in conformity thereto. Our respectability and privileges will then cease to exist;—lawyers will come and devour our substance, and destroy the community.

"When these provinces fell into the hands of the British government, a resolution was issued guaranteeing to the inhabitants the preservation of their laws and customs. Subsequently, special regulations have been enacted for the maintenance, and dignity, and honour of the ancient Sirdars of the country. These are now in force. Trusting to their permanence, we have lived in security and happiness.

"Last year, when a process of the Supreme Court was issued against Pandurang Ramchunder Dhumdurry, a representation of our fears of the infringement of our privileges was made to the government; the government were pleased to answer us by an assurance that our fears were groundless; and the subsequent measures adopted, and which saved the honour of the house of Dhumdurry, inspired the community with confidence.

"Since yesterday, we have heard this news from Bombay, and we are again plunged into anxiety for the result. We have, therefore, hastily written this address, and implore you to lose no time in transmitting to the highest authorities in England our prayer, that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bombay may not be extended to this province."

[Signed by 2000 persons, including all the principal chiefs.]

(True Translation.)

(Signed) P. LEGEY, *Acting Deputy Agent for Sirdars.*

(Reply.)

"To Neelkunt Shastree, Bhow Maharaj Baba Sahib, Rastia, and others of the respectable shastrees, sirdars, merchants and inhabitants of Poonah.

"I have perused your address with attention. It is a satisfactory proof of the content and happiness you enjoy under the established rule over this country. That will not be changed. The sacred pledges of faith given you by the British government will never be broken. Do not, therefore, let your minds be disturbed by the groundless expressions of per-

sons who are alike ignorant of your sentiments and condition. I am attached to the natives of India from having resided amongst them from almost childhood to age. To you, and all the natives under the presidency of Bombay, I am grateful for proofs of personal regard since I became your governor.

I will write as you wish, and transmit your address to England, to which country I return in a few months, and when there, depend upon me as your sincere friend, and as one who during life will be anxious to promote, by every means in his power, your happiness and prosperity."

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1830.

SIR JOHN P. GRANT.

The following "Notification," dated Sept. 13, had been issued by the government:

"In consequence of the tenor of an advertisement published in the public newspapers, convening a meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay, to present an address to Sir J. P. Grant, "on the occasion of his resignation of his office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Jurisdiction at Bombay," the Honourable the Governor in Council deems it proper to notify, for the information of the natives of the presidency and the provinces, that Sir John Peter Grant has been recalled from Bombay by an order of the King in council to answer complaints made against him by the Honourable the East-India Company."

On the 10th September, a general Address of the Natives of Bombay was presented to Sir John P. Grant, at the Commission Room of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs. Soon after the arrival of Sir John, Jehangur Nasserwanjee addressed him as follows:

"Sir John Peter Grant: I have the honour to present to you the general address of the natives of Bombay, on the occasion of your resignation of your office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; and I assure you, from the bottom of my heart, that I am proud of having been selected to give an address that so strongly attests the opinion and sentiments of the natives, of your judicial merits, and their deep affliction that you are no longer to be their judge. The address contains the signatures of upwards of four thousand four hundred persons; and had we permitted persons to sign it who are unable to write their names: the signatures to the address would have been tripled: the numbers you have seen within and without this room, evince the universal approbation of your judicial administration at Bombay."

The following address was then given by Johangeer Nasserwanjee to Mr. Roper, by whom it was read.

"To Sir John Peter Grant, Knt., late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay.

"Honourable Sir: We, the undersigned natives of India, and inhabitants of the island of Bombay, cannot permit you to separate from us without communicating to you our sentiments of profound and indescribable sorrow at that event, and without acknowledging the heavy debt of gratitude that we and our families owe to you.

"We know that the interests and happiness of his Majesty's subjects, natives of India, essentially depend upon the integrity and independence of his Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature in India: and we have seen with affliction and alarm the disparagement and injury you have suffered from your discharge of judicial duties, which, in your opinion, the law imposed upon you. We deeply feel that you suffer, from a conscientious execution of judicial duty to protect the natives of India, beyond the limits of the island of Bombay, from the dreadful calamity of false imprisonment, and from your disdaining to profess that protection, when, by superior force, you were unable to maintain it. Feeling, as we do, we should abandon every pretension to public or private virtue, we should justly be reproached with brutal insensibility or the vilest ingratitude, and we should subject ourselves to universal and everlasting condemnation, were we to refrain from publicly acknowledging the benefit you intended to the natives of India, by the coercive protection of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and the numberless other benefits we have experienced from your wise, impartial, and independent administration of justice as one of the judges of that Court.

"We purposely refrain from offering to you the slightest commendation for your unceasing solicitude to preserve inviolate the various religions, manners, and usages of the natives of India. Independent of the enactments of the paramount authority of Parliament, and the solemn and positive directions in the charter of justice of our gracious Sovereign Lord the King, your enlarged and liberal mind would have suggested to you that our various religions, manners, and usages, however different they may be from your own, are essential to our happiness; and it is with pleasure we declare, that all the judges of the late Recorder's Court, and of the present Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, have ever evinced in the execution of the judgments, processes, and orders of those Courts, both within and without the island of Bombay, a scrupu-

lous anxiety to maintain and protect the natives of India in their respective religions, manners, and usages. The same character has long since been acquired by his Majesty's judge at Calcutta and Madras. But the protection of the religions, manners, and usages of the natives of India, is not the sole and insulated object of Courts of Justice; nor is that protection the only most frequent occurrence of these Courts. Courts of Justice are principally instituted for the security of life, of property, character, and of personal liberty; and in your efforts to secure to us those important objects, your conduct has obtained our approbation. You came among us, an immense and various population, with whom you never had any previous personal intercourse. You came among them with a heart expanded by philanthropy, with an understanding enriched by literature and philosophy, stored with sound and inflexible doctrines of English jurisprudence, and imbued with legal, moral, and sacred obligations. We have seen your patience, command of temper, and unwearied assiduity to discover the truth, in the midst of masses of contradictory evidence. Your judgments in matters of property have been satisfactory to us. The burglaries, highway robberies, thefts, forgeries, and perjuries, that existed to an alarming extent, that exposed our persons and property to constant violence, and obstructed the course of justice, have been greatly diminished by your calm, temperate, and firm administration of criminal justice. But your great and eminent merit, that which we and the natives throughout the territories under the Bombay Government cannot sufficiently appreciate and acknowledge, has been your undaunted determination to protect all the natives residing in those territories from false imprisonment. You were conscious of the great and universal truth, that the permission of false imprisonment is destructive of human happiness. You knew the tendency of false imprisonment to degrade character, and that the entire removal of any species of false imprisonments, is indispensable to the intellectual and moral improvement of individuals and of nations. On your judicial seat, you had ample evidence of the insecurity of the natives without the Island of Bombay from false imprisonment; and other instances of that injury had been proved in the Supreme Court before your arrival in India. We have seen your persevering, strenuous and undaunted exertions to subdue and extirpate the evil, with all its pernicious consequences. Death deprived you of the advice of your associates on the bench; single and alone, you asserted the rights of all the natives residing under this Presidency, to your judicial protection from that dreadful ca-

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lamity; you displayed the admirable force of moral and sacred obligations, and you yielded only to superior force. The result of your exertions to rescue those natives from false imprisonment, and to maintain the dignity of the Supreme Court, has disappointed our expectations; and your honour commanded you to resign your judicial office. And for whom do you suffer?—for persons with whom you had no connexion, except from your philanthropy and your duty as a judge. Our affliction is severe, that in such a cause you have been involved in misfortune.

“We recollect also with delight the humane disposition you have ever shewn in attending to the petitions of the poor and the weak; their easy access to you, and the facilities you have afforded them in obtaining justice.

“You participated in the sentiments and opinions of our friends and benefactors, the late Sir Edward West and Sir Charles H. Chambers; like them you knew no duty but the duty of executing your judicial functions impartially, fearlessly and independently, and without any respect for persons; like them, you have acquired the confidence, esteem, and affection of the natives; like them, you have greatly contributed to attach the natives to the British Government, and have made an appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court from the judgments of the Provincial Courts, the sincere and ardent desire of all the natives who reside under this Presidency.

“We are the witnesses of your character, and of the character of our lamented patrons, the late Sir Edward West and Sir Charles H. Chambers. We know that you and they have greatly contributed to rescue the natives from unmerited degradation; have extensively promoted and secured their happiness; have advanced their intellectual and moral improvement, and have fixed in their hearts an attachment to his Majesty's Court of Justice at Bombay. We shall ever deplore the premature deaths of those great and excellent judges, and your separation from us is equally afflicting to us. We are not influenced by ordinary sorrow. We see you disparaged and in misfortune for the discharge of judicial functions, which, even if in error, were commanded by your judgment and your conscience; and we see in the obstruction of your benevolent exertions a lamentable and dreadful retardment of the moral, intellectual, and political improvement of the natives, which calmly and eventually would have been attained, by the strong coercive power of the Supreme Court, to prevent their false imprisonment.

“We assure you that your virtues, and those of Sir Edward West and Sir C. H. Chambers, are engraven on our hearts;

and that we shall carefully instil the knowledge of them into the minds of our children. You will ever have our fervent wishes for your happiness and prosperity; and we still entertain the hope that your present misfortune will be temporary, and that you will rise from it to superior judicial honour.

“We request you to do us the favour to sit for your full-length portrait, to be taken by an artist, which we propose to solicit the Honourable the Chief Justice to be placed in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that all the natives who see it may have before them, the image of their friend and benefactor.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

With sentiments of profound respect,

Your most obedient humble servants,
Bombay, September 10, 1830.

REPLY.

Sir J. P. Grant, addressed Jehangeer Nasserwanjee, and the assembled natives as follows:—

“Gentlemen: There are occasions when those most accustomed to deliver themselves in public, must feel the same embarrassment and anxiety which attended their first attempts to address a large assembly. I am not afraid of being thought guilty of affectation, when I confess that the present is one of those occasions with me.

“When I see this great assembly congregated for the sole purpose of doing me honour; when I notice who they are that compose it; when I observe the immense number of the names affixed to this address, amounting, I am told, to four thousand, each subscribed at length, in their accustomed character, by those who have signed it—names well known here, as comprising the great body of that respectable class of persons, who by their honest and profitable industry contribute more than any other to the public prosperity, and have been well said to form the strength of every nation there, who in the middle rank of life, removed equally from poverty and from dissipation, are the coolest and the best judges of those things which affect their happiness and their security; and whose various transactions, and the various characters of those with whom they are obliged to deal, force them into a greater acquaintance with the proceedings of Courts of Law, and a more anxious watchfulness of the conduct of the judges, and the maxims and decisions of the Courts, than any other class of the community. When I observe the pains that have been taken to make it apparent that this address expresses the genuine and well-understood sentiments of all who have signed it, by its being drawn up in each of the native languages most familiarly read and spoken by the respective sub-

scribers, as well as in English; when I consider the subjects you have chosen in the address, as those which are the grounds of the kind feelings you express, and the greatly too-flattering praises you bestowed; when I reflect that this is done upon the occasion of my being about to take a final leave of you, I think it will not be deemed surprising that I should be entirely at a loss where to begin, in offering you my acknowledgments, or where to find expressions suitable to convey even a faint intimation of the effect this address and this scene has produced upon me.

"You have said, that in arriving in India, I came amongst an immense and various population, with whom I had no previous personal acquaintance: I fear I must add, what not the vast number of my countrymen, who share my situation in this respect, cannot prevent me from blushing, when I add, I came amongst you with very little of that sort of acquaintance which may be acquired of the inhabitants of most countries, even without personal intercourse.

"In regard to the inhabitants of India, the obtaining correct information of their manners and condition is extremely difficult in England, if at all possible. But I take great shame to myself, that when public affairs occupied so much of my attention as they did for several years of my life, the circumstances of this interesting country were not more frequently the object of my inquiry.

"If, however, I came among you with little knowledge of you, I had no prejudices to bewilder and embarrass me. I had seen and read too much of mankind, not to know that man is every where, in every climate, and in every age, essentially the same, varied only by the circumstances he is placed in, changing as they change, and conforming himself to every variety of situation with an aptitude and ease which are as remarkable in nations as in individuals.

"I had learnt also, that much of what appears at first sight to distinguish the most strongly different races of men, and different nations from each other, are matters merely upon the surface, and that if you penetrate these, you will find beneath, in what is essential to the moral character, marks of resemblance so strong and universal, as to render it almost the same. I did not expect to find, nor did I think it possible I should find, the inhabitants of India different from the rest of mankind in these respects. I expected to find in them great gentleness of disposition, and remarkably engaging manners; in this expectation I have not been deceived. But I have found much more to distinguish them as a most valuable people.

"Of the inhabitants of the interior, it is true, I can speak only from report, and from the specimens of them I have seen

here, since I have not had time or opportunity to visit them; and the time I have spent with you has been so short, that I am perfectly aware there is much that has escaped my observation. But during that time, I have had probably a better opportunity of forming a judgment of your character than most other situations afford, in which an Englishman can be placed; and though many of your good qualities may have escaped my observation, this at least I can undertake to say, that in no society of equal extent, and composed of persons engaged in the useful occupations of commerce, is there more intelligence, more sobriety, a greater disposition to return kindness and protection on the part of those who govern, by a ready and cheerful obedience; a greater disposition to cultivate the good-will, and contribute to the comfort of their fellow-subjects than you display towards the English residents among you; more readiness to acquire the arts and adopt the improvements which have grown up in England; a greater love of justice, or a more right estimate of the value of the laws of England, of an impartial and rigid administration of them.

Gentlemen, in the share which I have had in their administration, it has been my duty to consult only my own conscience, my own understanding, and what knowledge of the laws, and of the principles which govern and are common to all systems of law, the consideration of, now a good many years bestowed upon these subjects, may have enabled me to acquire. It has been my duty entirely to disregard the applause or the censure, whether of persons in power or of the people, except as the approbation of all good men must in the end be acquired by judicial honesty, even though exposed to occasional errors. But now that these duties are drawing to a close, it cannot but be satisfactory to me in the highest degree, to know that those who have been the nearest witnesses of my conduct, and the most affected by it, bear testimony to its having been attended with those effects, which has been my sacred duty and my ardent wish to produce.

"I know well that the kindness of your dispositions, the belief which I think that you entertain of my anxious desire to promote your happiness, my approaching departure, under circumstances which you consider as attended with some personal hardship, all contribute to make you regard my past services with a degree of favour which greatly exaggerates their merits. But stripping what you say of much which must be attributed entirely to your partiality, enough remains to give me the agreeable assurance that I have not altogether failed in what I have had most at heart.

"I think, gentlemen, your testimony to-day is sufficient to prove the following

propositions: 1st. in matters of succession and inheritance, and in your dealings and contracts with each other, your native laws and usages have been specially preserved to you by parliament. It was a wise and judicious enactment, in order to prevent doubts; but I think it is only a declaration of what follows from the rules and maxims of the common law of England, which enjoins a scrupulous respect for all ancient usages in every country governed by the king of England, which are not repugnant to natural equity and good morals. I think your testimony is sufficient to prove, that the native laws of the inhabitants of India may be administered, and their ancient usages enforced, by the forms and processes of an English Court, without offending their manners or endangering the security of those laws and usages, or of the rights they derive from them. 2d. In criminal matters the law of England is the only law administered among you; I think your testimony proves, that in one of the most numerous societies of the most mixed population of the natives of India, the criminal law of England strictly administered without any deviation from the spirit of liberty and of caution which runs through every part of it, in particular its anxious care to prevent undue imprisonment, and the barbarous practice prevalent in many, I fear in most other countries, of leading or even suffering those who are accused to make unwary declarations, which may hamper them in their defence, is sufficient to ensure the preservation of the peace, and the security of the persons and properties of the inhabitants. 3d. I think your testimony proves that a supreme English Court, composed of English judges, with English forms of proceeding, may exercise the same general control, in virtue of its character of guardian of the manners and rights of the community of the most mixed population of the natives of India, by means of the same extraordinary jurisdiction to repress injuries, and put a stop to wrongs that require immediate remedy by an instantaneous and paramount interposition of authority, as is exercised by the Supreme Criminal Court of England, without danger of offending the slightest prejudice, much less of outraging any religious or customary observance, or any of the usual habits of domestic life. Lastly, I think that your testimony proves that those labour under a great mistake, who suppose that an English administration of justice, by those who have made the English laws their study, is naturally distasteful to the natives of India. You have expressly declared in this address, and your conduct, and that of all the inhabitants of this island proves—I will add, partly from my personal knowledge, but more generally from the information

of my native friends here—the declarations and conduct of all the native inhabitants of the interior, who have occasion to resort here—prove, that an administration of justice, upon the principles of English law—of which, be it remembered, respect for ancient usages and customs is one of the most remarkable—is so far from having a tendency to alarm or to alienate the native inhabitants of India, that it is the certain means of gaining their confidence and their affections.

“Gentlemen, it is particularly grateful to me, that in the commendations you have so kindly and so honourably bestowed upon me, you have still more kindly and honourably associated my name with those of my most lamented and most valued friends—my late able and learned brethren, Sir E. West and C. H. Chambers. No men ever felt greater kindness than they did for the native inhabitants of Bombay, in their individual capacity, or a more firm determination to protect their rights, in their judicial. It is a great consolation to me, that in the person of my present associate upon the bench, the present chief justice, I leave your rights and interests in the charge of one whose high sense of honour, and anxiety to fulfil the grave and important duties which have devolved upon him, will be found, I am well persuaded, to entitle him to your entire confidence. This I know, that next to the approbation of his own conscience, there is nothing he more ardently desires.

“For myself, I part from you with the most sincere regret.”

“This is not a fit occasion for entering into an explanation of the circumstances which have led to my retirement, further than to say, that if I had kept my health, nothing would have induced me to quit my judicial duties during the period usually assigned to them in India; unless I had received the commands which his Majesty, by his prerogative, was entitled, in his royal discretion, to issue for my removal—if I had not been entirely satisfied, on a careful consideration, that I could not continue to discharge them in the circumstances I am placed in, with satisfaction to my conscience, with a due regard to my personal honour, with any hope of advancing his Majesty’s service, or any prospect of benefit to this community.

“It remains only for me to notice the request with which you have thought fit to honour me, that I should sit for my picture. Though very sensible of the small value of that which you desire to have, it is a request much too flattering to me to allow of my declining to comply with it—nor could I envy the nature of any man’s feelings who could undervalue such a mark of regard from so large and so intelligent a community.

"I am to set sail from Bombay in a very few days, so that it is impossible that the picture could be taken here; but if you still desire this memorial of me, I shall have great pleasure in having it taken at Calcutta, from whence it can be transmitted here.

"Once more allow me to express the respect with which I leave you. In whatever part of the world I may be, I shall never forget the native community of Bombay; I shall ever entertain the greatest sense of your personal kindness to me, of your just appreciation of the rectitude of my intentions, and of the support your firmness and love of justice afforded me on a very trying occasion.

"I shall never cease to take the deepest interest in your welfare, or to wish most fervently for your happiness and prosperity."

Another address was from a body of the Upper Class of nations, delivered at the Judges' own chambers, in the presence of the practitioners and officers of the Court. The length of this address and of the reply (which, like the foregoing, is marked with the characteristic prelixity of all the learned person's orations) we must defer till next month.

OCURRENCES AT UKULCOTE.—CAPTAIN SPARROW.

A Correspondent in the *Bombay Courier*, with reference to a statement in that paper relative to the death of Capt. Edward Sparrow, of the 1st Light Cavalry,* gives the following details respecting the attack of Ukulcote, and the fate of that officer:—

"About 5 p. m. on the evening of the 9th July, the troops, which had for some days previously been ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness for field service, received instructions to commence their march, and they left the cantonments of Sholapore at ten the same night, both officers and men in high spirits.

"Notwithstanding the weather was rainy and wet, and the roads consequently heavy, the detachment succeeded, after a fatiguing march of about twenty-three miles, in reaching Ukulcote between seven and eight the next morning, and the reply to a proclamation sent by the resident at Sattara, directing the insurgents to evacuate and deliver up the town, was a salvo from all the cannon, small and large, that the walls of the fort could boast. Bodies of horse at the same time issued from the gateway, and seeming by their movements to indicate an attack, and a wish to harass and annoy our infantry, (who, dreadfully knocked up by the long night march, and want of rest, had, for protection from the fire of the fort, remained stationary behind a small emi-

nence,) Colonel Robertson ordered out a party of the 1st Light Cavalry to drive them back into the town, with particular instructions however, that on no account were they to expose themselves unnecessarily, or in fact to go within range of the fire of the matchlock men from the fort.

"Capt. Sparrow, who had been exceedingly active during the whole of the morning, in checking and driving back the enemy, happened at this juncture to be in the rear; but immediately on learning that a party of his men had been ordered out, he put spurs to his horse, and joined them, when they had got about half way across the plain, over which it was necessary they should pass for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the enemy, who, perceiving our intentions, were now rapidly returning within the town. Capt. S. having assumed command of the party from Lieut. Poole of the 1st Light Cavalry, who had, in his absence, most gallantly volunteered to head them, he immediately gave the word of command to charge; but instead of pressing onwards, in a parallel line with the walls, he wheeled off to the right towards a few men who had taken refuge under protection of the fire of the enemy, who, discharging their jinjalls with great steadiness, at the same time kept up a continued and unrelenting fire of musketry; the walls were completely lined with armed men, the ends of whose matchlocks bristled through every loop-hole with which the walls were thickly perforated.

"It was next to impossible under such circumstances that a person exposed as poor Sparrow was could escape untouched: his horse was almost immediately killed by a jinjall shot in the shoulder, and he himself, whilst in the act of disentangling himself from the fallen animal, received a wound from a matchlock ball in the lower part of the belly, which during the night proved mortal, thereby depriving the service of one of its best, most active, and most gallant soldiers, and society of an esteemed and much respected member.

"Poor Sparrow cut down with his own hand three men, previously to receiving his death wound; and it may afford some idea of the hotness of the fire, when it is stated that out of the five troopers who followed him, three were severely wounded, and every horse either killed or disabled.

"The brigade orders of the 10th by Lieut. Col. Robertson contained a most just and merited eulogium on the gallant conduct of that distinguished corps, the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry; and as a tribute of respect and admiration of the heroic bearing of their brave but unfortunate leader, the countersign for the day was "Sparrow."

* See vol. III. N. S. As. Intel. p. 519.

"Before concluding, I cannot avoid expressing my surprise so truly ridiculous a story could have got into circulation regarding Sparrow's having been addressed by the enemy from the walls, and that too at the very time they were pouring down upon him as murderous a cross-fire as perhaps was ever witnessed. They did indeed profess their unwillingness to fight against the English, but their after-conduct certainly belied the affirmation, unless indeed a nine-pounder striking occasionally in the midst of our camp could be considered a mark of their friendship or regard."

A letter from Ukulcote states that 200 of the 2nd Grenadiers had returned to Ukulcote to relieve the detachment of the 9th stationed in the fort. The grenadiers had made three marches from Sholapore back towards Sattara. In speaking of the fort, the writer says, "it appears to have been a strong place, but is now very rickety; the heavy rains breach the walls in fine style, most of them being made of mud and stone; one of the gateways tumbled down yesterday."—*Bombay Courier*, Aug. 17.

THE SLAVE CASE.

A Calcutta paper (the *Bengal Chronicle*), on the faith of a communication from Bombay, states:—

"It was rumoured in Bombay, that more than one person, of a higher rank than Lieutenant Hawkins, are amongst those likely to be accused: but it is thought that the court will shew no anxiety to have those great personages tried before it; but rather leave them to another tribunal in England. 'Whatever may be the fate,' says our correspondent, 'of the present bills, this much is certain, that the trade of manning the Indian Navy, by the purchase of Africans, is at an end. God only knows the devastations in many innocent villages, that may have been committed to procure the thirty-six lately imported, or what may have since taken place to procure an additional supply. There is too much truth in the rumour that this is not a solitary cargo that has been obtained. The *Tigris* came in two or three days ago, having two boys on board, procured in a similar manner with those on the *Clive*; and it is confidently said, that the *Coot* was despatched on Monday the 2d, purely to intercept the *Euphrates*, on board of which no less than forty more were expected.'"

Some circumstances, to which we referred last month, from a writer at Bombay, under the signature of *Humanitas*, to a Calcutta paper (the *Bengal Harkaru*), with reference to this affair, in which the writer intimated the probability of Sir C. Malcolm

being put upon trial for his life, drew from the Chief Justice and Sir J. P. Grant, sitting on the bench on the 10th September, some severe animadversions. They cautioned the editors of the Bombay papers against giving insertion to the letter.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES AND NATIVE LANGUAGES.

From some of the remarks of the *Hurkaru* upon the benefits to be derived from employing natives in public offices of trust, and from substituting the vernacular languages of the country for the Persian in judicial proceedings, it would appear that the good people of Calcutta do not take much trouble in informing themselves of what is passing in other parts of India, otherwise they would know the new code of regulations of Bombay, introduced by the late governor, is printed in the *Mahratta* and *Guzerattee* languages; and that all the business in the *Zillah* and *Sudder Adawlut Courts* is transacted in the vernacular languages of the provinces in which the law is administered; and further, that by the recent regulations in the judicial branch of this presidency, all original suits are tried by native ameeris, appeals only lying to the European judge. On this and many other points, the consideration given and trust reposed in natives, under this presidency, is far greater than either in Bengal or Madras.—*Bombay Courier*, July 17.

Singapore.

LAW.

Diggles, v. Ong Tuan, Si Lee, and Kong Tuan.—This was a suit, tried before the Hon. K. Murchison, Esq., resident councillor, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Robert Diggles, a merchant, and managing partner in the firm of Symes and Co., of Singapore, sought to recover of the defendants, who were Chinese merchants of this settlement, a balance in their account-current of 14,635 Spanish dollars. Ong Tuan had become insolvent in consequence of losses sustained at the late fire; and the two other defendants, who were reputed wealthy, resisted the demand on the ground of their non-liability to the debt, which was due from the insolvent only, a dissolution of partnership having taken place in December 1829. On the part of the plaintiff it was rejoined, that the debt, out of which the balance arose, was contracted in November, prior to the dissolution. Towards the end of October, Kong Tuan had given the plaintiff notice of his intention to dissolve partnership with Ong Tuan, but did not state when; and it was not denied that they continued partners till the end of the Chinese year (25 Dec. 1829).

Several witnesses, mostly European merchants, deposed to facts implying, to

a certain extent, the connection of Kong Tuan with Ong Tuan up to the end of the year.

For the defence, Che Sang, a Chinese, having been sworn by cutting off a cock's head, stated that he was present in December last when Ong Tuan, Si Lee, Tong Gwan, and Tong Koon dissolved partnership. It was about six weeks before the fire. He denied that Kong Tuan was one of them. Has had dealings with both him and Ong Tuan.

Another witness was produced, but as he persisted in his refusal to swear by cutting off a cock's head, his evidence was not taken, and he was further given in custody of the sheriff until he paid a fine of twenty dollars, for contempt of court.

On the 1st July Mr. Murchison gave judgment.

Previous thereto, the defendant, Kong Tuan, presented a petition, in which he alleged that he had had extensive dealings with the house of Symes and Co. without any imputation upon his integrity; that when Mr. Symes left the settlement last year, he requested the defendant to assist Mr. Diggles, who had recently arrived, with advice as to the respectability of the Chinese shopkeepers who dealt with the house, which he did; that he (the defendant) had no share or interest in Ong Tuan's concern; that the conversation in which a supposed admission of his (the defendant's) being a partner was made to one of the witnesses, was conducted in the Malay language, which defendant speaks imperfectly, and he intended to say that his brother had been a partner; that the witness referred to (Mr. J. Zechariah) had an interest in the result of this cause, claiming of Ong Tuan 1,100 Spanish dollars, which he (the defendant) would have to pay if it be decided against him; that if he (defendant) was supposed to be a partner, it was strange no demand had till now been made of the debt, for which Mr. Diggles, previously to Mr. Symes' departure, took a bill from Ong Tuan individually, and that, at all events, more satisfactory proof of his (defendant's) connection with the firm ought to have been adduced.

His Honour the judge, in giving his decision, observed, that in England such an action could hardly have arisen, the forms required by the law having been so long in operation, and consequently so well known. Here an English court of law had been but recently introduced, and in regard to the liability of partners, it might be said the law had never been made known. The natives are attached to their own forms, though not altogether ignorant of the advantage to be derived from the mystery in which their partnerships are involved. Amongst other motives, they are aware of the *onus probandi* devolving upon

a creditor, and a wealthy partner may in this manner seek to evade an inquiry, and deny a copartnership, whenever it suited his convenience. His Honour then recommended the introducing a system somewhat less confiding, and more closely resembling the precautionary system observed in England. The European merchants should take means to induce the native merchants to declare the names of their co-partners publicly, and to notify dissolutions or alterations; or else they should take a specific security from the individuals; documents to that effect should be signed and witnessed, and the attestation bear that the purport has been explained. The judge thought the evidence, oral and documentary, constituted a proof not to be overthrown by Kong Tuan's denial, and the production of his Chinese books to shew the contrary. He had, therefore, no hesitation in pronouncing judgment for the plaintiff.

This suit excited great interest in the settlement.

WANT OF A COURT OF JUDICATURE.

We have already remarked in a former number, on the great and serious inconvenience which the mercantile community of this settlement experience at present from the want of a court of justice. The European merchants, owing to the peculiar constitution of the trade of the settlement, are obliged to dispose of their goods to natives; and not a few of these, we are sorry to say, being well aware that no authority exists here which can compel them to pay their debts if exceeding the sum of thirty-two dollars (which may be recovered in the Court of Request), actually set their creditors at defiance, and laugh at their threats! This very justly destroys confidence, and causes the merchants to refrain from dealing so largely as they otherwise could do, with safety, were a court in existence to protect them from loss. Such a state of things cannot last long, and, we trust, shall not. It is, however, not likely to be remedied, if the report which has reached us be true, and which, we hear, is founded on good authority, that the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to abolish the King's Court in the eastern settlements, and establish a court of their own, to be assisted by a lawyer, which will constitute it a half-zillah, and half we know not what.

The importance of these settlements, in a commercial point of view, may be judged of by the fact that the annual imports, according to official statements, amount to upwards of five millions sterling; and the immense quantity of British property always in the market, ought certainly to render the consideration of the best means of providing for the administration of jus-

tice a most serious one. In a commercial settlement, like this, where the interference of a court of judicature is required almost daily, where many law cases arise in which property to a considerable amount is involved, where so many important points are to be decided, and where society is so very discordant, owing to the variety in the languages and habits of the population, we require a court much more effective than any court constituted after the manner of a zillah court possibly can be. We have frequently had occasion to animadvert on the inadequacy of the charter still in existence, and have often expressed a hope, that if ever our rulers in England should again be called upon to legislate for us in this respect, they would take the trouble to inform themselves of all the local circumstances connected with these settlements, and provide a court that would meet all our exigencies. It may be questioned, however, whether the charter, with its manifold imperfections, and we may add absurdities, was not better calculated for the proper and impartial administration of justice than the description of court which report says is to be imposed upon us. Many individuals in these settlements must have observed, within the last twelve months especially, that Company's servants, no matter how distinguished they may be for their impartiality and integrity, cannot, from the nature of their education, interests, and habits, be the best qualified to decide on all cases that must naturally come before them. Of the truth of this, we believe, none are more convinced than some of those who, from their station in the civil service, have been required by the charter to fill the awfully responsible office of judge. Many must have observed how necessary it is to have a king's court, perfectly independent of the Company, with a properly qualified law-officer at its head, who will administer law and justice with impartiality and unbiassed independence.

If the principle which actuates such a proposition be that of economy (a principle before which all others of a noble and generous nature seem now to fade and die away), we give it as our humble opinion, that a king's court, with a moderate establishment, besides being more respectable and popular, would not be a great burden to Government, as the court-fees would go a considerable way towards its support. —*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 10.

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES.

The importations of British piece-goods during the last month have been very considerable, which, together with the heavy stocks formerly on hand, have completely glutted the market. The imports, indeed, of nearly every description of British cotton goods, for the last eighteen months,

have been far too great for the demand; and unless a very material decrease takes place, prices must continue to decline on every fresh arrival. Should we have no further arrivals for the next twelve months, we do not think any want of goods would be experienced (except, probably, of one or two articles most regularly in demand), as the stocks are so heavy, and there being no immediate prospect of an increase in the consumption. Several sales of white and printed goods have been made within the last month at prices apparently as good as have been obtained for the same descriptions for some time past, but as nearly all sales of piece-goods are effected at a credit of three or four months, for payment in produce, prices must of course be regulated altogether by the mode of payment; and as there are such a variety of qualities of the same kind of goods, any quotations we could give would be little or no guide to the manufacturer, unless we could, at the same time, state the cost, or nearly so, of each article laid down here. Two and a half Spanish dollars per piece for 4 cambrics, for instance, may be a very good or a very bad price (even supposing the produce that may be received in payment to net only 2s. 9d. or 3s. the dollar in England), as cambrics may be laid down here to cost the manufacturer from 4s. to 20s. per piece, of so many different qualities are they made. —*Sing. Comm. Reg.*, Aug. 14.

PIRACY.

Since our last publication, another native vessel has been cut off by pirates in these straits; the whole crew were murdered with the exception of one individual, who arrived in this settlement a few days ago. It is reported that the *Zebra* sloop of war has gone to cruise off the Carimons, in hopes of meeting with the piratical vessels.

To such persons as are acquainted with the haunts and habits of these cunning desperadoes, sending forth a man-of-war to cruise for them on the open seas must appear a rich farce.

If the British Government wish to effect any permanent good, they must establish, and keep up, a small naval force, as at Rhio, consisting of at least six fast-sailing prows, rigged Malay fashion, well armed, and manned with men of approved characters. (The war prows at Rhio are all manned by Malacca men; and the naco-dahs are paid sixty Java rupees a month each.) Were these prows to cruise continually about the straits, and to the southward, as far as Lingin, in conjunction with the Dutch prows, we feel confident, that in the course of one year the native trade of this port would increase materially, because piracy would be in a great degree repressed.

Since writing the above, the *Zebra* has returned from her cruise, bringing in four sampans laden with fruit, on their way from Muar river to Singapore; as the men had no passes they were detained, but dismissed on arrival here, as being peaceable subjects. We conceive the principle on which Capt. Pridham acted to be a correct one; but the question is, how small craft, coming from native ports, are to obtain passes if the neighbouring rajahs will not condescend to give them.—*Sing. Chron.*, Aug. 12.

REDUCTIONS.

The "reduction" of the form of the Straits' government from a presidency to a compound residency, has been accompanied by curtailments of salaries in some of the various public offices throughout the three settlements, and by many dismissals in others. This, we must say, bears very hard upon those who are and were in employment; we speak particularly of this settlement, where, in the resident's and treasury offices alone eight writers were employed, at salaries which collectively amounted to 1,000 sicca rupees and more per month, whereas now only one clerk is retained to do the reduced business of both offices, at a salary of 150 rupees per month. This is included in the sum of 400 rupees allowed monthly for all clerks employed, as well in the above as the registrar's office, the master-attendant's, and post-office. The clerks employed in the land department, police office, and Court of Requests, are in future to be paid out of the proceeds of the revenue accruing to them severally.—*Ibid.*

LIEUT. HOLMAN.

Among the arrivals of passengers will be found that of the celebrated blind traveller, Lieut. Holman, R.N., who is on his way to the celestial empire. This enterprising and indefatigable gentleman, though labouring under a loss of sight, has travelled through various countries, and furnished the literary world with an instructive and amusing volume of his travels.

MURDER BY THE RAJA OF TRINGANU.

An industrious Chinese, named Lee Ching, settled at Tringanu; but in the habit of coming occasionally to Singapore to trade, having formed a predilection for this place, had made up his mind to remove with his family and effects from Tringanu. The rajah of the place having been informed of his intention, sent for him; and on Lee Ching's denying such intention, the rajah told him, that to give a decisive proof to that effect he must cut off his tail, and become Mahometan. This

Lee Ching refused to do. The rajah then, finding that he was possessed of specie and valuables to the amount of 4,000 dollars, peremptorily told Lee Ching, that unless he became Mahomedan immediately, he would have him killed, and seize his effects. Lee Ching still refusing, he was murdered on the spot, as well as his mother and two children, his wife and wife's sister; and all the effects found in the house were carried away.—*Sing. Chron.*, June 17.

Several Chinese traders in this settlement, it appears, represented the case to the Resident, requesting his interference, as Lee Ching owed them sums of money, which they had now no hopes of getting. In the *Chronicle* of July 29, we observe the following statement, which observes that their suggestion was acted on:—

"On the 17th the H. C. cutter *Emerald*, returned from Triganu, but brings a very unfavourable account of the negotiation with the rajah. The letter of our Resident to him touched both upon the restoration of Lee Ching's property to his lawful creditors (the commissioners sent), and the massacre of the crew of the Chuliah boat, in which we learn the rajah himself has had some share. Having waited in vain for some time, the cutter returned without an answer. The rajah, however, thought better of it afterwards, and despatched a letter with a present in one of his own boats: in this letter he defends his conduct with regard to Lee Ching, by stating that he was his subject, and about to leave his territories in his debt to the amount of Spanish dollars 18,000, for which he had him executed, and his property confiscated. With regard to cutting off the crew of the Chuliah's boat, an answer equally false and evasive was returned. The consequence was, several consultations have been held between our Resident and Captain Pridham. The *Emerald*, two days ago, was despatched, on a secret expedition; many believe to Tringanu again, to join the *Zebra*, which has proceeded thither from Rhio."

A further account is as follows:—

We learn that the second letter from our deputy-resident, despatched by the *Emerald* to the rajah of Tringanu, met with more respect and deference than the former one, and the rajah, as requested, has given up Lee Ching's wife and two children. His wife's sister and his mother-in-law still remain. The rajah still persists in the justness of his action, on the ground that Lee Ching was deeply indebted to him; but through fear, we believe, he is willing to share the property he seized with the other creditors. He denies all participation either in the massacre or plunder of the crew of the Chuliah boat, and says the perpetrators have fled his kingdom!

(M)

We learn the king of Siam is about to make war upon him on account of numerous piracies committed by the Tringanu prows on Siamese vessels, and his detaining a number of captured Siamese as slaves. The rajah, in expectation of an attack, has mounted an extra number of guns on his battery, and raised an armed force.

The country, from being once cultivated and flourishing, now wears a desolate and neglected appearance, caused by the withering hand of tyranny and oppression. A duty of 2½ dollars is levied on every picul of pepper exported, and other taxes equally vexatious and ruinous are levied. The consequence is, the inhabitants are obliged by necessity to seek a livelihood either by lawful or unlawful means; to which latter they are most inclined both from example and habit.

We are afraid this description suits many neighbouring native states besides Tringanu.—*Sing. Chron.*, Aug. 26.

China.

TRADE.

So requisite is it to keep a most vigilant eye over the proceedings of the Chinese, and to check every attempt at aggression, that notwithstanding the most positive directions of his Excellency the Viceroy, promulgated by a public edict last year, stating, that the fees before exacted by the Hoppo, for the licensing of compradors to attend foreign ships, should in future be diminished; we now find, on the appearance of the country ships of this season, the linguists and compradors in combination, boldly demanding a considerable increase of the allowance formerly made by the consignees of ships to the linguists for procuring compradors. They now advance their pretensions to 450 dollars, whereas formerly the sum was 300 dollars, using a policy, we presume, of commencing with exorbitancy, which may admit of a compromise, and end in the confirmation of the previous rates. This has hitherto been resisted by the consignees of the two ships now at Whampoa, they promising however to pay whatever may be fixed upon hereafter; as a tacit compliance would not only be an injustice to the interest of their constituents, but would be evincing a bad compliment to the authorities who had taken the pains to modify a system, which has so lately been complained of by the foreign merchants.—*Canton Reg.*, May 15.

The linguists who manage foreign commerce have formed a combination to oblige each foreign ship to pay six hundred dollars; but it is said the senior Hong merchant has set his face against it,

and threatened to name the leader to the governor if the foreigners should make any opposition to it.—*Ibid.*, July 17.

The port dues now established are, on ships of the first class, Taels 7. 8. 7. 4. 755; second, Taels 7. 2. 3. 1. 910; third, Taels 5. 0. 6. 2. 330; which is an increase on the former rates; but the present, which continues to be the same amount on ships of every size, is reduced to Taels 1600. 6. 8. 3.—*Ibid.*

THE MEAOU-TSZE.

Some of the mountaineers called Meaou-tsze, from the province of Kwei-chow, have been seen in Canton. They came down the western river in small boats, not larger than a London waterman's wherry, with oil for sale, and wishing to carry back to their native hills betel-nut, opium, &c. They had acquired the Mandarin tongue, as an uneducated Highlandman or Welshman learns English. From them it was ascertained, that their native tongue is entirely different from Chinese; that it is an unwritten language, and consequently they have no books; nor have they any temples, or priests, or set forms of religion, or visible objects of worship. The only religious service they would acknowledge was a new year's ceremony, which they had learned from the Chinese. Polygamy is confined to a few rich men among them. These men had not shaved their heads in the Tartar-Chinese manner, but braided up their hair on the top of the head, somewhat in the manner of Chinese women; which circumstance the poor Chinese seized hold of to distinguish them from their fellow-countrymen, whose dress, in other respects, the mountaineers had assumed, on quitting their native hills. They had been about a month in coming down to Canton. It was remarked of them, by some Chinese, that they were a race of people who would not submit to the reigning dynasty. These people were taken to visit some European ladies and gentlemen, who made them presents of handkerchiefs, wines, &c.—*Canton Reg.*, May 15.

WESTERN TARTARY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By a Chinese, who travelled in those regions, and who writes from much that he saw, and some things that he heard.

First, the Ha-sa-kih, a large country on the north-west of Ele, the ancient Teyuen. During the 21st year of the Emperor Kien-lung (A. D. 1756), his majesty's forces entered the nests and dens of these people; and their khan, whose name was Opoplai, submitted, in the presence of his imperial majesty, to the royal influence of Chinese renovation. He was created a prince; but his people and territory all reverted to the Empire of China,

In this country there are no cities nor houses; tents are considered houses. They do not cultivate the five sorts of grain; but are scattered abroad attending their herds and flocks. The earth is covered with grass, which has a green blade and a white root, and grows to the height of five or six inches. The herds and flocks fatten upon it with ease.

The chiefs of these people are called Pe (Bey?). They all call each other by their names. Their king at present is Opoolai Pe. The country is extensive, and very populous. Rich men reckon their cattle and horses by tens of thousands. The sheep are innumerable.

Several men have among them but one wife, with whom they cohabit by turns. When a son is sixteen years of age, they give him some cattle, and let him afterwards provide for himself.

At their feasts they eat the flesh of camels, horses, cows, and sheep. Of mare's milk they make wine. Their eating utensils are all of wood. The rich have copper and tin. Their elegance of dress consists in the quantity. Even in summer, when the weather is hot, they do not approach a feast without putting on over each other eight or nine garments. They are very fond of Chinese earthen-ware, tea, variegated cloths, silks, &c. When they get them, they regard them as the most valuable gems.

They have no penal code of laws; nor do they much respect the orders of the king. When any man commits a crime, they hold a general council. If the crime be small they fine him a certain number of cattle: if the crime committed be a great one, they all join to kill him, and divide his property among them. In such cases they do not deem it necessary to inform the king. Even when going to war, the king assembles with all the people, and those who do not like to go are not forced.

Of cattle and horses they give as a tribute to China one of every hundred, and of sheep one of a thousand. The governor-general of Ele sends officers to levy them. The king and chiefs collect them from the people. At first there was a great deal of trouble in procuring them. The people said, "Heaven give us water and grass, and make our cattle breed; while we take care of them ourselves, why should we pay tribute?" The king however persuaded them, and at last they gave the tribute with reluctance; but now they pay it cheerfully. There are two tribes of the Ha-sa-kil; the more northern have no intercourse with China.—*Canton Reg.*, July 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

European Seamen.—A few days ago, two seamen were escorted into Canton

under charge of a Mandarin, and a party of police, having been discovered, as we understand, at Ting-tam-theing, near Fock-chow-fou, a little to the northward of Formosa, and conveyed from thence, chiefly by land, to the authorities here, and are now residing in the Consoo House, under the care of the Cohong. They state having sailed from Bristol in April 1829, in the *Lucy*, Captain Waters, with a quantity of dollars, and a small assortment of manufactured goods and hardware. Touched at New York, but do not recollect the length of the passage; afterwards rounded Cape Horn, and touched on the Coast of Peru; but are ignorant of the names of places, and only recollect bartering hardware, flour, and rum, for skins, at three different places, or islands, all designated by the name of the Black Rock. After this, they remained totally unacquainted with their destination, till they were wrecked off one of the Japan Isles; most of the crew supposed to have been instantly lost, and they ultimately, they conclude, the only survivors, as six of their companions, who reached the shore with them, afterwards died of hunger; the captain, they think, was lost in his gig, as they saw the oars floating past them. They were on shore eleven days, and then taken away by a vessel under American colours; but having, by their own confession, behaved in a very refractory manner, were put on shore on an island off the coast of China.

To the interrogations that have been made, they answer so vaguely, and profess to be so little acquainted with the common operations and pursuits of the vessel, in which they originally sailed, as to leave the public under very unfavourable impressions.

Several seamen, either British or American, have, at different times in the course of the past season, reached Canton under similar circumstances, and the most of them have been sent to England in some of the Company's ships.—*Canton Reg.*, June 1.

The two seamen who were in confinement in the Consoo House, were yesterday sent to Macao, under a very strong Chinese escort, to be there interrogated by the British authorities, in consequence of some late disclosures, which cast strong suspicions on their character, and former pursuits of life.—*Ibid.*, June 15.

The Hong.—The elder Chunqua has given security for the payment of the duties due by his brothers; and it is rumoured that he is making arrangements for the early liquidation of the European claims; and that he means personally to superintend the affairs of the Hong.—*Ibid.*

The Imperial House.—The commander-in-chief at Moungden has written to the Emperor to inform him, that there are up-

wards of three hundred persons there related to the Imperial House, and without employment. He requests that they may be allowed to stand candidates for writings in the public Courts.—*Ibid.*

Formosa.—Success against the insurgents is reported to Court, and rewards are conferred on the officers.—*Ibid.*

Persia.

The *Journal des Debats* contains the following news, which is said to have occasioned considerable embarrassment in the Russian cabinet:—

"Persia is at this moment a prey to a terrible civil war. The eldest son of the Shah has raised the standard of rebellion, and marched against his father. Prince Abbas Mirza hastened to the succour of his father, and is fighting against his brother. A great part of the army is organized and trained upon the European principle. The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually impatient of the yoke of Russia, have also risen in insurrection in some parts near the Black and Caspian Seas. A detachment of the Russian army has been attacked on the road to Tiflis, where it lost two pieces of cannon. Marshal Paschewitch Erivanski has orders to employ a considerable force in order to subdue and punish the rebels."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 23.—*Martin v. Mansfield.* This was an action, brought by Mr. Robert Montgomery Martin, of Calcutta, against the Rev. — Mansfield, editor and publisher of the *Sydney Gazette*, for a libel on the plaintiff, in that paper of the 28th November 1829, in the following terms:

A NEW EDITOR.—Our Paramatta readers will be amused to hear a little piece of news, "of and concerning," as the lawyers say, their late well-beloved townsman and medical comforter, Dr. Martin. They, ungrateful boobies! were so blind to the matchless merits of this modern Boerhaave, that, so far from holding him in veneration, they were ready to tear him in pieces, and in the end compelled him to fly from their worthless borders; and why? Merely because, in virtue of his transcendent abilities, he chose to charge from 100 to 1,000 per cent. more freely than is the ordinary practice of the profession. Mrs. Walker, the landlady of the snugest inn in the colony, possesses a document, in the shape of "A bill for services," which throws floods of light upon the arithmetical valour of this her quondam *Æsculapius*; and if the good dame would only furnish us with a copy, we would publish it for the information of the doctor's patients (pooh! we mean readers) in India. We have before us a letter lately received from a gentleman in that part of the world, which speaketh thus: "We have a person here named Martin, who came from Sydney, and now edits a newspaper called the *Bengal*

Herald, into which he copies the slanderous effusions of Mr. Monitor. He has been ringing the changes in the affair of Sudds and Thomson; but I put Mr. Auby in possession of the real facts of the case, and dissuaded him from prosecuting the fellow, whose paper has small circulation, and could only be brought into notice by a prosecution in civil action. I understand Mr. Monitor is on his last legs, and the fellow here is, I hear, a ruined man." Such editorial allies are worthy of each other, and well know how to bandy about reciprocal civilities.

Mr. Wentworth, for the plaintiff, described the libel as of the grossest character. He represented the plaintiff as a surgeon, who practised at Paramatta about three years ago, when he left the colony for India, and established, in conjunction with his medical practice, the *Bengal Herald*. If there was any thing culpable in the removal of the plaintiff from the colony, it should have been noticed at the time. The motive for the attack was his reference to the affair of Sudds and Thompson. The libel charged the plaintiff with extortion, and tended to ruin him as a professional man, and to affect him in his calling as editor.

The usual evidence of publication, &c. was given.

Dr. Wardell, for the defendant, characterized the action as a paltry one. A more harmless publication never issued from the press. He could hardly suppose that the plaintiff, living in India, could have authorized the action. He (Dr. W.) could prove that the plaintiff had adopted a scale of charges not borne out by the services he performed. After many wanderings, he had settled at Paramatta, of which, after a short sojourn, he was obliged to take his leave, for some cause or other. It was stated in the plea that the people of Paramatta were ready to tear the plaintiff in pieces; and certainly, on more occasions than one, he was the means of assembling almost a tumultuous collection of people, who were so disgusted and enraged with him, that but for a timely escape, the most serious consequences would most probably have ensued. The learned counsel then stated one or two cases in which the plaintiff, as he alleged, had acted in an extortionate manner; for example, charging £74. for medicine and attendance for four days, in a case of apoplexy, from which he consented to wipe off £20. Dr. Wardell was proceeding to state some facts relative to the "cutting-up" the body of a poor man, when the court interfered. With reference to the extract of a letter, he said he should show that it was a genuine letter, received from a gentleman of high rank in India; and he contended that the remarks in it were not libellous, and was proceeding to justify the animadversions upon the *Bengal Herald*, and upon the character of its editor, by citing an extract from it, wherein, he said, the plaintiff had "dragged the female part of his

family into public notice," the court, on Mr. Wentworth's objecting, refused to receive the paper as evidence.

A witness proved that the plaintiff had charged £74 for attendance on a Mr. Walker and part of his family, for which he took £50. Another witness proved that the plaintiff charged £32 for attendance on a Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. Neither witness could say exactly how long the plaintiff attended the parties. Both spoke of the outcry against him, on account of his exorbitant charges. Another witness proved that Dr. Martin attended his wife once, gave her no medicine, and charged five guineas.

Some witnesses, on behalf of the plaintiff, deposed that his leaving Paramatta was not on account of any outcry raised against him, but because it was too narrow a circle for the exercise of his profession: and that they remembered no tumultuous proceedings against Dr. Martin.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.*

Meat; beef, per lb., 1d. to 2d., mutton 1½d. to 3d., pork 5d. to 6d., veal 4d. to 6d., ham English 2s. to 2s. 6d., colonial 1s. to 1s. 3d., fish per lb., 2d. to 4d.

Bread; finest wheaten, per loaf of 2 lb., 4d. to 5d., seconds (none made but for prisoners), 2½d. to 3d. Rice per lb. 2½d. to 3d.

Vegetables; potatoes per cwt. 6s. to 8s., yams (island) per ditto 5s., pumpkins per lb. 1d., cucumbers per doz. 1s. to 1s. 6d., radishes per bunch 1d. to 2d., cabbages per head ½d. to 2d., turnips per bunch 2d. to 3d., beans per peck 1s. 6d. to 2s., peas per ditto 2s. to 3s.

Fruit; oranges per doz. 1s. to 1s. 6d., apples 1s. 6d. to 3s., pears 6d. to 3s., peaches ½d. to 3d. (sometimes 1s. per bushel), loquets per quart 1s. to 1s. 6d., grapes per lb. 1s. to 1s. 6d., apricots and nectarines per doz. 6d. to 2s. 6d., raspberries per quart 1s. 6d. to 2s., green figs per doz. 6d. to 1s. 6d., melons each 2d. to 2s.

Poultry; fowls per pair 2s. 6d. to 3s., ducks 4s. to 5s., geese 10s. to 12s., turkeys 11s. to 14s., eggs per doz. 2s. to 3s.

Butter, fresh, per lb. 10d. to 1s., salt do. 8d. to 10d.

Wine, spirits, &c.; Madeira per dozen 25s. to 36s., Port 30s. to 50s., rum, best Jamaica, per gal. 8s. 4d. to 10s. 6d., gin, best Schiedam, 13s. 6d., colonial 10s. London ale per doz., 13s. 6d. to 16s., London porter 19s. to 15s., colonial beer per gal. 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d., colonial ale (very superior) per doz. 2s. to 2s. 4d.

* Stated in the *Sydney Gazette* of May 29, to be compiled with the utmost care, and corrected by merchants and retail dealers.

Tea per lb. 2s. to 2s. 4d., by the chest 1s. 6d.; coffee per lb. 1s. to 1s. 9d.

Sugar; Mauritius, per lb. 4d. to 5d., West-India 5d. to 6d., loaf 9d. to 10d.

Soap, English (seldom used), per lb. 5d. to 6d., colonial (equal to English) starch, English, 2s., colonial, 1s. 6d.; candles, English molds, per lb. 6d. to 1s., colonial (very good) 5d. to 6d.; salt, best Liverpool, per basket 1s. 6d. to 2s., colonial per lb. 1½d.; vinegar, English (best), per gal. 3s. to 4s., colonial (good) 1s. 6d.

Tobacco; negro-head, per lb. 3s. 9d. to 4s., best Brazil 2s. to 3s., colonial (nearly as good) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

Horses (not including first-rate blood), £10 to £35; horned cattle, £1 to £2 (sometimes sold at 9s. per head); sheep, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Clothing and haberdashery, about £25 per cent. above fair English prices; by purchasing a piece of cloth, a suit of good clothes may be had for about £5 or £6; colonial made boots, 40s.; shoes, 12s.

Furniture cheaper than in England.

Wages; carpenter's, per day, 7s. to 9s.; bricklayers and masons, 7s. to 9s.; shoemakers, 12s.; day-labourers, 3s. 6d. to 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam Navigation.—The *Sydney Gazette* expresses some reasonable surprise that, considering the extension of steam-navigation, no attempt has been made to introduce it into this colony, where its benefits would be so great, especially in the communication between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. For towing vessels in and out of Sydney harbour, steam-vessels would be admirably adapted; contrary winds very frequently oblige vessels to beat about outside the beach for a week together. "Two or three steam-boats," it is observed, "fitted out on a moderate scale, to be employed in the colonial trade, and in the manner noticed, would not fail amply to repay the owners, and be of considerable public benefit."

Captain Sturt's new Rivers.—Mr. H. Hume has published a statement (with the concurrence of Capt. Sturt), that the rivers named by the latter gentleman (in his journey down the Murrumbidgee) the *Murray* and the *Lindsay* (as his discoveries) were discovered by him (Mr. Hume) and Mr. Howell, in 1824, in their journey to Bass's Straits, and named the first the *Hume*, in 36° 20' S. lat., 147° E. long., and the other the *Goulburn*, in 37° 25' S. lat., 145° 30' E. long. The last has been also named the *Howell*.

Mr. Peel's Grant.—Mr. Peel having forfeited his grant of a million of acres at Swan River, by arriving after the day to which he voluntarily bound himself, in his negotiations with Government, is now

waiting the result of his appeal to the Secretary of State for some new arrangement. His property, consisting of provisions, implements, and all kinds of manufactured goods, to the value of £35,000, is lying on the beach unprotected from the weather, and exposed to constant depredation. He has with him, between three and four hundred men, whom he has to pay and victual, in perfect idleness, pending his appeal to England. They are said to be on the whole, a worthless and dishonest set. This combination of misfortunes is to be lamented by every feeling mind; for whatever difference of opinion may be entertained respecting his singular adventure, it must be admitted, that the spirit with which he embarked upon it, and his immense capital, entitled him to the best wishes of his countrymen.—*Sydney Gazette*, May 29.

Coal.—A valuable stratum of coal has been found on the farm of Mr. Yeoman, at Hunter's River. The quality is said to be superior to that in common use, and it will ignite the same as pitch.—*Ibid.*, June 15.

Consumption of Spirits.—The immense number of public-houses with which Sydney swarms, sufficiently indicates a large consumption of fermented liquors; and the almost incredible amount paid into the revenue for duties on foreign spirits, afford a still more conclusive proof. We understand that last year's duties reached the splendid sum of £80,000, and that the payments are now averaging £200 per day! This would not be taken as a symptom of that scarcity of money, of which every body is complaining. The increase in the revenue of 1829, as compared with that of any preceding year, must, if this statement be correct, have been very considerable.—*Sydney Gazette*, July 22.

Consumption of Tea.—A writer in a Sydney paper, complains of the drain upon the resources of the colony on the consumption of tea, which he says takes out of it £40,000 a year in hard cash or treasury bills. He recommends the settlers to use, instead of tea, colonial gin and water, or colonial coffee, when procured at Port Macquarie, which is also expected soon to afford colonial sugar.

The quantity of tea imported into Sydney in the year ending 31st of July, 1830, was 349,461 pounds; of sugar (chiefly Mauritius) 2,854,770 pounds.

Comforts of the Labouring Classes.—One of the *Sydney Gazette's* contains a letter from a gentleman in the colony to a friend in England, wherein the writer shows the comfort and happiness of the labouring classes in New South Wales, compared with the same classes in England. "We have no such class as paupers," he says,

"or distressed persons of any description in the colony; but on the contrary, our mechanics and journeymen tradespeople are enjoying all the necessaries and even luxuries of life, with half the toil and anxiety of their brother citizens in England. The price of labour, instead of getting down, as it is with you, is getting dearer with us every year. Our labourers are not only indolent and saucy, but are getting 7s., 8s., and 10s. a day, of only ten hours. He then gives a comparative table of the prices of provisions at Sydney and London, in proof that the labouring men at the former place, are twenty times better off than in England, Scotland or Ireland. "People in England," he proceeds, "are surely not aware of the advantages of this colony, as they would make an effort to scrape money enough to allow them to pay their passage out. The disproportion of the sexes here is much to be regretted, and no cargo would be more acceptable, than a few hundreds of unmarried females, from 14 to 40. They would all be sure of husbands, and a comfortable home soon after they arrived; they would be heartily welcome, and no inquiries whether they were maids or widows: and as for mechanics and labourers, if 5,000 of them were to land to-morrow, it would not have any more ill-effect, in reducing the price of labour." Gentlemen with small fortunes, he says, might carry their capital to a good market at Sydney, where the legal interest of money is 10 per cent., and "people of bad credit are compelled to pay 15 or 20 per cent.:" how this *illegal interest* is to be secured from people of *bad credit*, the writer does not say. He adds, "it is a pity some plan could not be adopted for effecting a large emigration to this country. One would suppose, if respectable people can be so deluded as to embark with a mad and thoughtless enthusiasm to such a *sandy desert* and tempestuous coast as Swan River, with every thing to do and to endure, they might with proper information direct their course to Sydney. Nothing has astonished the people of Sydney more than this unaccountable mania for Swan River. We know the difficulties of new beginnings too well, to be taken in by their inflated and swindling accounts. Those who know the place best, and who have come away from Cockburn's Sound, before they were ruined, declared that they would rather have a thirty-acre farm on the banks of the Hawkesbury or the Hunter, than the whole territory in the government of Capt. Stirling." He goes on to stigmatize the *goose river bubble*, as he calls it, in terms which betray a spirit of jealousy towards the rival settlement. He laughs at the apprehensions of the convict population. "What are the people of England afraid of?" he asks; "Do they think the con-

victs will eat them? Why there is not a more harmless, and in many instances, a more cowardly set of country boobies. The great bulk are Irishmen, who puzzle us certainly to think what offence they could possibly have had wit enough to commit. There is not a quieter seaport town in England than Sydney; and I have travelled its remotest streets at all times of night, with money, watches, and other valuables in my pocket, without a thought of danger." The writer condemns the giving away of so much land, especially to the same persons. He says, "Let the government adopt this plan, after sufficient notice, of selling land at five shillings per acre, one-fifth in cash, and the remainder by instalments, this would then become the minimum price for all the farms already granted, and the population, instead of spreading wider and wider every year, as they now do, at a prodigious waste of time, labour, road-making, and capital, would be daily filling up and becoming more concentrated. Instead of buying of the government, for a year or two, new emigrants would buy of the old settlers: A man who possesses two thousand acres now, would sell one thousand at the government prices, and would thus add a value to his remaining thousand, and get a neighbour into the bargain."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, ETC.*

Meat; beef 4½d. to 10d. per lb., mutton 2½d. to 5d., pork 6d. to 9d., lamb 3d. to 6d. (seldom very good), veal 9d. to 15d. (scarce and seldom very good).

Bread; finest wheat bread, per 4lb. loaf, 10d., excellent household ditto, 9d. (very good).

Corn; wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel (excellent), barley 6s., oats 6s. (rather scarce), malt 8s. 6d. (rather scarce).

Colonial cured hams and bacon, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Fish, cheap, but very indifferent, except flounders, which are excellent. There are neither crabs nor lobsters, but plenty of sea cray-fish resembling the latter, but not so good, very cheap; oysters from 2s. 6d. to 7s. per 100, of a large size, but good.

Poultry, &c.; turkeys from 5s. to 8s. each, according to the size, geese from 4s. to 7s. each, fowls from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per couple, ducks from 5s. to 6s., chickens from 2s. to 3s. 6d., according to the size, tame pigeons from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per brace (very fine and large), wild ducks (fine) from 4s. to 5s., wigeons 2s. 6d. to 4s., teal 2s. per couple; quail are abundant, snipes excellent, but scarce, both seldom to be bought. Rabbits, wild yet scarce, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per couple.

* Average prices, 1830.

Vegetables; potatoes (excellent) from 5s. to 7s. per cwt., or from £4 to £6 per ton; other vegetables tolerably plentiful and good; about the London prices.

Fruit; pears (very fine, but dear), from 4s. to 6s. per dozen, very large; ungrafted peaches (very indifferent, but very plentiful), from 3s. to 5s. per bushel, fine grafted peaches from 2s. to 3s. per dozen, plums, yellow gages (fine and plentiful) from 1s. to 2s. per dozen, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quart, strawberries (fine, but very scarce) from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per quart, mulberries and cherries are still scarce and seldom brought to market: and there are no nuts of any kind. Oranges and lemons (from Sydney, indifferent) from 2s. to 4s. per dozen.

Eggs from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen (frequently very scarce), fresh butter from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. (not generally good), Irish butter (sometimes very good) from 13d. to 18d. per lb.; milk from 10d. to 12d. per quart (not generally good) Sydney cheese (excellent) from 13d. to 18d. per lb.; very little cheese has yet been made in Van Diemen's Land, and none good brought to market, English cheese (very inferior to the Sydney) from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

Beer; Colonial ale and porter (tolerably good) 2s. to 3s. per gallon, when sold by the barrel, retailed at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quart; English porter and ale (good) from £7 to £10 per hogshead. Bottled do. from 18s. to 20s. per dozen, retailed, at the inns and taverns, at from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Wine and spirits; port wine (very good) from 42s. to 50s. per doz., sherry and Madeira, much the same price, claret (seldom good) from 45s. to 80s., Barsac and Sauterne (indifferent) from 45s. to 50s., champaign (tolerable) from 70s. to 90s. per doz., brandy from 16s. to 25s., rum from 10s. 6d. to 16s., hollands 14s. to 18s. per gallon.

Tea (by the chest or half-chest) from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., but there is no very good tea imported. Coffee, unroasted, by the bag, from 1s. to 2s. per lb. Brown sugar (excellent) from 3d. to 6½d. per lb. by the bag; white loaf do. from 1s. to 2s. per lb. (sometimes scarce).

Soap 5d. to 8d. per lb.; tallow candles 10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; wax and spermaceti candles (English) from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; American and Bengal do. (very bad) from 1s. 10d. to 3s. per lb.

Spices of all sorts, much the same price as in England, or perhaps rather cheaper; vinegar the same; salt much cheaper.

Furniture of all sorts is made of colonial cedar (a sort of coarse mahogany), but very indifferent and dearer than in England.

House-rent is very high, from £50 to

£250 per annum; small cottages of three or four rooms are often let in Hobart Town, at £50 or £60 per annum; they are all ill-built, and worse finished.

Clothing, haberdashery, ironmongery, and almost every description of English merchandize, are to be had, but not of the best quality, and varying in price from 50 to 200 per cent. above the prime cost in England.

Fuel is expensive; there are no coals, and wood is sold from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per load, exclusive of the expense of cutting into billets.

Water is scarce and bad, being brought in carts from a filthy and generally muddy rivulet; it is sold at 1s. per hogthead.

A solitary chariot and horses may be hired at 40s., and gig and horse at 20s. per day; cart-hire is very high, from 12s. to 25s. per day.

Hay from £8 to £14, straw from £3 to £3 per ton.

Good horses from £50 to £80 each; milch cows from £5 to £25.

Wages: domestic servants, male and female, are as bad as possible, whether free or convict, their wages being high, and mode of living extravagant. Carpenters and bricklayers from 8s. to 12s. per day, but they frequently earn from 15s. to 20s. per day, when working piece-work. Day labourers' wages are from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per day, but they earn more when working by the piece.

Horses at livery, 4s. per night.

New Zealand.

The Rev. Mr. Marsden, of Paramatta, has returned to Sydney, from a visit of inspection to the Bay of Islands. The church missionary establishment there consists of four ordained clergymen and ten laymen, whose families amount to about sixty children. Mr. Marsden arranged, during his visit, for the establishment of an inland station, about twenty miles from the Bay of Islands, where an estate of 250 acres was being treated for with the Chief. He also intends to erect a water mill near one of the old stations, for the purpose of grinding corn for the use of the mission families. The society at home have sent out a vessel, named the *Active*, to be employed in the service of the missionaries, with a small press and some type. Mr. Marsden, in his former visits, thought ill of the character of the New Zealanders; he says, "according to human estimate, it appeared impossible that these wild ferocious cannibals, could ever be brought under the influence of christian principles." He now says: "The power of the Divine word, has most unquestionably subdued the hearts of some of these heathens to the obedience of the Gospel."

The Rev. M. Yate sailed in the *Active* to Zealand, July 17, with supplies and £106 collected for the mission.

Egypt.

We understand that the Pacha has established a manufactory of longcloths and Manchester goods, and that by the next ship for Bombay an investment of the former will be received on account of his Highness, which it is said he will be able to dispose of at nearly half the price of that of similar goods from Europe. It is also reported that he intends opening the canal from the easternmost branch of the Nile to Suez, so as to enable small boats to navigate it.—*Bom. Pr. Cur.*, Sept. 18.

The letters from Alexandria state that water has been discovered between Suez and Cairo, in the Desert; it is mentioned as an important discovery for the natives, and will also facilitate the projected intercourse with India.

Mauritius.

A report has been in circulation that a serious insurrection had taken place among the blacks in this island, and that much valuable property had, in consequence, been destroyed. It is said to have originated in a letter from Havre, as intelligence by a vessel arrived there from Bourbon.

Cape of Good Hope.

The *Tweed*, 28, Capt. Lord Churchill, has brought accounts from the Cape to the 26th of November. There was every appearance of a fine corn harvest in the colony; barley and oats were nearly harvested, and were a good average crop. Wines were from £4 to £5 per leager of 152 old gallons (young wine); there was no great demand for it. These prices would not pay the wine-farmer. Trade was very dull. A saving-bank was about to be established at Cape Town, independent of government, which, it was considered, would facilitate industrious slaves procuring their freedom. The Caffre tribes were tolerably quiet, confining their predatory excursions to the stealing occasionally of a few cattle. The British settlers in Albany were doing remarkably well, and that district will soon be the best in the colony.

St. Helena.

The last accounts from this quarter state that the island was perfectly healthy. On the 10th of December the governor, Brigadier-general Dallas, opened the Ladder, on what is termed Ladder Hill, for the accommodation of the public to ascend and descend, which appeared to answer extremely well.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REMITTANCES TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Fort William, July 23, 1830.—It having been represented to Government that inconvenience is sometimes experienced in regiments of his Majesty's service in effecting remittances to the presidency for mess and other regimental purposes, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to authorize collectors of revenue to grant bills, under the provision of General Orders, 29th December 1815, for sums which may be tendered to them, accompanied by certificates of officers commanding regiments, that the remittances are *bona fide* intended for the purposes above specified.

STRENGTH OF REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 19, 1830.

Major Gen. Pine is pleased, in continuation of General Orders of the 9th instant, to direct the following regiments to complete their numbers, by recruiting, to the established strength of eighty privates per company :

The 34th, 43d, and 66th regiments of native infantry.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 19 and 31, 1830.—The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency :

Lieut. C. Lowth, 4th regt. L.C.
 Lieut. J. C. Scott, 20th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. A. Grant, 36th regt. N.I.
 Ens. T. Brodie, 1st regt. N.I.
 Ens. C. G. Walsh, 14th regt. N.I.
 Ens. T. Bell, 15th regt. N.I.
 Ens. G. W. Williams, 40th regt. N.I.
 Ens. C. E. Grant, 62d regt. N.I.
 Ens. G. Hutchings, 69th regt. N.I.
 Ens. R. S. Tickell, 72d regt. N.I.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CHARGERS.

Fort William, Aug. 27, 1830.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the following revised rates of compensation for the loss of chargers killed and disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectiously diseased, will hereafter be passed to the several descriptions of mounted officers entitled to such indulgence
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under the provisions of the Orders quoted in the margin.*

2. To horse-artillery and cavalry officers for the loss of a charger selected from the ranks or remounts of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive on returning such charger to the ranks, *viz.* the residue of the original price after a deduction of ten per cent. per annum for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

3. To all mounted officers for the loss of a charger under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceeding 800 sonat rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of ten per cent. per annum for the period elapsed since the date of purchase.

4. For the loss of a charger purchased at any price above 800 rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price after the deduction of ten per cent. per annum, provided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

5. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th October 1816, and those for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks by a declaration on honour specifying the price paid and the date of purchase.

THE HALF-BATTA ORDER.

Fort-William, Sept. 2, 1830.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following general Letter, No. 37 of 1830, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 31st March, for the general information of the army.

Par. 1. In our military letter of the 28th May 1828, we directed that officers periodically stationed at the presidency, Berhampore, and Dinapore, should receive half-batta, with house-rent at the rates fixed in 1814, instead of quarters.

2. We received on the 22d of December last your letter of the 1st of May 1829, with the memorials of certain officers of your establishment, on the subject of those orders as promulgated by you on the 29th of November 1828.

3. We have perused those memorials with pain and disappointment. There prevails in too many of them a tone of disre-

* Minutes of Council, 13th March 1795.—G.Os. 19th June 1813, and 4th May 1822.

(N)

pectful remonstrance, little in accordance with that propriety of feeling which we thought had been the pride of the Bengal army, and inconsistent with the principles of military subordination, which it is the first duty of officers to inculcate and to maintain.

4. We did not expect that our European officers would so soon have forgotten the various measures which have of late years been adopted either by us, or by our intervention, for their advantage and honour. We did not expect that the dissatisfaction exhibited in these memorials would have been excited by an order which, partially affecting the allowances of a small portion of the army during a tour of service at certain cantonments, forms a part of a measure of military policy, and of a general system of necessary economy.

5. That order was also consonant with justice, for our officers have been altogether misled in supposing that, either in 1796 or in 1801, there was any compact between the Court of Directors and those who were then, or who might thereafter engage, in their military service.

6. It is an undoubted right inherent in all governments to augment or reduce the allowances of public servants, as the circumstances of the state may require.

7. The discontinuance of double-batta in Oude was ordered by us in August 1801, on grounds of policy as well as economy. On the same grounds it had been abolished by the Bengal Government in the previous April. We knew not of their act, nor they of our intention.

8. In their letter of the 28th of May 1801, the Bengal Government announced to us the substitution of full-batta for half-batta and quarters at certain stations, and they stated that this measure rested on economical calculations.

9. We approved of both measures, but of each on its separate grounds: no connection between them ever existed in our minds.

10. But while we thus show the misapprehension into which many have fallen upon this point, and distinctly uphold the justice of our recent order, and our inherent right to alter the allowances of our officers as circumstances may deem to us to require, we at the same time acknowledge their claim to our favourable and indulgent consideration.

11. We acknowledge their service, and we know that, notwithstanding the transient feeling of dissatisfaction which has been excited in their minds by misrepresentation and exaggeration of what has been done, and by the most unfounded apprehensions for the future, they are still prepared on all occasions loyally to perform their duty, and to proceed in their accustomed course of military honour.

12. We are sure, that on reflection they

will feel that it is our duty to take an extended view of all the branches of all our establishments, and to devise and enforce that system which, upon full consideration, may appear best calculated to promote their general interests.

13. We have yet a further duty, that of effecting such reductions of expenditure as may enable us to conduct our affairs without the imposition of new burthens upon the people of India, or the demand of aid from the people of England.

14. We are satisfied that we may obtain this object by a firm perseverance in temperate measures of economy, and we are gratified by the persuasion that we may effect all that is required of us without diminishing in any degree the efficiency of the service, or the respectability of our officers, which it will be at all times our first wish to preserve.

15. Your conduct in promulgating and enforcing our orders is entirely approved.

16. We have communicated all the documents connected with this subject to the Duke of Wellington, whom the officers of our army must admit to be the first authority upon all military matters, and who has the further advantage of being practically acquainted with their peculiar circumstances.

17. We are authorised to state, that the Duke of Wellington and his Majesty's other ministers, who have also considered the question, unanimously concur with us, that our orders of May 1828 must continue to be carried into execution.

18. You will communicate the whole of this letter in General Orders to the army.

NATIVE INVALID BATTALIONS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 2, 1830.

—With reference to Government General Orders of the 26th March last, reducing the native invalid battalions, all European officers not otherwise disposed of, are to be considered as belonging to the European invalids, on the strength of which they will be borne.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIUT. BURSLEM.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 1, 1830.

—At a General Court-Martial, re-assembled at Cawnpore on the 16th Feb. 1830, Lieut. George Burslem, of H.M.'s 44th regt. of Foot, was arraigned and tried on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge.—With conduct highly disgraceful to, and unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 19th of May 1829, at a card-party assembled at the quarters of Lieut. Chambers, of H.M.'s 44th Foot, at which party he, Lieut. Burslem, was pre-

sent, and from which party the sum of 168 rupees, or thereabouts (being money brought for the purpose of play) was found to be missing, pledged his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman, that the sum of forty rupees, or thereabouts, was all he had in his possession, and that he did not know what had become of the missing rupees, or words to that effect; whereas, in truth he, Lieut. Burslem had, during the 19th of May, and prior to such pledge, clandestinely and secretly sent, or taken away, or did, after such pledge, send, or take away from the quarters of Lieut. Chambers, the said missing sum of 168 rupees, or thereabouts, or part thereof.

2d. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 27th of May 1829, repeated to Capt. Andrews, H.M.'s 44th Foot, and Lieut. Hill, 44th regt. N.I., and subsequently to G. W. Bacon, Esq., of the civil service, declarations to the purport of that specified in the 1st instance of the charge; such declarations having been false, as stated in the latter end of that instance.

3d. In having, at Cawnpore, on the said 27th of May 1829, or morning of the 28th May 1829, grossly equivocated and prevaricated, in several conversations with Capt. Andrews, H.M.'s 44th Foot, Lieut. Hill, 44th N.I., and the said G. W. Bacon, Esq., on the subject of the said missing sum of 168 rupees, or thereabouts.

4th. In having, at Cawnpore, on the said 27th of May 1829, repeatedly and falsely asserted and declared to Capt. Andrews, H.M.'s 44th Foot, Lieut. Hill, 44th regt. N.I., and the said G. W. Bacon, Esq., that he, Lieut. Burslem, had confined two servants of Lieut. Burnett's, of the 44th regt. N.I.; and that a chuprassie, attached to the bazar of H.M.'s 44th Foot, whom he, Lieut. Burslem, had employed to arrest them (on suspicion of having spread reports prejudicial to his character), had reported to him, Lieut. Burslem, that he, the chuprassie, had placed those servants in confinement: whereas, in truth, no such report had been made to him, Lieut. Burslem; the chuprassie having reported to Lieut. Burslem, that neither Lieut. Burnett nor those servants could be found, or words to that effect.

5th. In having, at Cawnpore, on the night of the said 27th of May, or morning of the said 28th of May 1829, at the house of the said G. W. Bacon, Esq., submitted to be insulted by Lieut. Hill, 44th regt. N.I., without taking any notice whatsoever of the same; Lieut. Hill having, on one or more occasions, flatly contradicted Lieut. Burslem respecting the truth of an assertion he, Lieut. Burslem, had made, in the course of conversation with him, Lieut. Hill.

The whole, or any part of such conduct, evincing a want of veracity on the

part of Lieut. Burslem, degrading to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Additional Charges preferred against Lieut. George Burslem, of H.M.'s 44th regt. of Foot, at the instigation and request of Capt. Andrews, of the same regt.:

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 27th of May 1829, falsely asserted to Lieut. McGrath, 62d regt. N.I., that Capt. Andrews, of H.M.'s 44th Foot, had been waiting at his, Lieut. Burslem's, house, nearly two hours, for the purpose of having an interview with him, Lieut. McGrath; and, that Capt. Andrews had only just left his, Lieut. Burslem's, house: whereas, in truth, Capt. Andrews had never undertaken or consented to meet Lieut. McGrath, or any other person, at Lieut. Burslem's house, or elsewhere, and had not been any where for the purpose of having any such interview.

2d. In having, at Cawnpore, during the month of June or July 1829, falsely and maliciously asserted to one or more officers of H.M.'s 44th Foot, that Capt. Andrews, of that regiment, had, on some former occasion, when speaking to him, Lieut. Burslem, of Lieut. Mathias, of the same corps, said that he, Lieut. Burslem, ought or might kick his, Lieut. Mathias' hinder parts, for he, Lieut. Burslem, might depend upon it Lieut. Mathias would never call him, Lieut. Burslem, out for so doing, or words to that effect; whereas, in truth, Capt. Andrews had never, on any occasion whatsoever, made use of any such expression, or one similar to it.

3d. In having, at Cawnpore, during the month of June or July 1829, privately shewn to one or more officers of H.M.'s 44th Foot, a copy, or in some manner communicated to one or more officers of H.M.'s 44th Foot, the contents or purport of an official letter which he had addressed and transmitted to Lieut. Col. Shelton, commanding H.M.'s 44th Foot, some months before, notwithstanding his, Lieut. Burslem's, having, shortly after the transmission of that letter, withdrawn, and thereby, officially and virtually cancelled the same.

4th. In having, at Cawnpore, during the month of June or July 1829, falsely and maliciously asserted and affirmed to certain officers of H.M.'s 44th Foot, that Capt. Andrews, of the same regiment, had instigated him, Lieut. Burslem, to write the letter mentioned in the third instance of this charge; and that the contents of that letter originated with Capt. Andrews: whereas, in truth, the purport thereof originally emanated from Lieut. Burslem himself, and not from Capt. Andrews.

Such conduct on the part of Lieut.

Burslem, as set forth in the 2d, 3d, and 4th instances or counts of this charge, having a manifest tendency to produce a bad feeling among the officers of H.M.'s 44th Foot against Capt. Andrews, by thus privately, falsely, and maliciously prejudicing their minds against him.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and hereby pronounces the prisoner, on the 1st instance of the original charge, not guilty. On the 2d of the original charge, not guilty. On the 3d instance of the original charge, guilty, with exception to the word 'grossly.' On the 4th instance of the original charge, not guilty. On the 5th instance of the original charge, not guilty; and the court find such conduct, as set forth in the third instance thereof, to evince a want of veracity unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

On the first instance of the additional charge, the court find the prisoner not guilty. On the 2d instance, guilty of having "maliciously," but not "falsely," made use of the assertion charged.

On the 3d instance, not guilty. On the 4th instance, not guilty; and the court find the conduct of the prisoner, to the extent pronounced on the 2d instance thereof, to be unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to have a manifest tendency to promote a bad feeling against Capt. Andrews among the officers of H.M.'s 44th Foot, by the prisoner's having privately and maliciously prejudiced their minds against him.

Sentence.—The court does, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. George Burslem, of H.M.'s 44th regt. of Foot, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved, with the exception of the finding on the 3d original charge.

DALHOUSIE, Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief is persuaded, that Lieut. Burslem has brought on himself this trial by a very reprehensible laxity and freedom of discourse; but his Excellency finds no proof of ungentlemanlike conduct established on the original charges.

The Commander-in-chief disapproves of such numerous charges being spun out of one occurrence; thus five instances of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman are framed from Lieut. Burslem's denial of sending away his winnings from the gaming-table. Lieut. Burslem was not accused of sending away money not his own, or that he was bound not to send away his winnings, and there is no attempt to prove that he did send them away.

His observations on the above circumstance were unsatisfactory to three of his acquaintances, and from this dissatisfaction arise four more charges against him, of which Capt. Andrews, of his own corps, appears to have been the officious agitator.

The court have acquitted Lieut. Burslem of the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th instances, which the Commander-in-chief approves, but dissents from the verdict of guilty on the 3d.

On the additional charges, the Commander-in-chief, in regard to the 1st, declares his marked disapprobation of Capt. Andrews having preferred it; Lieut. Burslem having, in his Excellency's opinion, every reason to believe from Capt. Andrews' conduct, that he would have been his friend on the occasion referred to.

The Commander-in-chief approves the partial finding of guilty on the 2d instance, of "maliciously" referring to Capt. Andrews a disgraceful and ungentlemanlike observation, which, by whomsoever it was uttered, the respectable character of Lieut. Mathias sufficiently establishes to have been idle and unmeaning, and which, it may be supposed, Lieut. Burslem, from his silence, so considered it at the time.

The 3d additional instance derives an offensive character only from its connexion with the 4th. The court have acquitted Lieut. Burslem on both, which the Commander-in-chief confirms.

The Commander-in-chief has perceived throughout this trial a strange, and, he believes, unprecedented abandonment of the authority and dignity of a court-martial. Instead of asserting the power of a competent tribunal, and punishing *instantly*, the frequent contempts before them, they have submitted to the most offensive observations, allowed their decisions to be disrespectfully arraigned, and left their public officer to the abuse and menaces of the prisoner. Trifling and colloquial remarks, captious and irrelevant addresses, and even transactions out of court, in contempt of their authority, have been entered on their proceedings; and the record of a court-martial, clear, brief, and simple in its nature, has been thus swelled into more than 600 closely written folio pages.

His Excellency conceives that there existed no necessity for communicating to the court circumstances that might affect the interests of another, which were intended and accepted at the moment of confidential intercourse as the assistance of a friend; and the court, if they thought the veracity of the witness unimpeached by these observations, should, in this and many other instances, have checked a defence which gratuitously brought under the notice of the Commander-in-chief projected violations of good order and discipline that had been abandoned, and which

could only have had for their object the support, however mistaken and censurable, of the person who revealed them.

It is not the usage of courts-martial to permit a friend assisting a prisoner on his trial, to assume a distinct and substantive character in their proceedings. In the present instance, Lieut. Burslem's friend is brought prominently before the court, and he claims exemption from examination as a witness from his situation as confidential adviser of the prisoner. The Commander-in-chief trusts he shall not again have to notice a court-martial allowing so wide and improper a departure from the rules of military courts.

The rules and discipline of war require from an officer, in every situation of public duty or private occupation, the tempered tone and language which govern a gentleman. The assumption before the Commander-in-chief, that the condition of a defendant in a judicial inquiry dispenses with these attributes, that bitter personalities and invectives, which would not be tolerated on other occasions, may find license before a court-martial, is an injurious innovation on military usage, which the Commander-in-chief will not permit under his command.

However strongly Lieut. Burslem has, in his Excellency's opinion, evinced in his defence that want of judgment to which he has so repeatedly laid claim, nothing but the long arrest of Lieut. Burslem prevents the Commander-in-chief from demanding from another court-martial whether the gross vituperations and unwarrantable imputations made by the prisoner on this trial could be considered as tending to justification or palliation in the court's consideration of the charges before them.

The Commander-in-chief does not deem it expedient to enforce the sentence of the court.

In transmitting these proceedings to England, it is the intention of his Excellency to solicit to them the attention of the Commander-in-chief, who will judge whether the conduct, sentiments, and language developed on this trial are consistent with the character required from those who are honoured with his Majesty's commission.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Aug. 24. Mr. J. C. Wilson, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Dacca.

Mr. C. W. Fagan, assistant to superintendent and political agent at Ajmeer.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 7. Mr. F. P. Buller, assistant to joint magistrate and collector of northern division of Moradabad.

15. Mr. C. Phillips, judge and magistrate of city of Moorshedabad.

21. Mr. F. E. Read, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Purneah.

Mr. Lang, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Dinagapore.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 21. Mr. H. J. Palmer, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Cawnpore.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Meerut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 18, 1830.—Lieut. W. P. Milner to act as interp. and qu.mast. to 31st regt. v. Lieut. E. T. Milner, removed to 30th N.I., date 4th Aug.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. R. M. Miles, 5th regt., to act as interp. and qu.mast. to 10th N.I.

Lieut. H. J. McGeorge, 7th regt., to act as interp. and qu.mast. to 64th N.I.

Ens. C. W. Mainwaring, 1st regt., to act as interp. and qu.mast. to 10th N.I., v. Lieut. Stephen, not passed prescribed examination.

Assist.Surg. J. Hope to do duty in hospital of H.M. 16th foot.

Fort-William, Aug. 27, 1830.—Assist.Surg. James Hutchinson to be surg., from 15th Aug. 1830, v. P. Mathew dec.

Sept. 3.—Lieut.Col. G. T. D. Aguilar, of invalid estab., to command Burdwan prov. bat., v. Lieut. col. J. A. Shadwell dec.

Cadet of Infantry H. Howorth admitted on establishment.

Messrs. D. Russell and J. R. Brien admitted on estab. as assist.surgeons.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 25.—Lieut. J. King, Europ. regt., and Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, 11th N.I., not to exchange regts. as formerly ordered.

Sept. 1.—2d Lieut. J. A. Weller, of engineers, to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Allypurrh.

Fort-William, Sept. 8.—Supernum. Lieut. E. P. Bryant brought on effective strength of 45th N.I., v. J. Peers dec.

Messrs. John McClelland and Hugh Falconer admitted on estab. as assist.surgeons.

Artillery Regt. Lieut. and Brev. capt. C. G. Dixon to be capt. from 3d of Feb. 1830, v. H. Ralfe, retired.—Supernum. 1st Lieut. J. D. Shakespear brought on effective strength of regt.

6th N.I. Ens. G. O'B. Ottley to be Lieut., v. R. Fitzgerald, resigned, with rank from 1st April 1829, v. J. Ludlow, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. A. Rice, and Supernum. Ens. F. B. Wardroper, brought on effective strength of regt.

14th N.I. Lieut. W. Struthers to be capt. of a comp., v. R. S. Brownrigg, retired, with rank from 30th May 1829, v. R. C. Faithfull, prom.—Ens. John French to be Lieut. from 30th May 1829, v. W. Struthers, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. T. W. Morgan, and Supernum. Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke, brought on effective strength of regt.

30th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. A. G. Miller brought on effective strength of regt., v. H. T. C. Kerr, retired 9th March 1830.

61st N.I. Ens. H. Le Mesurier to be Lieut., v. G. Ramsay, placed on pension list, with rank from 5th June 1829, v. W. Glasgow, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Chas. Grissel, and Supernum. Ens. C. M. Shairp brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Infantry M. E. Sherwill admitted on establishment.

Assist.Surg. Thos. Oxley, of Penang medical estab., transferred to Bengal presidency.

Lieut. D. L. Richardson, of 25th N.I., re-admitted to service on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, in conformity with sanction of Hon. Court of Directors, and to have effect from 28th June 1829, the date of his arrival at Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 2.—Ens. J. G. B. Paton, 47th N.I., doing duty with Mugh Sebundy corps,

permitted to rejoin his own regt. before it leaves Arracan on approaching relief.

Sept. 3.—Cadet S. R. Tickell app. to do duty with 72d N.I. at Mullye.

Sept. 10.—Riding Mast. Chas. Raddock posted to 2d brigade horse artillery at Kurnaul.

Fort-William, Sept. 16.—*Cadets of Infantry to be Ensigns:* W. H. Ryves, in suc. to Lieut. R. Fitzgerald, resigned; R. C. Pennington, in suc. to Capt. R. S. Brownrigg, retired; and E. G. J. Champneys, in suc. to Lieut. G. Ramsay, placed on pension list—all to complete estab., and to rank from 5th June 1829.

Cadets of Cavalry Edw. Harvey and H. Y. Bazett admitted on establishment.

Cadet of Infantry Geo. Shaip admitted on establishment.

Assist. Surg. John Inglis, M.D., nominated to charge of medical duties at Bhopal, during absence of Dr. Hamilton.

Lieut. C. G. Ross, 19th N.I., to be a deputy judge advocate-general on estab., v. Lieut. Cornish proceeded to Europe.

Surg. Henry Cooper app. to medical duties of civil station of Bareilly, v. Dr. James Watson, resigned.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Toke app. to medical charge of establishment at Hissar, v. Assist. Surg. T. S. Child.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 11.—Assist. Surg. W. Gordon, M.D., app. to 5th bat. artillery at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. A. Storm app. to do duty under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Sept. 13.—Ens. W. P. Jones to act as adj. to 22d N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Locke; dated 1st Sept.

Sept. 17.—Assist. Surgs. T. B. Hart and J. H. Serrell directed to place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Lieut. M. J. Laurence re-appointed to 30th regt., and to retain adjuty. which he held previous to transportation of officers in 30th and 31st N.I.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Lieut. W. H. Balders, 16th N.I.—Capt. Thomas Polwhele, 42d N.I.—Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, 8th L.C.—Lieut. G. D. Roebuck, 71st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 27. Lieut. J. W. Rowe, 31st N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Wm. McD. Hopper, 5th N.I., on ditto.—Sept. 3. Ens. E. W. Ravenscroft, 72d N.I., for health.—Ens. Thos. Simpson, 57th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 28. *Antigone*, Girodroux, from Bordeaux and Bourbon.—29. *Asia Felix*, Caswell, from Bombay and Madras.—31. *Ripley*, Hesse, from Liverpool; and *Arjuna*, Roys, from Penang and Pedier.—Sept. 1. *Enchantress*, Drew, from London and Madras.—3. *Indian Oak*, Bane, from Coplopo (Chill) and Copang.—5. *Elizabeth*, Whittle, from Singapore and Malacca.—9. *La Laure*, Lavergne, from Nantes, Mauritius, and Madras.—10. *Rahane*, Hays, from Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras; *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Madras; *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London, Madeira, and Madras; *Mary*, Dobson, from Mauritius; *Albion*, M'Leod, from Liverpool and Madeira; *Jupiter*, Pabou, from Nantes and Mauritius; *Finette*, Ducros, from Bourbon; *Lotus*, Wilson, from Greenock; and *Jupiter*, Wildy, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.—11. *Roberts*, Corbyrn, from Isle of France and Madras; *Zoroaster*, Prentice, from Penang and Rangoon; and *Comstance*, Sureau, from Nantes and Bourbon.—14. *Lady Macnaughten*, Pope, from London and Madras; *Warrior*, Stone, from Sydney, and *Thalia*; and *Hope*, Martin, from Baltimore

(America).—16. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, from Isle of France and Madras.—18. *George*, La Porte, from Pondicherry.—21. *Boddington*, Noyes, from London, Rio de Janeiro, and Madras; *John Woodall*, Thomson, from Liverpool; *Linnaeus*, Winder, from Isle of France; *Emily*, Ridgway, from Penang; and *Caroline*, Dos Santos, from Lisbon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 26. *Falloude*, Mould, for Mauritius; *James* and *Thomas*, Aabridge, for ditto; *Hercules*, Wilson, for China; and *Indian*, Freer, for Liverpool.—28. *David Clark*, Viles, for China.—29. *Agnes*, Thomas, for Singapore and China.—Sept. 1. *Nandi*, Hawkins, for Liverpool.—7. *Timor*, Henry, for Boston (America); and *Artidos*, Legros, for Bordeaux.—11. *Bahamian*, Weaver, for Liverpool; and *Johanna*, M'Kellar, for Mauritius.—12. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, for Liverpool.—13. *Alexander*, Anderson, for London.—14. *Hooghly*, Bacon, for Boston (America).—16. *Suallow*, Adams, for Penang and Singapore.—20. *Pallas*, Malvois, for Bourbon.—22. *Freack*, Barrington, for Singapore.—22. *Edward Barnett*, Richardson, for Madras and Ceylon.—23. *Mermoid*, Henniker, for Mauritius.—24. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, for London.

Freight to London (Sept. 23)—Dead weight, £4; light freight, £5 to £5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 22. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th L.C., of a daughter.
26. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. J. Jervis, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
29. At Chintzpooly, the lady of B. H. Crockett, Esq., 1st Gr. N.I., of a son.
Aug. 6. At Chowringhee, Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a daughter.
7. At Muttra, the lady of Major D. Crichton, 69th N.I., of a son.
9. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Richardson, 5th L.C., of a son and heir.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Reed, of a daughter.
12. At Ghazeeapore, the lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq., of a daughter.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of John Templeton, Esq., attorney at law, of a still-born child.
— At Dacca, the wife of Mr. L. Ernst of a son (since dead).
16. At Calcutta, the lady of Thos. Clarke, Esq., H.C. marine, of a daughter.
17. At Moisingunge, near Kishnaghur, the lady of T. Savi, Esq., of a daughter.
18. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Edwards, 18th N.I., of a son.
19. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, commanding 5th L.C., of a daughter.
— At Chandernagore, the lady of T. Deverin, Esq., indigo planter, Furridpore, of a son.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jacob Boezalt, of a daughter.
21. At Akyab, the lady of W. S. Barnard, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).
23. At Kishnaghur, Mrs. James Bell, of a still born son.
26. At Cassimbazar, the lady of G. W. Battye, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a son.
27. At Cuttack, the lady of C. B. Francis, Esq., of a son.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Ellison, of a daughter.
— At Midnapore, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson, of a son.
— At Goruckpore, Mrs. John Augustin, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, of a son.
30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Trevor, interp. and qumast. 3d L.C., of a son.
— At Purneah, the lady of Wm. Greaves, Esq., of a daughter.
31. At Dacca, the lady of Chas. Smith, Esq., of a son.

- Aug. 31. At Meerut, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., of a daughter.
 Sept. 1. At Tirhoot, the lady of W. H. Woodcock, Esq., of a daughter.
 2. At Noakhollce, the lady of B. Golding, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Madame Lamouroux, of a son.
 5. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Boyce, pilot service, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Agabeg, of a daughter.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. F. Swaine, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Gozzard, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Bonnaud, of a son.
 — At Bauglipore, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, of a son.
 7. At Calcutta, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — At Sealdah, the lady of D. Johnson, Esq., of a son.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Jones, of a daughter.
 10. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Farrington, artillery, of a daughter.
 11. At Howrah, near Calcutta, the lady of Jas. Sutherland, Esq., of a son.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Godwin, of a daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of Thos. Brae, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Jumaulpore, the lady of Capt. Haslam, 25th N.I., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Gennoe, of a daughter.
 17. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Macleod, Esq., of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Morrison, of a daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq., barrister at law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 10. At Coel, Lieut. H. R. Osborn, sub-assist. com. gen., to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Major Durie, 11th Drags.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Wetherill, to Janet, second daughter of the Rev. James Edmond.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. Woodward to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Mr. T. Crawford.
 21. At Barrackpore, Lieut. T. W. Bolton, 2d N.I., to Miss Mary French Duncan.
 23. At Delhi, Lieut. C. H. Naylor, 8th regt. N.I., to Miss Maria Gawin.
 Sept. 3. At Calcutta, Cornelius Fred. Kellner, assist. Mil. Board office, to Miss Caroline Rodrigues.
 — At Calcutta, Fred. W. Johns, chief officer of the H.C. barque *Brougham*, to Miss Caroline Lavinia Wickede.
 10. At Calcutta, Mr. M. S. Rousseau to Mrs. Clarissa Stout.
 20. At Calcutta, James Corbet, Esq., assist. ant surgeon, attached to the political agency at Herowtee, to Mary Francis, second daughter of Rob. Gibb, Esq., of Aberdeen, North Britain.

DEATHS.

- July 24. At Bandel, Mr. Albert Gomes, aged 48.
 Aug. 1. At Entally, Mrs. Madalina Clement, daughter of Anthony De Cunha, of Penang, aged 41.
 2. At Bareilly, Mr. E. D. Ham, of the typhus fever, aged 52.
 6. At Serampore, Mr. P. E. Roch, aged 23.
 8. At Dinapore, Lieut. Walters Chambre, H.M. 13th Light Infantry.
 14. At Calcutta, after child-birth, Margaret, lady of John Templeton, Esq., attorney at law, aged 24.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Brown, formerly of Gibraltar, and late an assistant to the assigness of Messrs. Palmer and Co.
 15. At Cawnpore, P. Mathew, Esq., attached to the medical depot at that station.
 — At Baligunge, Mr. H. J. Verboon, aged 59.
 16. At Cawnpore, Emma, daughter of Capt. H. W. Wake, 44th N.I., aged 2 years.
 17. At Allyghur, Lieut. F. E. B. Bennett, Bengal Engineers, second son of the late W. R. B. Bennett, Esq., of the civil service.
 21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elina Carriplett Mackertich Murat.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Picachy.
 23. At the Mission-house, Serampore, Mr. P. S. Smith, aged 24.

27. At Serampore, Marcus Horatio, second son of Mr. George Surita, aged 4.
 28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Peard, lady of Philip Peard, Esq., attorney at law, aged 27.
 30. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Gaynard, aged 54.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Henderson, military auditor-general's office, aged 20.
 Sept. 1. At Barrackpore, after a protracted and painful illness, Lieut. Col. Shadwell, commanding the Burdwan provincial battalion, aged 47.
 2. At Calcutta, Helen, lady of Edward Lee Warner, Esq., commissioner of circuit, Bhaugulpore, aged 33.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Sinclair, lady of John Munro Sinclair, Esq., aged 42.
 3. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Tjery, aged 60.
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Roach, assistant to D. Andrew, Esq., indigo planter, Kishnaghur, aged 28.
 — At Calcutta, Eliza, lady of John Henry Barlow, Esq., H. C. civil service, aged 35.
 — At Calcutta, Margaret Maine Louisa, wife of Mr. R. J. Sutherland, of the country sea service, aged 30.
 6. At Serampore College, Miss Helen Mack, aged 30.
 7. At Kurnaul, Capt. John D. Crommelin, of the horse artillery.
 9. At Calcutta, Thomas Dubisson, Esq., merchant, aged 68.
 10. At Calcutta, Caroline, wife of Mr. John Andrews, assistant to Mr. Beardsmore, of the lunatic asylum, Bhubanipore.
 11. At Hooghly, Mary, wife of T. Richardson, Esq., civil service, aged 19.
 — At Calcutta, Emily Augusta, daughter of Mr. John Jahans, Jun., aged 5 years.
 13. At Muckdumpore, Bauglipore, Mr. James Falconer, aged 21.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Rodrigues, sen., late an assistant in the military department.
 — At Dum-Duin, Mrs. Ellen Fitzpatrick, aged 21.
 19. At Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Hollow, aged 24.
 — Mr. Conductor William McCoy, army commissariat, aged 38.
Lately, at Moorshedabad, Muha Rajah Oodybunt Sing Bahadoor, a resident of the Suburbs. He was much celebrated for his wealth, prosperity, generosity, and for the excellence of his disposition.
 — Off Madeira, Mr. C. F. Guyer, chief officer of the late ship *Harkley* (wrecked), son of Mr. J. Guyer, of Calcutta, aged 25.

Madras.

[No papers have been received from this presidency during the month. Full two months' direct intelligence is now due.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 10. *Helen*, Gottlieb, from Penang and Acheen; and *Emelio*, Dasaris, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—17. *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius.—20. *Asia Felix*, Craswell, from Bombay.—23. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinsonson, from London; and *Enchantress*, Drew, from London.—29. *Reliance*, Hays, from Mauritius and Ceylon; and *Lady Macnaghten*, Pope, from London.—Sept. 2. *Flora*, Bolton, from Batavia, &c.; and *Roberts*, Corbyn, from Port Louis.—5. *Copernicus*, May, from Mauritius; and *Boddingtons*, Noyes, from London and Rio de Janeiro.—7. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, from Mauritius.—9. *Actif*, Chevalaure, from Bordeaux, Bourbon, and Pondicherry.

Departures.

July 30. *Swallow*, Adams, for Calcutta.—Aug. 10. *Corsair*, Robinson, for Penang and Singapore.—12. *Helen*, Gottlieb, for Calcutta; and *Caledonia*, Symers, for Northern Ports.—14. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Ekapilly.—18. H.C.S. *Castle Huntley*, Drummond, for Penang, Singapore, and

China; *Erporter*, Anwyl, for Calcutta.—20. *Asia Felix*, Craswell, for Calcutta.—21. *Enchantress*, Drew, for Calcutta.—22. *Destin*, Sausolin, and *Emile*, Desaris, both for Bourbon.—23. *La Laure*, Laverne, for Calcutta.—24. *Drongan*, M'Kenale, for Calcutta.—Sept. 1. *Reliance*, Hayes, for Calcutta; *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Calcutta; and *Esquina*, Ramirez (Spanish), for Singapore and Manila.—3. *Flora*, Bolton, for Coringa.—4. *Roberts*, Corbyn, for Calcutta.—5. *Eleanor*, Towle, for Northern Ports.—7. *Lady Macnaghten*, Pope, for Calcutta.—8. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, for Calcutta.—14. *Boddingtons*, Noyes, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. At Madras, the lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.
3. At Bangalore, the lady of Robert Shean, Esq., H.M. 13th Lt. Draga., of a son.
8. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. Keir, of a daughter.
12. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Prior, 23d L. I., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. Hamnett, of the Ordnance Department, of a son.
13. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the lady of Capt. Brucks, Indian Navy, of a daughter.
15. At Nellore, the lady of Capt. D. Allen, commanding that station, of a son, still-born.
19. At Bellary, the lady of Dr. Henderson, H.M. 48th regt., of a daughter.
25. At Royapooram, Mrs. Josh. M'Daniel, of a son.
— At Royapooram, the lady of Capt. George Gahan, of a daughter.
28. At Chingleput, the lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a son.
31. At Chingleput, the lady of Capt. T. Locke, commanding at that station, of a daughter.
Sept. 2. At Madras, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 26. At Madras, Thomas Sharp, Esq., 43d N.I., to Isabella Jane, second daughter of Arthur Brooke, Esq., of the civil service.

DEATHS.

July 17. In Fort St. George, Major T. S. Watson, of artillery, principal commissary of ordnance, aged 44.
21. At Belgaum, after giving birth to a daughter, Mary Frances, wife of Mr. John Ross.
30. At Kamptee, Christopher Parson, son of Rev. C. Jeaffreson, A.M., chaplain at Nagpore, aged 15 months.
31. At Cuddapah, George William Saunders, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
Aug. 6. At Mangalore, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Gordon, aged 16.
14. At Masulipatam, Septimus Money, Esq., one of the Judges of the provincial court at that station.
19. At Cochin, Ensign Henry Dawson, of the Madras establishment.
20. At Madras, Charles R. W. Innes, Esq., solicitor, aged 33.
25. At St. Thomas' Mount, Mrs. Mary Anne Bridges.
— At Belgaum, Ensign H. G. Alsop, of H.M. 40th regt.
29. At the Male Asylum, Edward Emis, eldest son of the late Mrs. E. Chillingworth.
Sept. 3. At Royapooram, Virginia, wife of Mr. L. Perring, dancing-master, aged 23.
8. At Madras, Samuel Boutflower, Esq., of the civil service, aged 68.
Lately, on board the ship *Atlas*, bound to the Mauritius, the Rev. R. W. Moorsom, junior chaplain at the presidency of Fort St. George.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TEST FOR GUNPOWDER.

Bombay Castle, June 14, 1830.—In order to secure as much as possible the introduction of gunpowder of the best description into the service, which may be reasonably expected when the machinery of an improved kind comes into full operation at the powder-works, the honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all gunpowder in future be submitted to the following proof before it is received from the agent:

Instrument of proof an 8 inch iron gun or mortar on an iron bed, weight 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., charge 2 ounces, elevation 45.

Iron ball weighing 68lbs., diameter of which to be 7.93 inches. Proof-range 189 feet.

Each quantity of gunpowder to be proved separately, and the mean of three rounds fired with the above eprouvette to be shewn in the proof report.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS EMPLOYED AGAINST ANULKOTE.

Bombay Castle, *Aug.* 9, 1830.—The insurgents who had obtained possession of the person of the Minor Chief of Akulkote, and in his name had rebelled against the Rajah of Sattarah, having surrendered that fort and thrown themselves upon the clemency of the British government, the Governor in Council discharges a pleasing duty in publishing to the army his high satisfaction with the conduct of the troops employed and put in motion against that fortress.

The thanks of government are particularly due to Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, the Resident with the Rajah of Sattarah, who, exercising military command as well as political authority, has been chiefly instrumental in producing this early submission of the opponents of that prince's rule. This has been effected with hardly any loss; Captain Sparrow of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry is the only officer that has fallen. He lost his life in heading a charge upon the insurgents, whom he pursued with forward gallantry to the walls of the town.

The detachments and ordnance directed to join the force near Akulkote from the distant stations of Kuladgee, Ahmednuggur, and Sattarah, were opposed in their advance by obstacles of every description caused by a monsoon of almost unparalleled severity in the Deccan; but the officers commanding these detachments, and all under them, have shewn that no impediments can arrest

the advance of the troops of this presidency when there is a prospect of engaging an enemy, and their conduct, as well as that of the force with Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, combined with the efforts of those in charge of the different departments of provision and stores, must strike a deep and salutary awe into all who may hereafter be disposed to follow the example of the insurgents at Akulcote, as it will show such, that neither the state of the seasons, their strong holds, nor their numbers, are any security to shield them, when the measures of government are carried into execution with such spirit and zeal as they have been by all employed on this occasion.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 5. *Laurel*, Tait, from Rio de Janeiro; and *Kate*, Watt, from Cape of Good Hope.—24. *Nep-tune*, Whittleton, from Greenock.—Sept. 2. *Pyrrhus*, Cowan, from London.—6. *Angelique*, Colleneau, from Bourbon.

Departures.

Aug. 22. *Kate*, Watt, for Mauritius and Cape.—Sept. 8. *Elizabeth*, Jenkins, for London.—9. *Laurel*, Tait, for London.—10. *Royal George*, Wilson, for London.—22. *Fortune*, Gilkeson, for Greenock.—23. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Sept. 18).—£5. 5s. to £5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. At Deca, the lady of Capt. Robson, Bombay regt., of a daughter.
Sept. 18. At Kirkee, near Poonah, the lady of Capt. R. R. Gillespie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 12. At Bhooj, J. A. Sinclair, Esq., of the Bombay medical service, second son of the late Lieut. Gen. P. Sinclair, of Lybator, Caithness-shire, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Major Gen. Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.
Sept. 10. At Bombay, W. R. Hayman, Esq., to Eliza Hart.

DEATHS.

June 15. At Ahmedabad, in the province of Guzerat, Lieut. George William Money, of the 3d regiment of Bombay native cavalry, and fourth son of W. T. Money, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's consul-general at Venice.

Sept. 4. At Dapoolce, Southern Concan, Thos. Stewart, Esq., M.D., assist. surgeon of the native veteran battalion.

6. At Bombay, in her 49th year, Mrs. Hughes, wife of G. F. Hughes, Esq., magistrate of police of the Mahim division of Bombay.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

July 16. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Firebrace, H.M. 58th regt., of a son.

Aug. 9. At Kandy, the lady of Colonel Lindsay, 78th Highlanders, of a son.

26. At Mount Lavinia, the lady of his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., &c. of a son.

— At Point de Galle, the wife of Mr. John Armstrong, of a daughter.

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Penang.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Adverting to the approaching dissolution of the present form of government in these settlements, the Hon. the Governor in council feels it an act of justice to record in public orders the sense he entertains of the services of the undermentioned officers during the period they have been employed under this Government:

Capt. E. Lake, Madras Engineers.

Capt. M. A. Bunbury, 40th regt. B.N.I.

Major R. Murcott, 36th regt. M.N.I.

And to return his thanks for the unremitting attention bestowed by them on the duties committed to their charge, and for the assistance and great benefit he has derived from their labours in the offices they have severally filled.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 5. At Malacca, Bernard Rodyk, Esq. to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Aug. 10. The lady of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., deputy resident, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. At sea, on board the H.C. ship *Elinburgh*, Mr. Geo. Waller, second officer.

11. Mr. J. Schmidt, chief mate of the schooner *Ann*, aged 43.

Sept. 2. Mr. James Allcard, son of John Allcard, Esq., Lombard Street, London, aged 22.

7. Dr. John Black, assist. surgeon 13th regt. Bombay N.I.

Lately, on board the H.C. ship *Berwickshire*, Gilbert More, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

China.

BIRTH.

June 29. At Macao, the lady of Alex. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

May 22. At sea, on board the ship *Hannah*, Mr. Thos. Basden, second officer, of liver complaint.

St. Helena.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. A. V. SMITH.

Head-Quarters, James' Fort, Nov. 15, 1830.—At a general court-martial assembled at the Committee Room, James Town, on the 12th and 13th of Nov. 1830, of which Lieut. Col. Commandant J. A. Wright, St. Helena regt., is president, Lieut. Alfred Valentine Smith, of the St. (O)

Helena artillery, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—"St. Helena, 9th Nov. 1830. Lieut. A. V. Smith, of the St. Helena artillery, is, at his own request, ordered into arrest by the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Charles Dallas, governor and commander-in-chief, on the following charge, founded on a letter of complaint dated 8th Nov. 1830, from Mr. Wm. Carrol, an auctioneer; for having behaved in a manner unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having promised Mr. Carrol that he would give up to him certain furniture which he had purchased at auction in the months of February and March 1830, on credit to the months of May and July, but was then unable to discharge the amount; which promise he failed to fulfil, by neither sending the property or telling him (Mr. Carrol) when he should send for it, but subsequently, without Mr. Carrol's knowledge or consent, having given over the principal part of the same to his creditors, to be sold for their benefit; and on being called on by Mr. Carrol to fulfil his word and promise as an officer and a gentleman, he refused to deliver it up to him.

"C. R. G. HONSON, Judge Advocate."

Opinion and Finding.—The court having maturely deliberated on the evidence adduced in support of the charge, with what has been urged by the prisoner, hath come to the following decision, viz. that the prisoner, after having endeavoured to

arrange the payment of the debt set forth in the charge, did promise to return or give up to him, Mr. Carrol, certain furniture, but was prevented by the overruling power of other creditors, and that, therefore, the failure of fulfilling such promise was not occasioned by a dishonourable feeling; it doth accordingly acquit him of having acted in a manner unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Approved. C. DALLAS, Gov.
T. H. BROOKE, M.C.
T. GREENTREE, M.C.

Remark by the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief has perused the proceedings, and from what appears on the face of them, Lieut. A. V. Smith must be well aware of the precarious situation he placed himself in, and nothing but the strictest observance of regularity can retrieve him from the difficulties he is now in; profession of youth and want of experience can no longer avail him; and the Commander-in-chief trusts he will in future so regulate his conduct as to ensure him ease and comfort in the service.

Lieut. A. V. Smith is released from arrest.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 2. George Blenkins, Esq., to be accountant, v. Scale.

R. F. Seale, Esq., to be secretary to Government Blenkins.

Postscrip

PAPERS and letters from Calcutta, to the 25th of September, and Bombay papers, to the 22d, have come to hand. The latter are full of the proceedings connected with the recall of Sir John P. Grant. The affair of the alleged slave-dealing also seems to excite much attention at Bombay.

At Calcutta, things are represented, in private letters, as dull. Much speculation is afloat respecting the course of events at home, with reference to the charter. One of the *opposition* papers, on the credit of "good authority" has stated some of the changes contemplated at home, on the renewal of the Charter, which it

regards as certain. According to this authority, there is to be a superintending, unfixed, Governor General, with a Supreme Council including the King's Judges, and each presidency to have a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Council. Central India is to constitute a fourth presidency. There is also to be a Supreme Court of Judicature for all India, with an appellate jurisdiction only; and King's Courts are to be established throughout the country!

The Lord Bishop, it is said, intends to take with him, on his journey to the Southern Provinces, a young Hindu, a pupil of the Anglo-Indian College.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from vol. iii. p. 172.)

March 11th, 1830.

W. S. Davidson, Esq. again examined.—The advantage and disadvantage which result to the British trade generally, in China, from the existence of the Company, and in the present regulations, are twofold, commercial and political. Their influence forms a counterpoise of inestimable value against the Hong monopoly, which individuals could not form; and the absence of it would have the direct effect of decreasing the prices given by imports, and of increasing those of exports. The Company's support of bankrupt Hongs, by advances on teas, has enabled the country traders to deal systematically with bankrupts, and they obtain higher prices for their merchandize. The extortions of the Chinese government are always proportioned to the wealth of the security merchant. Another advantage of the Company in China, is the facility to remitters, through bills on their Indian governments. Security of person and property to British subjects is afforded by the Company, who have every season from eighteen to twenty ships of force at their command, the influence of which was always extended in favour of British commerce. Politically, all Englishmen owe the Company's servants in Canton a debt of gratitude, for their influence on the last ambassador, in inducing him to abstain from performing the *ko-tou*, which is an acknowledgment of inferiority and subjection; and if it had been performed, the witness verily believes the Chinese trade would not exist. The disadvantages are few, and unimportant. It is in the power of the Company's servants to stop all British trade, which may be exercised on mistaken motives, and for speculative advantages. Security against such an evil can only be found in the character of the parties, and the deep responsibility they incur. Another commercial disadvantage, which is hardly worth mentioning, is the jealousy entertained by the Company respecting woollens and worsteds. Witness never knew the Factory throw a wilful or unnecessary impediment in the way of British trade; and so long as the Factory continues, as during witness's time, to consist of well-educated, intelligent, patriotic, and honest men, they will give encouragement to that trade; and "even hazard a departure from the narrow policy which has, on more than one occasion, emanated from the Leadenhall." Witness has known

the Factory send British subjects away from Canton at an inconvenient season for their business, but he never knew it wantonly resorted to.

Witness conceives the result of the withdrawal of the Company from China, and of an open trade to that country, would, sooner or later, be a war between England and China, accompanied by wide-spread individual ruin; unless the Chinese government be previously either coaxed by discreet, or coerced by energetic negotiation, into that amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations, which every civilized state is bound, by the dictates of nature, to cultivate with its neighbours.

In witness's time, it was almost universally considered that the best teas brought to Canton were placed at the option of the Company. Were individual purchasers of teas, competing with each other, to enter the China market, instead of one great purchaser, the effect of it would certainly be to raise the price of teas in China; but that effect would gradually subside, because, the higher the price was raised, the greater would be the manufacture, and matters would, in the end, most probably find their level. If the Company's privileges were done away with, it would be quite a natural consequence that the trade would be more extended; but if the Hong monopoly continued, it involves an absurdity too great to suppose this country could submit to, because the Company is a counterpoise absolutely necessary to counteract in part, though insufficient to balance, the Hong monopoly. The British Factory, by resisting attempted encroachments of the Chinese government, has most certainly contributed to the advantage of foreign trade generally, which advantage is obtained at the cost of Great Britain. Witness grieves to say, that he believes the trade can never safely be opened to British industry and enterprise, but under the sanction of laws and regulations founded upon previous negotiation. We have possessed the trade hitherto on the frail tenure of a thread, and on a footing degrading to the character, and repugnant to the feelings of this nation. Witness hopes to see the day when, as regards our intercourse with China, England shall follow the dictates of a wiser policy, without losing sight of the maxims of justice; when the justly obnoxious term

"monopoly," shall be expunged from our vocabulary, and the name of the East-India Company shall be known but in the past history of the country.

Witness has visited the four presidencies of India, Java, New South Wales, many of the Eastern Islands, and the Red Sea, as far as Cosseir. His knowledge of the trade between China and continental Europe, in American and other foreign vessels, is not extensive. He knew an instance, in 1819, of a very fine ship, under Dutch colours, coming to Canton, which was owned by a very intelligent merchant in Holland, a particular friend, which loaded with tea, and a small quantity of cassia and sugar. The owner wrote to witness: "I waited the result of our adventure, hoping to have found inducement to repeat it; you will be sorry to hear that in this we have been disappointed. This goes by a vessel from Middleburgh, which, by proceeding a second time, one would suppose had done well in the first adventure; but the fact, I have reason to know, is the contrary." The same correspondent, writing a few months afterwards, said: "Our unfortunate Canton cargo, though sold by us nearly eight months ago, is yet nearly all 'in natura,' and would now certainly sink from £5,000 to £6,000 more than we lost by it." Witness knows of a French adventure in 1819-20, a large ship, the owner of which has since informed witness that "it had brought ruin on all the parties concerned."

The mode of contracting for teas with the Chinese merchants is highly advantageous to the Company, which the witness has experienced. It is most improbable that tea could be brought in Chinese vessels, in any quantity, and of good quality, to the Eastern islands, so as to answer the purpose of England. The law of China is expressly against it, and the vessels are so insecure and precarious, that no individual British merchant would ever resort to such a desperate expedient, in witness's time. He would most certainly not consider his own property safe in Chinese junks. It is calculated that one in seven of the junks which sail from China to a distant port is lost; but the witness considers this calculation wide of the truth, and that the probable loss is one in five. The confusion from want of discipline on board, prevents even the European navigating captain of a junk from having any authority in times of danger.

Witness has heard that the losses sustained by some individuals during the great fire at Canton, were made good by the Chinese: he has no doubt the indemnification came from the Consou fund, a secret fund, formed by a direct tax on foreign trade, levied more often upon the imports than the exports; consequently, the Americans, bringing a large portion of

dollars, did not pay their quota to it. When any article is made tributary to the Consou fund, the tax is not always released when the particular purpose of it is answered; consequently, it is the most anti-commercial, oppressive, and infamous tax imaginable. It is imposed by the advice, and with the connivance of the Hong, and is managed by them. The Chinese government had nothing to do with the indemnification; the Hong must have found it convenient to pay off a few clamorous applicants, and they would immediately indemnify themselves out of the Consou fund.

The Dutch ship, to which witness referred, which came to Canton in 1819, had failed in obtaining an entire cargo at Siam; the chief difficulties were thrown in the way by the public authorities; but the gentleman who conducted the ship, a most intelligent man, considered a repetition of the attempt fruitless. She brought dollars to Siam, which, it was supposed, would have sufficed to invest the cargo. Failing there, she came to Canton. This is the only adventure to Siam witness ever knew of; he knew of none to Cochin China.

In stating his idea of the perfect state of trade which he wishes to see established in China, he must consider China as a civilized nation, and can therefore entertain no doubt, that vigorous negotiation would obtain us all the privileges we can seek there; the basis of that trade is a treaty of commerce, wherein the duties, and the rights of foreigners shall be clearly defined and acknowledged, and the whole connexion proceed upon the sanction of such laws and regulations as this country is, doubtless, in a state to exact. "At the present moment, the government of China admits us to hold intercourse with them. We take to them those articles which they require, and we receive, in return, the surplus of their productions; a state of things which I hold to be the most wholesome and consonant possible, with the interests of both countries; and I read, in an author of celebrity, under the head of 'Right of all Nations, against one that openly despises justice,' that 'if, by her constant maxims, and by the whole tenour of her conduct, she evidently proves herself to be actuated by that mischievous disposition; if she regards no right as sacred, the safety of the human race requires she should be repressed;' and again, 'To despise justice in general, is doing an injury to all nations;' Vattel is my authority." Witness considers that a vigorous negotiation, accompanied by a threat, that the king of England would no longer consent to hold intercourse with China on the degrading footing on which it has hitherto been carried, would altogether alter the tone of the government of Peking. The Company

have not generally assumed too tame a tone in their communications with the Chinese authorities; witness is quite of a different opinion. It would have been better if the Company had not left their servants in China such a dangerous discretion as is vested in them. It would have been wise to consider, long ago, what was best to be determined upon, instead of leaving traders to the daily risk of the loss of all their property. Some attempt should be made by the Crown, to put the trade with the Chinese upon a different footing from its present. Witness has no doubt this would be practicable; and it would be for the interest of this country that the monopoly of the China trade should be done away, the Chinese Hong monopoly, in its present operation, ceasing at the same time. If it should be found impracticable to coerce the Chinese government, as he has stated, the mode in which the trade is carried on now is unquestionably the most beneficial and secure, connecting the considerations together. Supposing that success could not be obtained, it is the witness's decided and unequivocal opinion, that the Company's monopoly is necessary to counterbalance that of the Hong. He should think there was ample time to try mild negotiation, before it be absolutely necessary to accompany the vigorous negotiation with a naval force, to carry it into effect. What witness meant by coercion, in the first instance, was a threat that the king of England could no longer tolerate the degraded state of vassalage in which his subjects were held in China. He confesses he must entertain doubts whether such threat, unaccompanied by force, would produce the effect he expects. The ultimate result, therefore, must be, in fact, going to war; this is the point to which witness comes, provided he be justified in considering it the common right of all civilized states to insist on holding reasonable intercourse with each other. During many years' residence in China, the subject of a war with China was constantly discussed, and the witness never heard any man who had given his mind to it, who did not conclude that, although the population may be 250,000,000, twenty thousand British troops might march from Canton to Peking, at any moment, without hindrance or molestation. Q. "Are you of opinion that it would be consistent with justice that the English nation should march an army of 20,000 men from Canton to Peking, merely because the government of China do not confer upon British subjects those commercial advantages, to which you think they are justly entitled?" A. "It is not commercial advantages that I have ever said I would make war to contend for; but if the Emperor of China permits, as he has done, Englishmen to

reside within his dominions for the purposes of trade, I think it is his duty to protect them, to foster that trade, and to see that his officers do justice to those who are enterprising enough to undertake it, and to rely upon his imperial protection and hospitality." If foreigners settle in any country for the purposes of commerce, or for any other purpose, one of the conditions certainly is, an obedience to the laws, and a conformity to the customs of that country. Witness does not know whether there are any roads from Canton to Peking, for troops to march on.

A commercial treaty with China would be best negotiated by an ambassador direct from the Crown. Lord Macartney's and Lord Amherst's embassies were with a view of establishing commercial relations with China. They did not succeed, because they never professed to be but complimentary embassies, and therefore were not calculated to succeed with the Chinese government. Had they stated their distinct object to be that of commerce, they certainly would not have been more likely to be received into the imperial presence.

Mr. Ab. Dixon again examined.—The number of cloths exported by the free-traders to India, in 1827, was 30,841 pieces. The number in the following year was 30,555 pieces, exceeding the Company's exports to India and China by 50 per cent.

The witness never found any difficulty in his dealings with the Company. He is not aware that the Company buy their goods under a bye-law. He found that the Company fulfilled their engagements faithfully and honourably. The fees he before referred to (vol. iii. p. 223) were not arbitrary fees, but always stated in the notice for tender as fixed fees. There were fines imposed upon parties who failed to deliver a proper article. Witness does not recollect he ever had to pay a fine. The Company give facilities, such as receiving money on discount before it is due, to persons with whom they trade, which is certainly an advantage. Witness thinks the mode of contract is disadvantageous to the Company, because, in consequence of the fines and rejections, many persons are deterred from entering into contracts. If the fines had not been imposed, witness's house should have gone to a greater extent in their tenders for cloth to the Company. They were always willing to engage with the Company to a certain extent, when they had no other employment for their manufactories. Witness believes that frequently the Company have thrice the quantity of goods offered them for which they have occasion. There are always persons desirous of doing business; they would tender at a high price, that would cover the risk of fine and rejections. The Company take the lowest tender; the

manufacturers may have access to, and portions of, the Company's samples. The Company occasionally take goods at a small reduction of price, which are not equal to the standard, to favour the manufacturers.

Witness has withdrawn from his establishments at Hamburg, Amsterdam, and the United States, because, in 1826, the firm in London to which he belonged was unfortunate in business, arising from bad debts, chiefly in this country, arising principally from their banking or agency business in London, in consequence of the depreciation of profits. Their trade to America was profitable, as were their dealings with the Company.

Previous to 1815, the cloths rejected by the Company were generally sold to the Mogadore Jews: since that, they have been chiefly sold to the private traders for India and China, sometimes at a reduced, and sometimes at an advanced price; some have been sent to America, and sold to the American China merchants, which generally sold at a profit. For many years, the rule, in disposing of these articles, was to deduct from the cost of the dye, the cost charged by the Company for dyeing; that is, the cloth was sold dyed at the same price as if white, and then there was a considerable loss. At present, the white cloth would cost £6. 6s. and the cost of dyeing it blue would be £2. 11s. 6d. The cloth would formerly cost £20.

From the Company having more goods offered than they have occasion for, it would appear that the Company's mode of business is encouraging to the manufacturer. A demand equal to the Company's, by the private trade, would be equally beneficial to the country. The high price paid to the Company does not act as an encouragement to the manufacturer, but only causes the increased risk.

The difference in the cost of dyeing, in Yorkshire and London, is, chiefly, the comparative small expense of coals in Yorkshire, and of rent and wages: also, for a number of years, the London dyers charged much larger profits than the Yorkshire dyers. Witness is not aware of any manufacturers living in London who dye in London; a number of woollen warehousemen in London originally have cloths dyed in London, time not allowing to dye them in the country. The Hudson's Company, a company with exclusive privileges, who buy from 400 to 700 pieces of cloth annually, have, or at least had, some years ago, them dyed in London.

The fines levied upon the manufacturer, when the cloth is rejected or delayed, is from 10s. to 20s. each cloth. These conditions in the contracts are intended to secure a perfect investment; they have that tendency, but at a higher price. The Company's tones vary in the different

descriptions of cloth, but not for the same description, since 1813 or 1814. Burling is the operation of picking out any foreign substance that may adhere to the cloth. The charge made by the Company's cloth drapers for burling on super cloths is 2s. per piece, the fee 6d. [The witness delivered in copy of a Company's contract for cloths.] The witness objects to the 6th condition, that "the goods shall be subject, as usual, to the inspection of the Company's overlookers, whose decision shall be final," because there is no appeal from it: to the 8th, that "cloths which may be found by the dyer, at the time of washing, or in preparation, to be defective, shall be immediately replaced by the maker with good cloths, and the maker shall pay the amount of all charges incurred," because faults may and do take place in the dye-house, though it is impossible to bring it home to the dyer. Witness has found these grievances occasionally; he continued to supply the Company notwithstanding. He objects to the 12th clause, which requires each maker to name an agent in London, that the manufacturers must add the commission of the agent to the value of the cloths. The 13th requires a power of attorney to be given to the agent of a maker, to receive payment, if he cannot receive it in person, which is objectionable, on the same ground; one general power enables the agent to act for ever. Witness could have supplied another party, besides the Company, with cloths of the same quality at 3 per cent. less; the risk of a bad article would then be transferred to the purchaser. In dealing with private individuals, both parties concur in forming a judgment upon any dispute as to quality; whereas, in the case of the Company, the decision of their overlookers is decisive, without any referee. These overlookers are trained up, from boyhood, in the business, and their character is established by long practice. Witness has never had occasion to complain of their dealing unfairly, in any one instance, since he had transactions with the Company. They dealt fairly between the manufacturers and the Company; They receive no fees. Witness should think that the character of the trade does not require so strict a scrutiny into the quality of the goods.

The risk of selling goods to parties at three months' credit, a risk not incurred with the Company, may be one per cent.; for six months, two and a half, or three per cent. In dealing with a house of great respectability and credit, witness should not think it necessary to charge a per-centage beyond the interest. In speaking of the *del credere* risk, witness referred to sales to an ordinary retailer of manufactured goods. When he stated there would be a difference of three per

cent. charged to the Company upon cloth delivered to them, above that supplied to private merchants, he contemplated white and dyed cloths.*

15th March.

Joshua Bates, Esq. examined. The witness is an American, and has been fixed in this country about ten years; he was first agent for an American house connected with the East India trade; afterwards partner of the firm of J. Bates and John Baring, managing the business of an American house, more particularly connected with the China trade; and lastly, partner in the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co., in the same trade. He has been constantly in immediate connexion with the general trade of America with India and China, both in America and this country, for the last 20 years. Several years ago (say twenty) the American China trade was in the hands of a very few houses. The number increased, and three or four years ago there was a great number, of which many have failed, and now the number is small again. Witness's friends have carried on the largest portion of the trade by far,—at times one half. The trade consisted in shipments from America to China by themselves, and from Europe to China under witness's direction, and in returns from China to America and Europe. The business for twenty years was conducted in China by Mr. Cushing; for the last two years by Mr. Forbes. Both were partners in the

* This witness delivered in, on the 15th March, further accounts, explanatory of his evidence on the 9th.

American house, which has partners in China and America, and agents in Europe. Mr. Cushing is now in England. He expressed to the witness an unwillingness to appear as a witness before the Committee, (assigning a reason to him confidentially), and decidedly objected to come, unless the law compelled him.

Witness's house has no interest whatever in the trade itself; they are merely commission merchants; that has always been the case throughout his agency. The house of Perkins and Co. had, for the past year, one-half of the American trade from China to Europe. The other half is in the hands of merchants at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, has shipped very largely of British manufactures; but the shipments from Liverpool are returned to Philadelphia, and do not come into the trade from Canton to Europe.

The American exports from China, in 1820-21, were 4,000,000 dollars; the imports the same. In 1826-27, the exports were 4,300,000 dollars; the imports, 4,200,000 dollars. In 1827-28, there were exported from Canton to the United States, 102,000 chests of tea; in 1828-29, 80,000, and 14,000 to Europe. There is some American trade to South America, the Sandwich Islands, Manilla, and the N. W. coast of America; and now and then a ship to Brazil, touching at Buenos Ayres, not to a very large amount. The Americans probably did carry on nearly the whole of the China trade with the different new governments of South America.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS UPON WHICH THE CROWN LANDS WILL BE DISPOSED OF IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

It has been determined by his Majesty's Government, that no land shall in future be disposed of in New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, otherwise than by public sale, and it has therefore been deemed expedient to prepare, for the information of the settlers, the following summary of the rules which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those colonies:—

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds, and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about twenty-five square miles.

2. All the lands in the colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale.

The price will, of course, depend upon the quality of the land, and its local situation, but no land will be sold below the rate of five shillings per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing, will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall, at least, amount to the price fixed by article 2.

5. A deposit of ten per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid

down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid, within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper corn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of forty shillings will be payable to the colonial secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of five shillings to the registrar of the supreme court for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the governor in writing, with full explanation of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the lands, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

Colonial Office, Jan. 20, 1831.

CHINA TRADE.

The *Exeter* and *Plymouth Gazette* of Jan. 8, says, "We have great pleasure in being enabled to state, that the East-India Company have issued to the serge manufacturers of this county very extensive orders for long ells, which will keep the workmen busily engaged for a considerable time to come."

CONVICTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

The male convict ship *Eliza*, Capt. Groves, now lying at Spithead, is intended for the conveyance to Sydney, New South Wales, of the rioters now on trial in the different counties, under the special commission granted by his Majesty, and for those only. The above ship will take 224, which will be placed under the medical care of Mr. Wm. Anderson, surgeon, R.N., and superintendent. The guard consists of Capt. H. Moor, Lieut. Lewin, and 39 non-commissioned officers and privates of the royal marines.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

CASHMERE WOOL.

The reward of 300 guineas offered by the Board of Trustees for Improvements, for the discovery of a machine for the spinning of Cashmere wool into yarn, has al-

ready had the desired effect. A machine is now constructing for the purpose, which is expected to be shortly in operation. Hitherto all the Cashmere wool imported into Great Britain has been obliged to be sent to Paris to be spun.—*Scotch Paper*.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

On the 19th Jan. a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert O'Callaghan, K.C.B., was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and Second Member of Council at Fort St. George. The General afterwards dined with the Directors at the City of London Tavern.

DISMISSION OF A COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVANT OF RANK.

A civil servant of high rank in the Company's Bengal service, and who possesses an hereditary English title, has been dismissed that service by the local government, on charges of a pecuniary nature, which we cannot describe accurately without a full detail of the case. As, however, the decision of the local government has not yet received the confirmation of the home authorities, we are glad to forbear, for the present at least, from wounding the feelings of his connexions by entering into the painful subject.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drags. (at Bombay). Capt. W. Havelock to be maj. by purch., v. Brown who retires; Lieut. Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart., to be capt. by purch., v. Havelock; Cornet D. Gordon to be lieut. by purch., v. Jackson; and Wm. Ironside to be cornet by purch., v. Gordon (all 31 Dec. 30); Cornet W. Skipwith to be lieut. by purch., v. Henderson prom.; and L. Dalgleish to be cornet by purch., v. Skipwith (both 18 Jan. 31).

13th Lt. Drags. (at Madras). Maj. M. Bowers to be lieut.col. by purch., v. Boyse, who retires; Capt. E. G. Taylor to be major by purch., v. Bowers; Lieut. W. D. Hamilton to be capt. by purch., v. Taylor; Cornet M. Jones to be lieut. by purch., v. Hamilton; and Thos. Tourmay to be cornet by purch., v. Jones (all 31 Dec. 30).

1st Foot (2d bat. at Madras). Qu.Mast. H. Mair, from 2d Royal Vet. Bat., to be qu.mast., v. L. M'Kay, who retires on h. p. (18 Jan. 31).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Staff Assist.Surg. T. Fox to be assist.surg., v. Leithhead dec. (28 Dec. 30).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Jos. Ralph to be lieut., v. Hammond dec.; and Ens. John Lord, from 88th F., to ens., v. Ralph (both 17 Dec. 30); Qu.Mast. J. Sheehan, from h. p. Royal Afr. corps, to be qu.mast., v. W. Hornby, who exch. (17 Dec.).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. H. Copplinger, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. Deakins app. to 23d F. (18 Jan. 31).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. R. Saunders, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. J. V. Shelly, who exch. (11 Jan. 31).

20th Foot (at Mauritius). J. L. Judson to be ens., v. Baird cashiered (31 Dec. 30);

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. A. Sheppard, from h. p. 14th F., to be lieut., v. J. Edwards, who exch., rec. dif. (11 Jan. 31).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Jas. Adamson, from h.p. Royal Afr. corps, to be lieut., v. Pickering prom. (11 Jan. 31).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John St. John, from h. p. 12th F., to be lieut., v. Bayly, app. to 35th F. (11 Jan. 31).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Chas. Dutton, from h. p. 95th F., to be lieut., v. F. F. Richardson who exch. (11 Jan. 31).

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. C. B. Vane to be lieut. by purch., v. Chinery, who retires; and H. H. Scobell to be ens. by purch., v. Vane (both 17 Dec. 30); A. Herbert to be ens. by purch., v. Neville app. to 1st Dr. Gu. (18 Jan. 31).

55th Foot (ordered to Madras). Ens. J. R. Norton, from 15th F., to be lieut., v. Quin, whose app. has not taken place. 17 Dec. 30; Lieut. H. Macquarie, from h. p. 4th West-India Regt., to be lieut., v. Norton app. to 15th F. (30th Dec.); Lieut. R. Logan, from h. p. 31st F., to be lieut., v. Cochrane prom. (11 Jan. 31); Lieut. F. B. Codd, from 2d West-Indian Regt., to be lieut., v. Foy, app. to 71st F. (11 do).

57th Foot (at N. S. Wales). Lieut. S. Robbins, from h. p. 16th F., to be lieut., v. Loft, app. to 92d F. (11 Jan. 31).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Thos. Lillie, from h. p. 59th F., to be lieut., v. Boys prom. (11 Jan. 31).

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. R. Fry to be capt., v. Hughes dec.; and Ens. A. C. Pole to be lieut., v. Fry (both 5 June 30).

75th Foot (at C. G. Hope). Capt. C. J. Welsh, from h. p., to be capt., v. J. D. King, who exch., rec. dif. (20 Dec. 30); Lieut. J. H. H. Boys to be capt. by purch., v. Welsh who retires; and Ens. G. B. Moultrie to be lieut. by purch., v. Boys (both 31 Dec. 30).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. T. J. Taylor to be capt., v. Lardy dec. (17 May 30); Ens. Thos. Wingate to be lieut., v. Taylor (ditto); and A. T. Munro to be ens., v. Wingate (11 Jan. 31).

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. F. B. Russell, from 1st West-India Regt., to be lieut., v. Bunyon, whose app. has not taken place (11 Jan. 31).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. *Adalinn*, Murray, from Bengal, 12th July; at Liverpool.—*Jan. 2*, 1831. H. M. S. *Esper*, Greville, from Cape of Good Hope 20th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—*3*. *Eschard*, Reay, from Bengal 30th July; at Gravesend.—*4*. *Warlington*, Crosby, from Ceylon and Mauritius; off Dover.—*9*. *Nandi*, Hawkins, from Bengal 4th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*10*. *George Capling*, Bulley, from N. S. Wales, Batavia, and Singapore 27th Sept.; at Dartmouth.—*11*. *Aur*, Dohg, from Cape of Good Hope 7th Nov.; at Dublin.—*14*. *Lucard*, Tait, from Bombay 9th Sept.; off Scilly.—*14*. *Robinson*, Weaver, from Bengal 20th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*17*. *Fortune*, Gibson, from Bombay, 22nd Sept. and Cape 14th Nov.; at Greenock.—*18*. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, from Bengal 14th Sept., and Cape 12th Nov.; off Liverpool.—*19*. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, from Bombay 23d Sept.; at Liverpool.—*20*. *Alexander*, Anderson, from Bengal 18th Sept.; off Portland.—*20*. *Indian*, Freer, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*21*. *Dunrobin Castle*, Walmsley, from N. S. Wales 24th Aug.; at Baltimore, Ireland.—*21*. H. M. S. *Tweed*, Churchill, from Cape of Good Hope 26th Nov.; at Portsmouth.—*23*. *George Home*, Steele, from Mauritius 17th Oct.; at Deal.—*23*. *Woodbine*, Owston, from Cape of Good Hope 28th Oct.; off Dover.—*23*. *Rambler*, Parkinson, from Mauritius 18th Oct.; off the Wight.—*23*. *Canthan*, Read, from Mauritius 10th Oct. and Cape 14th Nov.; off Plymouth.—*25*. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Bengal 26th Sept.; at Deal.

Departures.

Dec. 27. *London*, Layman, for Batavia, from Deal.—*Jan. 1*, 1831. *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*3*. *Batavia*, Blair, for Batavia; from Deal.—*3*. *Funchal*, Dalgarno, for Van Diemen's Land; from Cowes.—*5*. *Unterser*, Dutchie, for Bombay; from Glasgow.—*6*. *Diamond*, Clark, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—*7*. *Earl Stanhope*, Salmon, for South Seas and *Asiat. Jour.* Vol. 4. No. 14.

N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*7*. *America*, Donald, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—*8*. *Helon Mar*, Sinclair, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—*10*. *Ribble*, Beckman, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—*12*. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*12*. *Perseverance*, McDonald, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*14*. *Salus*, Crickmay, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—*16*. *Minerva*, Anderson, for Bengal; from Deal.—*22*. *David Owen*, Andrews, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*23*. H. C. S. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—*24*. H. C. S. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspool, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—*24*. H. C. S. *Marquis of Huntly*, Hine, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—*25*. H. C. S. *Thames*, Forbes, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—*25*. H. C. S. *General Kyt*, Nairne, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; for Deal.—*25*. *Countess of Dunmore*, Salmon, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*25*. *Mtza*, Gaskell, for St. Helena; from Deal.—*26*. *Thalia*, Biden, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Crown, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Lieut. Johnstone.

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal: Mrs. Prinssep and child; A. Osborne, Esq.; Capt. M'Pherson; Capt. Wilkinson; Capt. Rowe; Lieut. Ravenscroft.—(Mr. and Mrs. Dorin, child, and two servants were left at the Cape.)

Per Alexander, from Bengal: Mrs. Franks; Mrs. Higgins; Mrs. Holdsworth; Mrs. Smithson; Mrs. Winter; Mr. M. Franks, son of Sir J. Franks; Mr. Holdsworth, merchant; Mr. Bathie (with a petition from certain Hindoos against the *Notice Regulation*); Mr. McLeod; Mr. Geo. Graham, late surgeon; H. C. S. *Beidercenter*; Mr. Learmonth; Capt. Hopper, Bengal army; Capt. Manning, Madras army; Mr. Griffiths; Mr. Rowland; Masters Winter and Vincent; Mrs. Sedgely.

Per H. M. S. Tweed, from the Cape of Good Hope: Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, deputy adj. general; Lady Fitzroy and family; Lieut. Robinson and Campbell, both of H. M. F. 2d regt.; Lieut. Collis, H. M. 90th regt.; Mr. P. Hcad, late surgeon of H. M. S. *Cordier*.

Per Canthan, from the Mauritius: A. D. Espenay, Esq.; J. Radalle, Esq.; H. Geoffrey, Esq.; E. Pougade, Esq.; H. Ball, Esq.

Expected.

Per Elizabeth, from Bombay (at the Mauritius): Adj. Hammond; Mrs. Hammond; Capt. Chaplin; Capt. Toomer and Lieut. Grant, Indian Navy; Lieut. Broad, Company's service.

Per Cyrenius, from Madras (at the Cape): Dr. Williams; Mrs. Williams and three children; Capt. Buchanan; Mrs. Buchanan and three children; Capt. M'Pherson; Major Jeffries; Lieut. Pooley; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Carr; Dr. Willey; Mr. Sandy; Mr. Poulton; Ens. Beagle; Mrs. Wallace; two children; four servants.

Per Mermaid, from Bengal (to Mauritius and London): Mr. C. Beucher; Lieut. Stevenson, Madras estab.; Capt. Dodd, Bengal army.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Lady Melville, for Bengal: Arch. Campbell, Esq., H. C. civil service; Capt. Andrew Harvey, in charge of H. C. recruits; Capt. Martier, ditto; Mrs. Martier; Mrs. Fraser, returning to India; Miss Helen Fraser; Mr. John Davidson, free merchant; Mrs. Alex. McLeod, returning; Capt. Conry, H. M. 49th Foot; Lieut. Keithing, H. M. 13th Foot; Ens. Murray, H. M. 16th Foot; Ensigns Spencer, Eager, and Boyes, all of H. M. 31st Foot; Mr. Thomas Sturrock, cadet; Mr. Wm. Scott, assist. surgeon; Mr. Robt. Hunter, returning; Mr. Alfred Bond, free mariner; Mrs. Cath. Voysey, returning; Eliza Nicholson, servant of Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Berry, servant of Mrs. Martier; two children of Mrs. Berry; five lascars; 150 recruits for Hon. Company.

Per H. C. Thames, for Madras and Bengal: Sir Robert O'Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George; Hon. T. W. O'Callaghan, aid-de-camp to ditto; Lieut. Col. Lindsay, mil. sec. to ditto; Major Geo. Mansel; Capt. Gardiner; Capt. Winbolt; Lieut. A. de Botta; Lieut. P. Henderson; Lieut. Edw. Lloyd; Mr. W. H. Richards, surgeon; Mr. Wm. Conwell, surgeon; Mrs. Conwell,

his wife; Misses Mary and Isabella Conwell; Miss E. Kevine; Miss M. Gardiner; Miss E. Austin; Messrs. Mellis, Story, Taylor, and Snell, writers; Mr. Pritchard, cadet; Mr. Wm. Penny; Major Boys, H. M. 45th Regt.; Capt. Dempster and Ens. Greville, both of H. M. 41st Regt.; Cornet Kitchener, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; 50 King's troops.

Per H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, in command of recruits; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, writer; Messrs. John Roberts and F. E. Manners, volunteers for Indian Navy; Capt. Pennyfather, Ens. White, and Ens. Wakefield, all of H. M. 40th Foot; Ens. Heron, H. M. 20th Foot; Ens. Caylor, H. M. 2nd Foot; 100 Hon. Company's recruits.

Per H. C. S. General Kyd, for St. Helena: Ensign Reed; Mr. Gideon; Mrs. Gideon and five children; Miss McCutcheon and servant; Mrs. Vernon and three children; Mrs. Greentree and four children, and two servants; Mr. H. M. Blake; several charter-party passengers. — For Bombay: Mr. Dallas; 90 recruits for Hon. Company.

Per H. C. S. Marquis of Huntly, for Bombay: Mrs. Hine and servant; Miss Petrie, sister of Mrs. Hine; Miss E. H. Hunt; Miss Jane Saunders and servant; Lieut. Trevelyan, returning; Mrs. Trevelyan, and servant; Messrs. H. Goldsmid and R. Stag, writers; Mr. A. R. James; Mr. W. Simpson, cadet; Mr. A. Grieve, for Indian Navy; Capt. Holmes, Lieut. Kennedy, and Ens. King, all of H. M. 20th Foot; Ens. Bristow, H. M. 6th Foot; 100 troops for Hon. Company.

Per Thalia, for Bengal: Mrs. Middleton; Mrs. Wright; Mrs. McDonald; Mrs. Churchill; Mrs. Brockman; Mrs. Laverne; Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Saunders; Miss Nicholson; Miss Innes; five Misses McDonnell; Miss Stacy; Miss Dyer; Mr. Middleton; Capt. Wright; Mr. Allen; Major McDonald; Capt. Cox; Capt. Brockman; Lieut. Laverne; Mr. Hughes; Lieut. Saunders; Surgeon McDonnell; Mr. Craigie; Mr. Pace; Mr. Foley; Mr. Boyd; Mr. Gahan; Mrs. White; Mr. Carter; Mr. Watson; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Hill; Master Davis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

Oct. 18. On board the *Duke of Lancaster*, on the passage from Bengal to the Cape, the widow of Augustus Prinsep, Esq., late of the civil service, of a daughter.

Dec. 10. The wife of E. S. Delamain, Esq., late of H. M. 67th regt., of a son.

— In Baker Street, the lady of Alex. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.

22. In Upper Berkeley Street, the lady of R. Ronald, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

29. At the East-India College, the lady of the Rev. H. G. Keene, of a daughter.

Jan. 22, 1831. The lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., of a daughter.

25. In Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, the lady of Capt. George Wilson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27. At Edinburgh, John Dalrymple, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Wm. Cooper, Esq., Fraserburgh.

Jan. 4, 1831. At Mitcham, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hoare, the Rev. T. L. Ramsden, M. A., to Sophia Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., of Mitcham Hall, Surrey.

5. At Carphin House, Fifeshire, R. W. Beatson, Esq., 72d regt. Bengal army, to Helen Hay, second daughter of the late John Raitt, Esq., of Carphin. — At Westham Church, Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, of the Bombay army, to Caroline Charlotte, daughter of the late Wm. Stanley, Esq., of Maryland-point, Essex.

7. At Reading, Thos. Kirby, R.N., of Mayfield, Sussex, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the

late Robert Becher, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

8. At Glenbuckle House, Perthshire, Robert Stewart, Esq., captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. Duncan Stewart of Glenbuckle.

18. At St. Andrew's, Henry H. Glass, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Harriet Ann, youngest daughter of Alex. Binny, Esq.

19. At Dublin, J. G. W. Curtis, Esq., of the Bengal military service, to Mary Grace, youngest daughter of the late John Shaw, Esq., of Bohomer, county Dublin.

22. At St. Mark's Church, Kennington, Thomas Neale, jun., Esq., of Reigate, to Charlotte Matilda, second daughter of the late Capt. Benj. Bunn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

July 6. On board the *Rogue*, on the passage from Bombay, Assist. Surg. Richmond, H. M. 4th light dragoons.

Oct. 10. On board the *Duke of Lancaster*, on the passage from Bengal to the Cape, of a deep decline, Augustus Prinsep, Esq., aged 27, ninth son of John Prinsep, Esq., of 6, Great Cumberland Street.

Nov. 27. At Cheltenham, Admiral Robert Montague. This officer, in 1782, commanded the *Exeter*, of 64 guns, in an action between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Negapatam.

Dec. 2. At Hastings, aged 30, Letitia, wife of John Davison, Esq., of the East-India House, and of Loughton, Essex.

22. At Edinburgh, George Birrell, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

24. At the Bridge of Earn, Perth, Mrs. Ann Hunter, widow of Thos. Hunter, Esq., of Lime- rick, and daughter of Robert Leach, deceased, late member of council at the Island of St. Helena.

24. William Collet, Esq., of the Accountant's Office, East-India House.

— At Paris, the celebrated Madame de Genlis, aged 85.

26. Suddenly, in Sloane Street, Mrs. Street, widow of Joseph Street, Esq., late surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Guernsey, Edward Simons, colonel of the 12th regt. Bengal N.L., eldest son of the R.v. John Simons, rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

27. At Boley Hill, Rochester, Louisa, second daughter of Capt. Thos. Baker, Hon. Company's service, aged two years;—and on the 30th, Frederick, second son of the same, aged nine months.

31. In Brunswick Square, Mrs. Conran, widow of the late Lieut. Gen. Conran.

Jan. 1, 1831. At St. Leonard's, near Hastings, by a fall from his horse, in returning from hunting, in his 18th year, George James Wood, only son of Thos. Wood, Esq., of the Regent's Park, and grandson of James Burton, Esq., of St. Leonard's.

2. At Stockwell Common, in his 57th year, Capt. Chas. B. Gribble, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and Barnstaple, Devon.

— At Bonn, at the age of 53, the Counsellor of State, B. G. Niebuhr, so well known for his *Roman History*.

7. In Upper Baker Street, Major Alex. Watkins, late of the Bengal establishment.

11. At Taunton, in his 41st year, Isaac Downing, Esq., late Major in H.M. 69th regt. of Foot: a brave and meritorious officer. Long and arduous services in the East-Indies is considered to have been the cause of his premature death.

— At Dumfries, Mr. Wm. Walker, formerly in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company in London.

13. At Milford Cottage, near Godalming, Surrey, Wm. Malbon, Esq., aged 72, forty-seven years of which were passed in the secretary's department East-India House.

— In Burdenell Place West, New North Road, Hoxton, in the 82d year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Garnham, of Bunhill Row.

14. At Edinburgh, Henry Mackenzie, Esq., author of *The Man of Feeling*, and many other productions.

18. At South Luffenham, Rutlandshire, Capt. James Thomas, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, in the 84th year of his age.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 23, 1830.

	Sa. Rs.	cwt.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Sa. Rs.	F. md.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	15	0	(2)	20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	5	12	@ 5 14
Bottles	100	11	0	13	0	— flat	5	12	5 14
Coals	B. md.	0	7	0	15	— English, sq.	3	2	3 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-28 ..	F. md.	42	0	—	—	— flat	3	4	3 3
— 30-40	do.	41	12	42	0	— Bolt	3	4	3 2
— Thick sheets	do.	41	8	41	12	— Sheet	4	12	5 0
— Old	do.	41	12	—	—	— Hoops	F. md.	5	0
— Bolt	do.	42	4	42	12	— Kedge	cwt.	1	0
— Slab	do.	42	4	42	0	— Lead, Pig	F. md.	5	12
— Nails, assort.	do.	38	0	40	0	— Sheet	do.	6	6
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs.	44	0	44	8	— Millinery	15	D.	20 D.
— Russia	Sa. Rs.	44	8	—	—	— Shot, patent	bag	3	0
Copperas	do.	2	8	3	10	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5	14
Cottons, chintz	15	A.	—	20	A.	— Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
— Muslins, assort.	5	D.	—	10	D.	— Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md.	8	8
— Twist, Mule, 14-50 ..	Mor.	0	71	0	8	— Swedish	do.	13	0
— 60-120	do.	0	63	0	7	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	18	0
Cutlery	P. C.	—	5	A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	—	5 D.
Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C.	—	10	D.	—	— coarse	P. C.	—	5 A.
Hardware	P. C.	—	5	D.	—	— Flannel	P. C.	—	5 A.
Hosiery	10	D.	—	15	D.				

MADRAS, June 16, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	15	@	17	
Copper, Sheathing	candy	330	—	350	
— Cakes	do.	280	—	300	
— Old	do.	280	—	290	
— Nails, assort.	do.	350	—	360	
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	—	10	A.	
— Muslins and Gingham ..	P. C.	—	10	A.	
— Longcloth	10	A.	—	15	A.
Cutlery	10	A.	—	15	A.
Glass and Earthenware ..	20	A.	—	25	A.
Hardware	10	A.	—	15	A.
Hosiery	10	A.	—	15	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy	35	—	38	
— English sq.	do.	22	—	24	
— Flat and bolt	do.	22	—	24	
Iron Hoops	candy	28	@	35	
— Nails	do.	—	—	—	
— Lead, Pig	do.	35	—	42	
— Sheet	do.	42	—	45	
Millinery	Unsaleable.	—	—	—	
— Shot, patent	10	A.	—	15	A.
— Spelter	candy	35	—	37	
— Stationery	P. C.	—	—	5 A.	
— Steel, English.	candy	60	—	70	
— Swedish	do.	105	—	140	
— Tin Plates	box	23	—	26	
— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	—	—	10 A.	
— coarse	P. C.	—	—	10 A.	
— Flannel	20	A.	—	25	A.

BOMBAY, September 18, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	15	@	20		
Bottles, pint	doz.	1	0		
Coals	ton	nominal	—		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt.	71	—	0	
— 24-32	do.	72	—	0	
— Thick sheets	do.	75	—	0	
— Slab	do.	68	—	0	
— Nails	do.	55	—	0	
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	—	—	
— Longcloths	—	—	—	—	
— Muslins	—	—	—	—	
— Other goods	—	—	—	—	
— Yarn, 20-30	lb	1	14		
Cutlery	10	D.	—	25	A.
Glass and Earthenware ..	20	D.	—	—	
Hardware	—	—	—	—	
Hosiery—½ hose only	20	A.	—	—	
Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy	80	@	0	
— English, do.	do.	34	—	0	
— Hoops	cwt.	8	—	0	
— Nails	do.	15	—	0	
— Plates	do.	8	—	0	
— Rod for bolts	St. candy	31	—	0	
— do. for nails	do.	44	—	0	
— Lead, Pig	cwt.	10	—	0	
— Sheet	do.	93	—	0	
— Millinery	—	—	—	no demand	
— Shot, patent	cwt.	14	—	0	
— Spelter	do.	63	—	0	
— Stationery	P. C.	—	—	0	
— Steel, Swedish	tub	20	—	0	
— Tin Plates	box	25	—	0	
— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	25	D.	—	30 D.	
— coarse	15	A.	—	0	
— Flannel	P. C.	—	—	0	

CANTON, July 17, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	4	@	5	
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	6	—	7	
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	21	—	5	
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	14	—	13	
— Bandannoes	do.	11	—	2	
— Yarn	pecul	30	—	65	
Iron, Bar	do.	3	—	0	
— Rod	do.	4	—	0	
— Lead	do.	41	—	5	
Smalts	pecul	12	@	28	
Steel, Swedish, in klts.	cwt.	9	—	10	
— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.60	—	1.70	
— Camlets	pce.	24	—	25	
— Do. Dutch	do.	24	—	25	
— Long Ellis Dutch	do.	7	—	8	
— Tin	pecul	17	—	18	
— Tin Plates	box	13	—	14	

SINGAPORE, September 18, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor.....	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6 @ 8	
Bottles.....	100	4	do. do. Pullicat.....do.	3	6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 — 42	Twist, 20 to 70.....	pecul	45 — 75
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2 1/2	3 1/2	Hardware, assort.....	P. D.	
Imit. Irish.....	36	do. 2	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	5 1/2 — 6
Longcloths.....	12	do. none	English.....	do.	3 1/2 — 3 3/4
38 to 40.....	34-36	do. 6 — 8	Nails.....	do.	10 —
do. do.....	30-40	do. 7 — 9	Lead, Pig.....	do.	5 1/2 — 6
do. do.....	44	do. 8 — 9	Sheet.....	do.	7 —
50	do. 8		Shot, patent.....	bag	3 — 3 1/2
55	do. 8		Spelter.....	pecul	6 — 5 1/2
60	do. 10	12	Steel, Swedish.....	do.	10 — 10 1/2
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	3 — 3 1/2	English.....	do.	none
9-8.....	do.	3 1/2 — 5	Woolens, Long Fells.....	pcs.	N. D.
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.....	do.	1 1/2 — 3	Camblets.....	do.	25 — 37
Jaconet, 20.....	44 — 46	do. 3 — 6	Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	1 1/2 — 1 3/4

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1830.—The market for Europe goods continues much in the same state as it has been for some time past. There have been a few sales of book muslins, &c. during the week, but at very low rates; handkerchiefs, suitable patterns, in demand for the Rangoon market; mule twist, going off steadily; shop goods, very heavy. The sales of metals since our last have been unusually limited; we have heard of one sale of pig lead, stamped, to the extent of 2,300 maunds, at our quotations. Iron, dull. Copper, generally on the decline, and no business doing in it. Spelter, rather looking up. Block tin steady.

Madras, June 16, 1830.—European articles continue without animation, and sales confined chiefly to auction and retail.

Bombay, Sept. 18, 1830.—There appears to be a general complaint among the importers of British piece-goods on the subject of the relaxed state of the market. Indian fine chintzes have been selling at Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 per piece; Jaconets, of various patterns, at Rs. 33, per piece; gold and long cloths 38 to 40 yards by 45 inches at Rs. 12. In metals we have no alterations to notice. Copper seems to have given way a little, having been reported to us of sheathing at Rs. 72, thick sheet, Rs. 74, and cake at Rs. 68. Wines and spirits without improvement.

Singapore, Aug. 21, 1830.—The demand for cotton yarn by the *Sannan Pakats*, and other native craft that trade along the east coast of the Penin-

sula, continues. About 90 peculs of grey yarn from Nos. 14 to 32 have been sold at Drs. 45 per pecul, in barter for tin, Siam sugar, Campar coffee, &c.

Sept. 4.—Although the market for Europe piece goods is at present in a heavy state, considerable transactions have taken place with the Indians in barter for produce. About 1,000 pieces of cambrics imported per *Oravelly*, were sold at Drs. 33 per corge, for rattans and Camphor (barus). The sales per *Sir David Scott* consisted of a few bales of woollens and camblets at our quotations, and about 1,000 pieces of long cloths at Drs. 6 per piece, for rattans, pepper, and tin.

Sept. 18.—The market for Europe piece-goods continues heavy. Woollens (long ell) and cotton yarn are in partial demand. Steel and Stockholm tar in demand. Wines and spirits, totally unsaleable except upon the retail principle.

Canton, July 17, 1830.—The vessels daily arriving from Singapore keep this market supplied with iron, steel, lead, piece-goods, woollens, and various European products. Late arrivals of piece-goods meet with ready sales and fair prices. There seems to be a growing demand for cotton yarn with the Chinese, and their favourite Nos. are from 30 to 60.

Sydney (N. S. Wales), June 10, 1830.—British earthenware and glass ware are selling here cheaper than the invoice price on shipment from England.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 20 8	Remittable.....	20 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 12	Old Five per ct. Loan.....	2 4 Disc.
Prem. 3 6	New ditto ditto.....	3 14 Disc.
Disc. 0 4	Third Five per ct. Loan.....	0 10 Disc.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,500 to 5,700.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	7	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	6	0 do.

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills, 2 mo.....	6	0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2	8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1/2d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 90 to 92 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 90 to 92 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Madras, July 3, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 10th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1 1/2 Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 109 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—107 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—107 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, Sept. 18, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.	
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 266 per 100 Sp. Drs.	

Canton, July 17, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, — no bills.	

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 February—Prompt 6 May.

Company's.—Saltpetre.
Licensed.—Nutmegs—Pepper—White Pepper—
Cassia Bud s.

For Sale 9 February—Prompt 13 May.

Company's.—Sugar.
Licensed.—Sugar—Coffee.

For Sale 10 February—Prompt 6 May.

Licensed.—Aloes—Rhubarb—Camphor—Gam-
boge—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Benjamin—Gum
Myrrh—Nux Vomica—Olibanum—Shellac—Tin-
cal—Betel Nuts—Anniseed—Castor Seeds—Castor
Oil—Anniseed Oil—Opium Seed Oil.

For Sale 11 February—Prompt 6 May.

Licensed.—Gum Arabic—Annatti—Turmeric—
Lac Dye—Yellow Berries.

For Sale 21 February—Prompt 10 June.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 22 February—Prompt 6 May.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Tortoiseshell—
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Elephants' Teeth—Fea-
thers—Paddy-Bird Feathers—Tin—Malacca Canes
—Fishing Rods—Mats.

For Sale 1 March—Prompt 27 May.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campol,
Souchong, and Pekoe, 4,700,000 lb.; Twankay and
Hyson Skin, 1,250,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—
Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 8 March—Prompt 3 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece-Goods—
Carpets.
Private-Trade.—Silk Piece-Goods.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Ton- nage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1831. Feb. 5	Baretto, Jun.	522	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct., Lime st.
	Feb. 15	Providence	678	Henry Read.	Michael O'Brien.	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Feb. 20	Lady Nugent	536	Wigram & Co.	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Wm. Abercrombie
	Apr. 5	Mount Stuart	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	Henry Thompison	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchlin-lane.
	Apr. 5	Duke of Northumberland	600	Huddart & Co.	William L. Pope.	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Bengal	Feb. 25	Cæsar	620	John A. Meaburn	Thomas A. Watt	W. I. Docks	William Lyall and Co.
	Mar. 4	Earl of Eldon	453	John Barry	Edward Theaker	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, Birchlin-lane.
	Mar. 10	Sarah	498	Thomas Weeling	Henry Colombyne	St. Kt. Docks	Joseph Horsley and W. Abercrombie.
Bombay	Mar. 23	Duke of Roxburgh	418	Wigram & Co.	Thos. Brown, jun.	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	Mar. 23	Elizabeth and Jane	336	R. Weller	Henry Richmond	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co. & Tomlin & Main.
	Mar. 23	Symmetry	381	William Tindell.	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
Mauritius & Ceylon Batavia & Singapore	Mar. 25	Eagle	200	Thomas Kains.	Aaron Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Walter Buchanan and W. D. Dowson.
	Feb. 10	Culpe	170	J. D. Thomson	Samuel Eales	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	Feb. 10	Edith	181	Greed and Billingsly	Edward Davis.	Lon. Docks	Crookes and Long.
Cape	Feb. 15	Argyle	513	J. L. Heathorn	John S. Groves	Portsmouth	Joseph L. Heathorn.
	Feb. 15	Edith	600	Lucas and Ewbank	P. M. Stavers	Edinburgh	Edmund Head.
	Feb. 15	Edith	700	George Graham	George Graham	Deptford	Ingils, Forbes & Co.
Van Diemen's Land	Mar. 10	Edith	301	William H. Edmunds	W. H. Edmunds	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	Mar. 10	Edith	373	Silas Pearce	Chas. Mallard	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Mark-lane.
	Mar. 10	Edith	130	Aspinall and Co.	James Leach	Lon. Docks	Aspinall & Co., Howford Buildings.
New South Wales	Mar. 10	Edith	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
	Mar. 10	Edith	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
	Mar. 10	Edith	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
F. D. Land and N. S. Wales.	Mar. 10	Edith	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
	Mar. 10	Edith	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.
	Mar. 10	Edith	370	Cox and Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell and John Pirie.

29th January 1831.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ship's Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To be Discharged.	To be Taken to the Downs.
8	Buckinghamshire	1329	Company's Ship	R. Glaspoole	Robert Robson	A. H. Urnston	C. W. White.	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	R. G. Lancaster	Bombay & China	1830.	1831.	
9	Mary of Hants	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	Henry Bristow	John Vaux	C. Mac Rae	G. W. de Butts	John Cullen	Rd. Binks	Bombay & China	7 Dec. 29	Dec 24	Jan
10	Lady Melville	1353	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss	G. C. Gordon	A. Alcock	Fred. Palmer	Bombay & China			
6	Thames	1330	Henry Blanshard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Wm. Rudd	Thos. Bush	H. Boniby	F. P. Cockrell	Bombay & China			
3	Duke of Sussex	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	John Sim	C. D. Morson	Bombay & China	1831.	1831.	
6	Farquharson	1326	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling	Geo. Lloyd	—	W. R. Campbell	T. Foulerton	F. H. Halpin	Bombay & China	21 Dec 11	Jan 7	Feb.
9	General Kyd	1326	Robert Small	Alex. Nairne	Rd. Apin	John Donnet	J. G. Down	F. Mac Donald	R. C. Knight	James Swan	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	1831.		
6	Repulse	1334	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	Manuel Rogers	Christ. Hill	Wm. Scott	N. G. Glas	Bombay & China	4 Jan. 24	Jan 21	Feb.
9	Vancitart	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	H. Clement	A. H. Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John Ellis	Bombay & China			
9	Herefordshire	1279	John Locke	Wm. Hope	Edw. Ford	J. R. Lancaster	H. Walford	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson	E. Crowfoot	Bombay & China			
6	Hythe	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland	CK. Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	J. Buttivant	St. Hel., Straits of Malacca, & China	19 Jan 9	Feb. 8	Mar
10	Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	H. B. Avarne	W. Lidderdale	J. Hamilton	Douglas Wales	—	—	D. Grassick	China	5 Mar. 36	Mar 29	Apr
10	Rose	1024	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	John Duncan	I. D. Horsman	Reed	Henry Grant	A. Miller	China			
9	Duke of York	1277	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	John Thompson	R. E. Varner	Geo. Stewart	John Hayward	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne	China			
10	Ingis	1221	R. Borrardale	Joseph Dutton	C. W. Fanchett	James Mowat	John Taylor	John Pensonby	Adam Elliot	J. A. Mercer	China			
13	Waterloo	1325	Company's Ship	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Alchin	Henry Cayley	John Tate	John Walker	James Brown	Thos. Storey	China			
13	Scadby Castle	1242	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Fred. Haiges	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	John Morgan	James Elliot	Thos. Saunders	China			
10	Prichard	1331	Wm. Moffat	Patrick H. Burt	C. A. Eastmure	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curtis	J. S. Elliot	John Lines	W. P. Burt	China			
10	Bombay	1342	Henry Templer	—	Geo. Wise	R. H. Rhind	Fred. Sims	Henry Friday	Robert Greig	—	China			
11	Louthier Castle	1317	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	R. H. Treherne	Wm. Toller	A. Tudor	B. Littlehales	Wm. Greig	J. E. Markland	China			
9	Misnera	976	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	D. Thomson	Peter Ormsby	Wm. Chanter	Honey Millett	China			
12	Thomas Grenville	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Peter Pilcher	T. Packman	—	—	Wm. Grahame	—	China			

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla	cwt. 0 5 0 @ 0 9 0	
Coffee, Java	1 9 0 — 1 14 0	
— Cheribon	1 10 0 — 1 15 0	
— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	1 7 0 — 1 11 0	
— Bourbon		
— Mocha	3 8 0 — 6 7 0	
Cotton, Surat	lb 0 0 43 — 0 0 6	
— Madras	0 0 43 — 0 0 54	
— Bengal	0 0 43 — 0 0 51	
— Bourbon	0 0 74 — 0 0 94	
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica	cwt. 10 0 0 — 16 0 0	
Anniseeds, Star	4 0 0 — 4 5 0	
Borax, Refined	3 0 0 —	
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..	3 0 0 —	
Camphire	4 15 0 — 5 10 0	
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	lb 0 4 6 — 0 5 0	
— Ceylon	0 1 0 — 0 1 6	
Cassia Buda	cwt. 4 2 0 — 4 5 0	
— Lignea	2 18 0 — 3 7 0	
Castor Oil	lb 0 0 4 — 0 1 3	
China Root	cwt. 1 5 0 —	
Cubels	4 5 0 —	
Dragon's Blood	18 0 0 — 27 0 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2 0 0 — 3 10 0	
— Arabic	1 8 0 — 3 0 0	
— Assafœtida	0 15 0 — 3 0 0	
— Benjamin, 2d Sort ..	15 0 0 — 30 0 0	
— Animi	3 0 0 — 11 0 0	
— Gambogium	8 0 0 — 22 0 0	
— Myrrh	4 0 0 — 15 0 0	
— Oilbanum	0 18 0 — 3 0 0	
Kino	10 0 0 — 13 0 0	
Lac Lake	lb 0 0 6 — 0 1 7	
— Dye	0 3 0 — 0 3 3	
— Shell	cwt. 6 5 0 — 8 0 0	
— Stick	2 0 0 — 4 0 0	
Musk, China	oz. 1 0 0 — 2 10 0	
Nux Vomica	cwt. 1 0 0 —	
Oil, Cassia	oz. 0 0 43 — 0 0 5	
— Cinnamon	0 13 0 — 0 14 0	
— Cocoa-nut	cwt. — — —	
— Cloves	lb 0 0 6 — 0 0 9	
— Mace	0 0 2 —	
— Nutmegs	0 1 0 — 0 1 6	
Opium	none	
Rhubarb	0 1 6 — 0 3 6	
Sal Ammoniac	cwt. 3 8 0 — 3 10 0	
Senna	lb 0 0 8 — 0 2 2	
Turmeric, Java	cwt. 0 10 0 — 1 0 0	
— Bengal	0 11 0 — 0 16 0	
— China	0 19 0 — 1 5 0	
Galls, in Sorts	2 18 0 — 3 10 0	
— Blue	3 5 0 — 3 15 0	
Hides, Buffalo	lb 0 0 3 — 0 0 5	
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3 — 0 0 6	
Indigo, Blue and Violet ..		
— Fine Violet		
— Mid. to good Violet ..		
— Violet and Copper		
— Copper		
— Consuming sorts		
— Oude, like Bengal		
— Do. low to good		
— Madras fine		
— Madras bad to mid. ..		
— Do. D Kurpah		
— Java		

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China }	cwt.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nankeens	—	4 5 0 —	—
Rattans	100	0 6 0 @ 0 10 0	
Rice, Bengal White	cwt. 0 14 6 — 0 18 0		
— Patna	1 3 0 —		
— Java	0 10 0 — 0 11 6		
Safflower	6 0 0 — 10 0 0		
Sago	0 10 0 — 1 2 0		
— Pearl	2 1 0 — 2 2 0		
— Saltpetre	1 16 0 — 1 18 0		
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb none		
— Navl	0 12 6 — 0 18 0		
— Ditto White			
— China	0 13 0 — 0 17 0		
— Bengal and Privilege ..	0 11 0 — 0 15 0		
— Orgunzine	0 18 0 — 1 2 0		
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 4 — 0 9 3		
— Cloves	0 1 2 — 0 1 9		
— Mace	0 4 6 — 0 5 6		
— Nutmegs	0 3 6 — 0 3 10		
— Ginger	cwt. 1 5 0 —		
— Pepper, Black	lb 0 0 21 — 0 0 44		
— White	0 0 4 — 0 0 8		
Sugar, Bengal	cwt. 1 2 0 — 1 11 0		
— Siam and China	0 15 0 — 1 5 0		
— Mauritius			
— Manilla and Java	0 15 0 — 1 6 0		
Tea, Bohea	lb 0 1 11 — 0 1 11		
— Congou	0 2 0 — 0 3 0		
— Souchong	0 4 3 — 0 4 7		
— Campoi	none		
— Twankay	0 2 2 — 0 2		
— Pekoe	0 3 4 — 0 4 6		
— Hyson Skin	0 2 3 — 0 3 10		
— Hyson	0 4 1 — 0 5 7		
— Young Hyson	0 3 0 — 0 3 10		
— Gunpowder	0 4 10 — 0 5 7		
Tin, Banca	cwt. 3 4 0 —		
Tortoiseshell	lb 0 15 0 — 2 15 0		
Vermillion	lb 0 3 5 — 0 3 6		
Wax	cwt. 4 0 0 — 6 0 0		
Wood, Sanders Red	ton 13 0 — 14 0 0		
— Ebony	4 0 0 — 5 14 0		
— Sapan	5 0 0 — 12 0 0		

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot 0 3 0 — 0 5 0	
Oil, Fish	ton 84 0 0 —	
Whalefins	ton 250 0 0 —	
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
— Best	lb 0 2 0 — 0 5 0	
— Inferior	0 1 2 — 0 2 0	
— V. D. Land, viz.		
— Best	0 1 0 — 0 1 9	
— Inferior	0 0 6 — 0 0 9	

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt. 1 3 0 —	
Ostrich Feathers, und	1 0 0 — 5 10 0	
Gum Arabic	cwt. 0 15 0 — 1 0 0	
Hides, Dry	lb 0 0 44 — 0 0 7	
— Salted	0 0 44 — 0 0 44	
Oil, Palm	cwt. 30 0 0 —	
— Fish	ton — — —	
Raisins	cwt. 40 0 0 —	
Wax	4 15 0 —	
Wine, Madeira	pipe 9 0 0 — 19 0 0	
— Red	14 0 0 — 20 0 0	
Wood, Teak	load 7 0 0 — 8 0 0	

PRICES OF SHARES, January 26, 1830.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East India	£. 70	4 p. cent.	£. 483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London A.	61	3 p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's ..	78	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures ..	100	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India	—	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	114 dia.	—	10,000	100	204	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class ..	91	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	80	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company ..	5 dia.	—	10,000	100	11	—

Tee.—Bohems are firm; there is a demand for congoes.

Indigo.—The following is the result of the East-India Company's sale of indigo, which commenced the 18th January and closed on the 26th. The quantity declared for sale was 6,663 chests, of which 1,588 chests were Company's. Previous to the opening of the sale 800 chests licensed were withdrawn, leaving 5,863 chests, which presented the following assortment:—

346 chests fine shippers; 681 good do.; 1,932 middling do. and fine consumers; 1,651 middling and good consumers; 820 low consumers; 193 Oudes; 163 Madras; 77 Binlipatam—total 5,863 chests.

The sale began by the Company's marks, which were taxed from 12 a 25 per cent. under the October sale's prices. The foreign orders were few and limited at such low rates, that from the beginning a considerable decline took place on all the shipping qualities, and the better sorts of consumers; the biddings were very languid, and the Company's marks sold heavily at a decline of 6d. a 9d. on middling and good sorts, and 1s. on the few lots of fine, whilst ordinary and low went at from last sale's prices to 3d. discount, and 287 chests were refused. On the 24th, however, the proprietors

having begun to buy in largely, mostly in the good and fine marks, and fresh orders having been received, a decided improvement took place on all descriptions, but principally on those which had experienced the greatest decline, say middling good and fine, and the sale closed at an advance of about 4d. on the prices of the first days. The proportion of Madras was very small, and mostly middling and ordinary; they sold steadily at the currency of the October sale. There was very little of the ordinary sorts, formerly known under the name of *Oude*; they were taken freely for home consumption, at last sale's prices. The quantity bought in by the proprietors is estimated at 1,400 chests.

The following were the prices:—Fine blue, 6s. 6 7s.; fine purple, 5s. 6d. a 6s.; fine red violet, 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d.; fine violet, 5s. a 5s. 3d.; good and middling do. 3s. 6d. a 4s. 1d.; good red violet, 4s. 6. a 5s.; middling do., 3s. 9d. a 4s. 6d.; good violet and copper, 3s. 6d. a 4s.; middling and ordinary do., 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d.; low consuming do., 2s. 10d. a 3s. 2d.—Oude or Coromandel: Good and fine, 3s. 3d. a 4s. 3d.; middling, 2s. 9d. a 3s.; ordinary, 2s. a 2s. 3d.; trash, 6d. a 1s. 6d.—Madras: Fine, none; good, 3s. a 3s. 6d.; middling, 2s. 6d. a 3s.; ordinary and low, 1s. 9d. a 2s. 3d.

Comparative Statement of Stocks, Deliveries, and Prices, of East-India Indigo in London, on the 31st December, from the Year 1820 to 1830.

Crop in India.		Prices of Fair to Good Consuming Qualities.		Stocks.	Deliveries during each Year.	
	Mauuds.		s. d.	Chests.		Chests.
1819.	107,000	1820.	5 0 to 5 6	13,700	...	20,706
1820.	72,000	1821.	7 9 — 8 3	9,100	...	15,323
1821.	90,000	1822.	10 0 — 10 6	8,250	...	12,409
1822.	113,000	1823.	6 0 — 6 9	13,200	...	15,172
1823.	79,000	1824.	10 0 — 10 9	11,605	...	15,791
1824.	110,000	1825.	11 6 — 12 9	15,880	...	19,083
1825.	142,000	1826.	6 9 — 7 9	21,685	...	19,743
1826.	90,000	1827.	6 6 — 7 6	22,205	...	17,350
1827.	145,000	1828.	6 3 — 7 0	30,070	...	25,006
1828.	97,000	1829.	4 6 — 5 6	30,549	...	20,468
1829.	145,000	1830.	3 6 — 4 0	36,222	...	24,478

JAMES PATRY, 38, Mining Lane.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 December to 25 January 1831.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 3 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	176 3/4	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10p	18 19p
28	196 1/4	81 1/2	—	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	17 1/2	17 1/2	8p	—
29	197	81 1/2	—	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—
30	196 1/4	81 1/2	—	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	17 1/2	17 1/2	8p	—
31	197 1/4	81 1/2	—	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	17 1/2	17 1/2	8p	17 19p
Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	197 1/8	81 1/2	—	—	90 1/4	—	—	—	8 9p	18 19p
4	198 1/4	81 1/2	—	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	20 25p
5	—	81 1/2	—	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 13p	26 29p
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	198 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/4	—	16 18p	30 34p
8	199 200	81 1/2	81 1/8	—	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	18 19p	34 33p
10	—	81 1/2	80 1/8	—	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/4	17 18p	32 35p
11	199 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	—	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 19p	34 36p
12	201	81 1/2	81 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	—	35 37p
13	—	81 1/2	81 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	214 1/2	34 36p
14	201 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/8	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	16p	30 35p
15	—	81 1/2	81 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	—	33 35p
17	—	81 1/2	81 1/8	—	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	14 16p	34 36p
18	201 2 1/2	—	81 1/8	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	—	33 35p
19	—	81 1/2	81 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	12p	32 34p
20	202 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	—	28 33p
21	203 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	217	13 15p
22	204	81 1/2	81 1/8	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/4	17 1/2	—	32 35p
24	203 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/8	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	217 18	34 35p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

A serious difference is mentioned as existing between the King and the Resident, in consequence of the letter of complaint addressed by the former to the Governor-General. The writer of this letter, Monshi Sahib Ali (as stated in our last notice of Jucknow news), had been confined by the king. It was reported to his majesty that the writers in the Residency Persian-office had openly repeated the tenor of an order received from Calcutta, viz. "That whenever the individual who had created the difference and ill-will between the resident and the king was expelled from the court of the latter, the intercourse between the resident and the king would be resumed; otherwise, there was no necessity for the same."

Mehdi Ali Khan is understood to be the individual here glanced at. The news-writer accordingly observes, that this individual was singularly unfortunate. "The king is displeased with him on account of the relaxation of securities in respect to Agha Meer and the approaching release of that person, while the resident apparently is offended by a remonstrance on this subject addressed by the king to the Governor-General. True it is that Mehdi Ali Khan had come very inopportunistically. The resident had required from the king the surrender of the English writer of Mehdi Ali Khan, an European, and had dismissed him after the confinement of two days. The ground of his arrest and detention are not stated."

Sonaullah and the other eight hircarrahs of the residency, who were imprisoned a year ago, when Col. Lockett had taken charge of the residency, have been lately sent by the king to the resident. "People are inquisitive as to the nature of the offence charged against them, which has subjected them to so severe a punishment. It must have been great, otherwise complaisance has been pushed to its utmost."

A reconciliation had been effected between the king and his uncles, who had been released from arrest. It is also mentioned that the king had ordered a crore of the old treasure to be disbursed for the payment of their stipend and other arrears.

—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

Notices from this quarter speculate on the probabilities that Mehdi Ali Khan will be finally and formally confirmed in the office of minister, and that Agha Meer will be released, or otherwise. Though

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not obviously related, these events, it would seem, are in some degree connected.

The king is stated to have written to the resident, proposing a particular day for the formal investiture (in his presence) of Mehdi Ali Khan with the robe and other insignia of the office of minister.

As no notice had been taken of this communication, inferences were drawn that the measure was one on which the British government had not finally decided; and the Nawab is stated in consequence to have withdrawn, for the present, from interference in public affairs. The sentiments of the English government on the question were expected with considerable anxiety.

The guards of the king (previously removed from the house of Agha Meer) had been also removed from those of his dependants, in consequence of a communication on the part of the British government. Agha Meer had made successively several large deposits of money in the treasury of the resident to meet eventually any part of the various claims which had been set up against him on the part of the king and others; means of conveyance for a journey had also been collected. Such are the circumstances mentioned, indicating the probability of his departure; and of these it would seem, his rivals had adroitly availed themselves to injure Mehdi Ali Khan with the king. They are stated to have urged, that their efforts during two years and a-half had detained the object of his majesty's hatred and his dependants in confinement, but that Mehdi Ali Khan in a few weeks had allowed the withdrawal of the king's guards, and contributed to the enlargement of Agha Meer; events which, under their management would never have taken place. It is mentioned that these representations had made some impression on the mind of his majesty, and that the party by whom they were made had prepared for his majesty a letter of remonstrance to the Governor-General, which the king had forwarded to the resident. Subsequently however it would seem, from the same cause, Sabit Ali, the unfortunate moonshi who drafted this letter, had been placed by the king in arrest.

"Nothing," says the news-writer, "is fixed or settled in this country. God only knows what will be presented to our eyes from behind the curtain of mystery." Ram Dual, it was expected, would be soon enlarged. Subsequent to his examination at the residency he is said to have addressed an arzi to the resident on the subject of

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his imprisonment, and to have received a reply that he was not confined at the instance of, or for any offence towards the British government, to whom his release was a matter of indifference.

The king had added to his establishment another lady, denominated the *Mahtnow*, and a suitable retinue had been assigned her.—*Ibid*.

A report of a disturbance in Oude was current in town on Saturday: a nephew of the king is said to be principally concerned in it. Several regiments, we learn, have been ordered to be in readiness, should matters take such a turn as to require active operations. Upon what ground the report rests we have not yet been able to ascertain; but whatever truth there may be in it, the interference of government will doubtless be effectually employed in suppressing the commotion. The internal condition of Oude, and the mal-administration of affairs in that province, will probably induce the authorities here not only to set matters right, but to adopt means to maintain them in that position.—*India Gaz.*, Oct. 11.

PUPILS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

We have heard it rumoured that a pupil of the Anglo-Indian College, of highly respectable caste, is to accompany the Bishop of Calcutta on his Lordship's visit to the southern parts of his diocese. The young man is spoken of as having made a remarkable attainment in English literature; and under the able tuition of the Right Rev. Prelate, he may become an instrument in the hand of Providence of enlightening the moral and religious darkness of his countrymen. Report says, that something like the same objections offered to the Hindu youth of the college attending the prelections of the Rev. Messrs. Duff and Hill, have been taken to this young gentleman's accompanying the bishop, and an application made to some of the College Council to interfere and prevent him carrying his intention into effect. If this report is correct, it indicates a state of feeling, as to the ultimate effects of the education received at the Anglo-Indian College, which we hail with the highest pleasure.—*Cal. John Bull*, Sept. 22.

THE NATIVE PAPERS.

To the Editor of the *Chundrika*.

In the 510th number of the *Chundrika* was inserted a letter signed "A Villager," the import of which was, that a school or college having been opened in the Chitpore Road, in the house formerly occupied by the Hindoo College, and being desirous of sending his son to it, the writer requested of you some information on the

subject. As you have not to this day paid any attention to his request, I suppose you are not in possession of the information he desires. Be that as it may, I am informed that certain Padree Sahebs have established this seminary, and that it will be conducted at the expense of the church of Scotland, their native country. Baboo Radhaprusad Roy, son of Dewan Ram-mohun Roy, has become its superintendent, and will instruct the students in their duty. In reference to the agreement which is required of the parents or relations of the students, that you may be able to judge whether it be good or bad, I send you a translation of it:—

Rev. Mr. Duff.—"If the president of the seminary, established where the Hindoo College formerly met, in the Chitpore Road, receive such and such a student into that seminary, and such student obtains the benefit of the society of the Church of Scotland, then I engage on his behalf that he will be furnished with whatever book the president may prescribe; that he will be regular in his attendance, and will conduct himself with propriety. And that he will not leave the seminary for three years, without informing the president and giving him a sufficient reason; if he does that, his name shall be struck out of the register, and he shall forfeit all the privileges of his attendance."—*Chundrika*, Sept. 9.

Formation of a New Society.—Although we had heard that some class-fellows of the Anglo-Hindoo School in Simla, Calcutta, and several of the junior students of the Hindoo College in Putul dangah, and some scholars of similar age in the school established by Mr. David Hare in Putul dangah, had united to form the Anglo-Indian Hindoo Association, yet we refrained from mentioning it in the *Cow-moody*, as we were not possessed of sufficient information. We have now learned from many sources that these youths confine their discussions to literary subjects, and that all reference to religious topics is forbidden by their fundamental laws. They meet twice every month, on the second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month. When the president permits any youth to deliver his opinion, he looks at the paper containing the question, and according to his ability addresses the meeting. Although we have not ourselves had an opportunity of being present at any of these meetings, we have not heard that any thing has ever been spoken by the young men except what was advantageous to the country. No one is allowed to attend the meetings, unless introduced by a member of the society. If any one wishes to become a member of it, he must make known his desire to the secretary, who will communicate it to the society,

and receive their consent or refusal, and he cannot be elected except by a majority. The business of the society is conducted in the house of Krishna Kanta Busooja, on the east side of Wellington-street. If these young men pursue their enquiries, it cannot be doubted that their progress will be abundantly manifest, and that by such discussions they will be rapidly perfected in literature. We shall not be backward in shewing partiality to the society. No account of it has yet been addressed to us; if it had, we should have published it with much commendation and pleasure.—*Cowmoody, Sept. 9.*

HINDU WIDOWS.

In our last number (p. 69) we inserted an exposure of an attempt to excite commiseration in favour of Hindu widows, now deprived of the comfortable prospect of burning to death, by a false representation of a woman devoted to sacrifice starving herself to death, because she was prevented. The following are copies of the letter, stating the supposed fact, and of the remarks of the editor of the *Chundrika*, which are amusing:—

“The petition of Radharumun Nundee, of the village of Bykoontu, in the pergunnah of Bhoorsootee, in the district of Hooghly.—On Sunday, the 17th Assar, at two P.M., my father gave up the breath of life on the banks of the Bhugurutte; my mother, devoted to her husband, and possessed of most excellent knowledge, being desirous of ascending to heaven in his company, I went to the respectable inhabitants of our village, and explaining my request, said, ‘Gentlemen, lend me your aid; I am about to burn my father and mother, reckless of the punishment which government may inflict on me.’ But the excellent, mild, peaceful inhabitants of the village, overwhelmed with fear lest they should incur legal penalties, instead of assisting me, said, ‘How can this sacrifice be performed after the strict orders which have been promulgated? Perform the last duties to your father without your mother’s knowledge; and thus her conjugal attachment will not be violated.’ Hearing this decision of those respectable men, my hopes vanished, and I was obliged to perform my father’s funeral rites without my mother’s knowledge, because no one would aid me. I was of little estimation, a simple oilman, what could I do? That devoted widow then remained without food for eighteen days, and on Wednesday last, about three in the afternoon, voluntarily resigned her existence. I intreat you therefore to oblige me by publishing the intelligence in the *Chundrika*. If these undeniable facts should reach the ears of our governor, some plan will certainly be devised to enable women to burn.”—*26th Assar, 1237.*

Words cannot describe the distress we have felt on hearing this intelligence; for in this case, a virtuous and faithful wife has given up life, after great mental compunction, through the irresistible prohibitions imposed in regard of suttees by government; yet this virtuous woman, after her death, has attained felicity, for the husband is the only instructor, the only God of a wife; for that blessed woman, overwhelmed with various anxieties, though she was not able to burn her own body with that of her husband, reflecting on her husband’s feet as though they were her tutelary deity, has liberated herself from the body by refusing food; yet it is a matter of the deepest regret to us. How the children to whom she gave birth are able now to drag on their existence it is beyond our power to say. The reason why men pray for children is, that those children may serve the parents while they live, and after their death, secure their future happiness by performing the deeds prescribed in the Védas. It appears therefore that the children of that excellent woman must now feel even existence a burden. What shall we say to them? It was beyond their power to burn their mother. It is customary for those who are in deep distress to make it known to the sovereign; but the sovereign of this country is himself become the destroyer of this practice. Nor can he (Lord William) be brought to believe that it is under the auspices of virtuous women that kings rule. At present we see no mode of relief; but the Almighty preserver of the three worlds is able to preserve that religious rite which he has ordained.—*Chundrika.*

TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

The present investigation into the affair of the *Clive* at Bombay will not produce all the good effects which ought to flow from it, if it does not enforce on the attention of the supreme government of British India the necessity of a thorough inquiry, which the Governor-General in council is alone competent to institute, into the extent to which a traffic in slaves is carried on whether by British subjects or foreigners in the ports of this country and at its dependencies. In support of such an inquiry, we shall enumerate some particulars, all tending more or less to establish or imply the existence of such a traffic, however imperfectly government and the public may be acquainted with the extent to which it prevails.

The first case is that which has elicited the present discussion. We do not assume the guilt of any of the parties whose names have been implicated in this transaction; but if the commander of the *Clive*, without any criminal intentions, and in the discharge of what he considered a

public duty, purchased slaves on the African coast, entered them on his ship's books without asking their consent, and brought them with him to Bombay without any attempt at concealment, and if, as would appear, it was only this open manner of proceeding, implying apparently a consciousness of innocence on his part, that brought the subject to the public notice, then how obvious and indisputable the inference that commanders having a criminal intention, and consequently having every possible inducement to proceed with that caution and secrecy which guilt suggests, might purchase slaves and keep them on board their ships or bring them on shore without detection! The undisputed facts of this case appear to us to prove the practicability of such a traffic as that which we have supposed; and if any motives exist for engaging in it, the facility with which it may be carried on will not be overlooked by those who might derive advantage from it.

In confirmation of this view, we regret to state that a report has reached us on authority which we consider good, but at present we give the statement merely as a report for the purpose of eliciting inquiry, that during a series of years past it has not been an uncommon thing for vessels under the British flag to recruit their crews with slaves purchased from the African coast. How the persons so purchased are treated on board, whether they are taught to consider themselves slaves or freedmen, permitted to leave the ship at their pleasure, transferred to other ships without their consent, or sold on shore as slaves, we cannot speak with certainty. We state the report as it has come to us, that slaves are so purchased to man British vessels, and the existence of such a report, combined with the facts which the Bombay Presentment has developed, is sufficient to justify the inquiry which we recommend.

In connection with this subject, and in further confirmation of the necessity of inquiry, we refer to the statement of a correspondent in a late paper,* who appears

* The statement, which appears in a letter respecting steam-navigation, is as follows: "Should it fail, what will be done with the steam-vessels? I hope they will not be sold as slave-traders to the Turks and Arabs in the Red Sea to bring slaves to the British factory at Bussorah, where the ——— and ——— have dealt rather largely, I suspect. These things I have repeated to the Court of Directors long since; but not long ago did I read the trial of ———'s wife for killing her slave-girl; a girl that was bought of an Arab by the jemidar of the sepoy-guard at Bussorah, and who afterwards sold her to her commandant ———. It appears the wife brought her to England. This poor child I vaccinated when she was the property of the jemidar, at least I suspect it to be the same, as he admitted to me he had sold her again, and to ———, whose elder uncle did, to my knowledge, procure two female slaves for a Bombay officer, who took

to have recently travelled in Arabia and Persia. He affirms that European Christians are the only class of Christians that the government in Arabia permit to buy or sell a slave; he states his suspicions that persons connected with a certain British factory have largely dealt in that traffic; and he adds several circumstances to show that his suspicions are not entirely without foundation. Still we adduce these particulars, not that they may be implicitly received, but for the purpose of urging inquiry, which can be injurious only to the guilty; while without it, such statements and reports, the circulation of which it is impossible to prevent, must confound the innocent with those whose conduct alone is deserving of reprobation. Our correspondent has communicated to us the names of those who, he believes, have dealt in the slave-trade, in connection with the British factory to which we have referred, but we have not considered it either just or safe to publish them.

The case of the 150 eunuchs imported into Calcutta, in some Arab ships, and first brought to the notice of Government and the public by the *Calcutta Journal*, should not be forgotten; nor should it be overlooked, that although that paper was stigmatized as having given origin to such a calumny, only for the purpose of throwing odium on the Government, yet the fact on investigation was fully established. More recently, viz. in 1826, we have the most satisfactory evidence that one Greek and two African female slaves were brought to Calcutta for sale by a Turk. The main facts were sworn to before one of the magistrates of Calcutta, and the Greek female who was brought as a slave to Calcutta, and whom the Turk was induced to surrender only through fear, is still in India, and is capable of establishing by personal evidence the fact of her having been purchased and treated as a slave, and having been brought here for the purpose of sale. Within the last two months also, we had occasion to point attention to the fact given in one of the native ukhbars, that the King of Oude had purchased as merchandize "a batch of newly-imported Abyssinians." We asked then, and we now repeat the inquiry, how could these newly-imported Abyssinians have reached Lucknow, except from Bombay or Calcutta, through the Company's territories? We cast no blame on the Government. We are unwilling to admit the supposition that this illegal and inhuman traffic is connived at by any of its servants or officers; but we maintain that the considerations and facts we have enumerated demand attention and

them from Arabia to Persia. It is strange that European Christians, whose laws forbid such transactions, should be the only class of Christians that the government in Arabia permit to buy or sell a slave."

establish the obligation of immediate and thorough investigation.—*Ind. Gaz., Aug. 30.*

OCHTERLONY COLUMN.

A party of twelve sat down to an excellent dinner on the top of the Ochterlony column, on Saturday evening last, at six o'clock. The top of the table was formed of the shaft of the column, three feet above the floor of the second gallery, at an elevation of 145 feet above the level of the surrounding plain, and the seats were disposed around in the gallery itself, which was temporarily but securely surrounded with a railing for the occasion: after removal of the cloth, many appropriate toasts and sentiments were uttered, and the enlivening song and merry jest were in as much demand, and as promptly forthcoming, as the sparkling wines which the entertainer had plentifully provided for his guests. The party broke up at nine o'clock; rather reluctantly, it is true, owing to the earliness of the hour; but the novel and precarious situation occupied by the company, rendered a timely retreat a measure of prudence, although, when it is stated that the majority, say three-fourths, were canny Scotchmen, it will be admitted that they might have safely remained until the "wee short hour ayant the twal," and "gane their way hame sober after a."—*Bengal Chron.*

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

We hear, on authority which we consider good, that most extensive and important changes in the system of Indian government are contemplated by his Majesty's ministers, and that they have been submitted for the consideration and suggestions of the supreme government here, who have expressed an opinion of their practicability and expediency. Of the intention of ministers to renew the charter, we believe there can be no doubt, notwithstanding their profession that they had come to the consideration of the subject with unbiassed minds. The changes to which we refer are not necessarily connected with this question, having exclusive reference, whoever may be the ruling authority at home, to the system of local government. The changes are founded, we understand, on recommendations and suggestions by distinguished public servants, whose names have been mentioned to us; and they will consist, first, in the appointment of a governor-general not attached to any presidency, but extending his care over the whole of the country, with a supreme council composed of the commander-in-chief, the judges of the supreme court, and two other members appointed as at present. The commander-in-chief will command the armies of all

the presidencies, Company's as well as King's troops; and at each presidency there will be a commander of the forces appointed by the governor-general. At each presidency there is also to be a lieutenant-governor, aided by a legislative council, composed of two civilians and of any other persons, native or European, whether in or out of the service, whom the governor-general may please to appoint. Central India is to constitute a fourth presidency, with a lieutenant-governor and legislative council. The civil and military services respectively of the three presidencies are to be consolidated, so that public servants, whether civil or military, shall be liable to be employed at any of the presidencies. There is to be only one supreme court for the whole of India, the judges, as we have already stated, being members of the supreme council, and having only an appellate jurisdiction. There will also be subordinate king's courts at each presidency, and, as we are informed, throughout the country; but this last part of the scheme involves so many difficulties, that we must take leave to doubt the *on dits* that have reached us. We give the whole of them, without pledging ourselves absolutely for their accuracy; but the general features of the changes said to be in view, wear an appearance of probability, and it will at once be seen that, if our information is correct, there is no class of persons in India, native or European, military or civil, in or out of the service, whose interests will not be essentially affected by them.—*Ind. Gaz., Sept. 24.*

ARMY REGULATIONS.

It is currently reported and believed, that the Court of Directors have given orders to call on the field officers of their army, whose period of furlough has expired, to return to India or retire from the service. This measure, it is expected, will contribute materially to expedite promotion. It is also said, that the court has resolved to allow £300 a-year to all officers who have completed their period of service and are not entitled, on their retirement, to a higher pension from the rank they may hold. This, if true, is really a gracious boon, which contrasts favourably with the miserable policy of reducing young ensigns to the rank of cadets, to say nothing of the half-batta measure, which, we regret to add, is finally confirmed.—*India Gaz., Sept. 3.*

VACCINATION.

Some five or six months ago, we noticed the gratifying fact of the introduction of vaccination into the Munne pore district, where the dreadful ravages of the small-pox caused it to be hailed as a great bless-

ing. Through the praiseworthy exertions of Capt. Grant, we are glad to learn, that the establishment of vaccination in that quarter may be now considered as beyond the risk of accident, and that the benefit will be lasting. Government, it will be recollected, sent a vaccinator from the Institution for educating Native Doctors to Munneppore. Through his tuition there are now four men reported qualified to vaccinate, and they proceed, it seems, in different directions through the valley. The rajah takes great interest in vaccination, and has taken such steps as cannot fail to prove successful, impressing its importance on the people, and in spreading and keeping up the antidote.—*Cal. Govt. Gaz., Sept. 20.*

THE SUNDERBUNS.

We have not lately heard of the progress made in clearing the Sunderbuns by the grantees of land, and of course during the present unhealthy season nothing can be expected from them. If we are rightly informed, however, obstacles have intervened which, although they have been overcome, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, especially as they furnish another illustration of the spirit by which the agents of the salt monopoly are influenced. Will it be believed, that if they could have had their way, the improvements contemplated by removing the Sunderbun jungles, near Calcutta, would have been frustrated? The pottahs of grants, it appears, have been delayed in consequence of the very modest request made by the salt-authorities, that a clause should be inserted in each pottah, empowering them to cut wood, and let salt-water into any of the grounds that have been granted. This is an apt specimen of the confusion of ideas to which, from the nature of their occupation, the monopolists are subject. They lose, or forget, or overlook the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. This distinction is fortunately not yet altogether Utopian, but it goes sadly against the grain to recognise it whenever it comes into competition with what must appear to the salt authorities the paramount interests of the monopoly.—*India Gaz., Sept. 6.*

HINDU SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

We learn, from general report, that a Society has been established in the house of Baboo Omanund Thakoor, called the Gyan-sundēepun Society, or the Society for the Promotion of Knowledge. We are not particularly acquainted with its rules and regulations, but have simply heard that Baboo Oopendru Mohun Thakoor, the third son of the forementioned Baboo, is appointed its president; that many excellent pundits resort to it, and

that many young men, of the same age with the Baboo, and who are thirsting for knowledge, have become members of it. A meeting is held every Saturday evening, at which literary inquiries are made and discussed. We know no farther particulars, but as soon as we are made acquainted with them, shall not fail to publish them.—*Chundrika, Sept. 11.*

THE CLERGY.

Yesterday morning the Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon Corrie returned to the presidency by water, from his lordship's visitation to the Upper Provinces as far as Chunar. We understand that Bishop Turner will shortly proceed to Madras in one of the pilot vessels.—*Ind. Gaz., Sept. 17.*

RICE.

The finest rice district in Bengal is Backergunge. It furnishes annually twenty lacs of maunds of clean ballum, of which ten or twelve lacs are exported to Calcutta, and the remainder either consumed in the district or sold in the neighbouring marts. It is calculated to yield a nett profit of six lacs of rupees a-year to the growers. There are about eight lacs of bigahs in rice cultivation in the district.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

HAKEEM MEHNDI ALI KHAN,

THE CELEBRATED MINISTER OF OUDE.

Moontezum Ood Dowlah, Mhaindee Aly Khan, better known throughout India by the name of the Hakeem, is one of those individuals who would in any country attract that attention which is readily given, even among the most rude and uncivilized, to him who has the courage to shake himself free of those shackles which centuries of bigotry and prejudice have imposed on his countrymen. Born of a distinguished though not very opulent Persian family, he was very early called into active employment * by Saadut Ally Khan, who, with the penetration for which he was remarkable, predicted, as he contributed to, his advancement. In 1802-3, when the treaty was in agitation, under which the best half of the Oude Provinces were ceded to the Company, the Hakeem

* The late Bishop Heber has stated in his work, "that the Hakeem is a man of very considerable talents, great hereditary opulence and influence." This is an error, and takes from his real merit as the founder of his fortune. The Hakeem's father was a Persian gentleman from Shiraz, who had followed "the sabre's adventurous law" to India; his sword and his spear, his fortune and inheritance. Again, the late bishop has been misinformed in stating that this remarkable person was ever "thrown into prison," whence he was only released by the interposition of the British government. The Hakeem never was in confinement: if he had been, he would never have been released.

was high in the confidence of his sovereign; and his account of the intrigues of the court at that period, the difficulties experienced in inducing the prince to sign what he considered his erasure from the list of Indian sovereignty, afford an instructive and deeply-interesting lesson in the arcana of Indian diplomacy. The Hakeem does not attempt to deny that he counselled his master to resort to all possible means of evasion and even of resistance, short of a reference to the "*ultima ratio regum*," to which he was far too intelligent to urge him. It is impossible not to admire the spirit which dictated the advice, as much as the candour which now admits the fruitless hostility.

Views, however, so directly in opposition to those of the British government, could not but bring the Hakeem into rough collision with our Resident, an officer who at that time exercised a far more direct and proclaimed influence in the Oude councils than is now desired. He was therefore driven into honourable exile, as amil or governor of some districts of the Oude territory, situated on the British frontier of Benares and Goruckpore. Here he applied himself diligently to the improvement of the districts entrusted to him; and with such success, that a country which does not now pay the expenses of government, under his management was a most fruitful source of wealth to his master's treasury, while means were afforded him for the accumulation of one of those colossal fortunes of which the east has afforded some rare examples. The blind goddess has seldom made so just a distribution of wealth; and never was Asiatic better fitted to govern and to instruct his countrymen.

To the keenest perception of his own interests, and a remarkable tact in the happy adaptation of the views of others to his own purposes, he adds the deepest sagacity, the greatest mental activity, and a knowledge of human nature, which I have rarely seen equalled, never exceeded. Although born and bred in a country in which the nuptial tie is so little regarded, where marriages are dissolved on demand, and concubinage has scarcely any prohibition; yet so deeply did the Hakeem feel the loss of his wife, that not only did he never contract another marriage (although she had left him without an heir to his immense wealth), but it seemed as if every line had been broken which could attach him to the world. He never again entered the female apartments where she died, which remain just as they were at the moment of her decease. No one has ever worn her jewels; her shawls and dresses are still retained with enthusiastic fondness; and when he has casually mentioned her name, after a lapse of nearly eight

years, the sigh was in the bosom, and the tear in the eye.

Of his urbanity of manner, even in these kingdoms of masters and slaves; of his intuitive perception of what is great and good; of the justness of his conceptions and the excellence of his judgment, I might offer many examples. At the marriage of his grand nephew, he gave a most sumptuous entertainment to the ladies and gentlemen of Futtehghur and the surrounding stations, which was conducted in the English mode; the dinner being spread in the hall of a superb house which he purchased for the occasion, and every delicacy offered which luxury could devise, or wealth supply. In the midst of the entertainment, the string of a pearl necklace of enormous value broke, and the pearls fell in showers all around his seat. The accident, however, was not remarked by the guests, and not a pearl was picked up until they had adjourned: lest, as he observed, an interruption should have occurred in the gaiety of the company; and the party have been deranged "for a very trivial purpose."

Speaking to him one day of our regulations, and willing to combat his impression, that in this country, as in most others, there are two laws, one for the rich and the other for the poor, he exclaimed, "Let us look no further into the question. You and your brothers interpret the regulations as may best suit *your* views of right and wrong; but after all, they very much resemble a curious walking stick, which was sent to me from your Bengal capital. It looked like a stick, and was loaded with air, but it was in fact a gun." To a rather tiresome visitor, who commented at somewhat greater length than was convenient on the rapid growth of the plants in his garden, he remarked, "Sir, they have nothing else to do."—"You have lately made three presents to the country," he one day remarked to me, "and they all came in with the administration of the Marquess of Hastings: the gout, the cholera morbus, and the supreme court; we never heard of any of them up here until he arrived."

The figure of the Hakeem is perfectly in keeping with his character. The ample, but deeply-furrowed brow, the sarcastic yet smiling expression of the mouth, the ardent and awakened eye, which leaves nothing unnoticed, nothing unexamined. There is even in his dress, always remarkably, nay, studiously neglected, that impress of singularity, and disregard of all form, in a country of forms, which makes his conversation one continued stream of information and intelligence.

The Nawaub is advanced in years, but his mother is a still more remarkable instance of longevity. This lady perfectly recollected the entry of Nadir Shah into

Delhi; and the event was still fresh in her recollection after the lapse of ninety years. She had the gratification of seeing five generations united under a roof, which the poorest never entered without a welcome, nor quitted without relief.

The Hakeem, as his title imports, is practised in the medical science of his own country; and he is fond, not only of the theory, but of the practice of medicine: in which I shall remark in passing, he considers himself something of a Machaon; and consequently rather too much inclined to underrate those modern discoveries in a science, which he says Avicenna, Hippocrates, and Galen, very certainly learnt from his countrymen. Of calomel he always expresses undisguised abhorrence. On the other hand, I went to pay him a visit one day, when he was unwell, and I found him taking an amalgamum of pounded pearls, gum arabic and leaf-gold. Observing a smile on my countenance at so unusual a prescription, he asked me if I thought there might not be some virtue in one metal as well as another. Joking with him one day on a new plantation of orange-trees, from which at sixty-five it was scarcely possible for him to expect much fruit, he remarked, "One of your great poets mentions a people whose eyes were at the back of their heads; consequently they never saw anything in front. You must be that people; you never think of what is *likely* to be hereafter, but what *has been* already." He who sent to the distant, and to him unknown valley of Cashmeer, the splendid benefaction, which could relieve a whole city desolated by an earthquake; he who could construct a bridge for our government, and one for that of Persia at an expense of £30,000; the Mahomedan, who believes that good men of all nations and religions may be saved—that man's character belongs to the history of his period. If the traveller merits reproach who omits the description of a noble building, why should it not be penal alike to pass in silence the far more rare example of worth uncorrupted by wealth, of religion divested of bigotry, and of charity unmixed with ostentation. —*Beng. Chron., Aug. 3.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It is officially noticed, in the *Gov. Gazette* of Oct. 7, that it is the intention of the Governor-General to quit the presidency, in prosecution of his tour to the Western Provinces, on the 11th instant; and that his Lordship's fleet may be expected to reach Patna by the end of the present month, and Benares by the 10th proximo.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General left Calcutta for Barrackpore on the 14th, under the usual salute, in progress to the

Upper Provinces. His lordship has nominated the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq. to be vice-president and deputy-governor of Fort-William during his absence; and that gentleman accordingly took his seat in council yesterday, under the usual salute. The Hon. the Vice-President has appointed J. R. Colvin, Esq. to be his private secretary, and Capt. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., to be his military secretary and aide-de-camp.—*India Gaz., Oct. 16.*

FORGERIES.

We understand that yesterday an investigation took place at the police in regard to forgeries to some extent, which have come to light within these few days. The plan followed in this instance is one that has been practised frequently at home, namely, changing a note for a small amount into one of much greater value. In one instance, the delinquent had imposed on a native cloth-merchant by getting from him goods to the amount of 1,500 rupees, for which he gave him two notes purporting to be of 1,000 rupees each, receiving the cloth and 500 rupees balance. The notes on which the alteration was effected were bank of Bengal notes for one gold mohur. They were discovered the day following that on which they were passed, by the merchant taking them to the bank to be cashed.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct. 14.*

RETRENCHMENTS.

Among other economical schemes, we hear that the row-boat establishment is to be done away with, and that in future each pilot vessel is to proceed to sea with six instead of twelve of the pilot establishment on board. We hear of some other cuttings in this quarter, but defer mentioning them, as it may not be intended to apply the knife immediately.—*Ibid.*

STATUE OF WARREN HASTINGS.

The statue to the memory of Warren Hastings has been erected in the landing-place of the Town Hall. It is to be regretted that a more roomy situation could not have been found. There is scarcely one point of view from which it is seen to advantage; and in front, where it is visible from the public road, passing the Town-Hall, the narrowness of the door or arch through which it is seen, takes away much from the effect it might otherwise produce: were it possible to enlarge this arch (it is the middle one, leading out of the verandah), the improvement would in our opinion be very considerable. The statue of the venerable Statesman and Governor-General appears to be of the natural size, and is raised on a marble pedestal, executed in a style of great taste and sim-

plicity. Perhaps the effect produced by the principal figure is somewhat lessened by the proportion which the standing emblematical figure of the Pundit bears to it. This figure is represented with his hand at his chin in a meditative posture; the other supporting figure is a moonshee sitting in the native fashion, with a book between his knees. The artist has forgotten to cover the feet of this figure with the drapery, or rather, in ignorance of native custom, has exposed a part of one foot intentionally to view.—*Cal. John Bull*, Oct. 12.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 6.

At the criminal sessions this day, Saschella, Vencataseen, and Condappen were tried for an assault. The case had some novelty in it, and was shortly this: a woman, named Moorooamah, had abandoned her husband, and went to live with another man, who refused to give her up to her husband; he, in turn, made his complaint before the late Colonel Ormsby, superintendent of police; Colonel Ormsby recommended conciliatory measures, and referred the matter to the caste people; they investigated the case, and directed the woman to go back, but she obstinately refused so to do; upon which the heads of the caste ordered her to be punished with two dozen stripes, according to their own immemorial usages. The woman, immediately afterwards, went to Mr. Elliot, the present superintendent of police, and complained of an assault against the heads of the caste; and he sent the case for trial to the sessions. The jury found that the stripes had been inflicted, but wanted to qualify their verdict in favour of the defendants; but as they were informed by the court that they could only find the fact one way or the other, they returned a verdict of *guilty*.

The learned judge who tried the case, in passing sentence, said, that he regretted that the mistaken zeal of the police should have led them to send up so improper and trumpery a case for trial before the Supreme Court; as nothing appeared to have been done which had not been warranted by those wholesome immemorial usages, which, he added, "God forbid the Supreme Court should ever attempt to disturb;" and he concluded by saying, that he should not feel himself justified in awarding any other sentence than the slightest known to the law. He accordingly ordered the defendants each to pay a fine of one fanam, and then be discharged.

"We have understood," says the *Madras Gazette*, from whence the foregoing *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. VOL. 4. No. 15.

report is abridged," that the usage of referring matters to the caste, and the legality of their inflicting necessary punishment, has been recognised by the Supreme Court so far back as the time of Sir Thomas Strange, and that a warrant or order to that effect, signed by Sir Henry Gwillim, is to be found amongst the records of the police."

29th October.

A special sitting of the supreme court was held this day. The most material matter related to one Sham Doss, who had taken joint administration with one Mata Balakistna Doss to the estate of their common ancestor, Bavanee Doss Nana, in 1821. It appeared that Mata Balakistna Doss died soon after the grant of the administration, and that Sham Doss had received sums belonging to the estate, under the letters testamentary, to some six times the amount of the security, &c., which he had given by the necessary administration-bond; that he had never filed any inventory or account-current up to the present moment, and that he was now, and had been for a considerable time past, resident at Seringapatam, out of the jurisdiction of the court. It was alleged also, by affidavit, that Sham Doss had collusively procured persons to institute suits against him in his character of administrator, for the purpose of unduly obtaining part of his intestate's estate, through other hands, under colour of legal process; to remedy and counteract which, one Chota Balakistna Doss, who was also a descendant of Bhavanee Doss, and had a double interest in his estate of that which was possessed by Sham Doss, cited Sham Doss to file his inventory and account current, and bring the letters of administration into court, which the latter failed to do, and was pronounced in contempt. Upon the return of the process of contempt, Chota Balakistna Doss applied for a limited administration to enable him to defend the fraudulent suits in progress, and proceed with the due administration of the estate; upon which Sham Doss procured a person, who called himself a creditor, to file a *caveat* to such last-mentioned applied-for grant: this *caveat* was dismissed with costs. After which, Sham Doss obtained an order *ex parte* (and of course so obtained it at his own peril), from a judge in chambers, for leave to file a *caveat* in his own name and on his own behalf, upon payment of costs, without having cleared his contempt by bringing in the letters testamentary, and by filing his inventory and account current, and coming himself within the jurisdiction of the court; and it was to set this last order aside, with costs, that the application was this day made to the court.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Lewis appeared for Chota Balakistna Doss, and (R)

Mr. Bathie for Sham Doss, and were heard on behalf of their respective clients.

The court decided that the order obtained by Sham Doss was a mere *ruse*, to enable him if possible to evade the terms which the court had imposed upon him, and by a side wind, as it were, to be in the same condition by mere payment of costs, as if he had complied with the order to come within the jurisdiction, bring in the letters testamentary into the registry of the court, file the inventory and account-current, and pay the contempt costs also; whereupon the court directed that the order obtained by Sham Doss *ex parte* should be dismissed with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The Madras Auxiliary Bible Society have made an appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance, for want of which, in the depressed state of their finances, they say, they will be compelled to abandon a portion of the work upon which they are engaged.

Since 1820, when the Madras Bible Society was established, they have printed and circulated, in four of the native dialects, Tamil, Teloo goo, Canarese, and Malayalim, 70,674 copies of the Scriptures. They say, "Several editions of the Scriptures translated into Tamil by Frabricius have been printed. An improved translation of the New Testament in this language has been prepared by the Rev. C. Rhenius, a considerable part of which having been printed and distributed, a second edition is now in progress. Such has been the desire amongst the natives for the Tamil Scriptures, that with two, and sometimes three, printing-presses constantly at work, the committee have never yet been able to meet the demand that has been made for them. Whether the editions now going through the press will be finished, or whether future editions will be published, and to what extent, must depend principally on the aid afforded by the public. At present the committee have not the means of proceeding. In Teloo goo, two translations of the sacred Scriptures have been prepared by the Rev. Messrs. Pritchett and Gordon, under the auspices of the Society; and although the committee have made their selection of the best work, yet each has its own peculiar excellencies; and they are desirous of availing themselves of the labours of both. Two editions of the New Testament have been published in Teloo goo; and the Old Testament, with another edition of the New, will be printed when adequate pecuniary aid is furnished. Through the assistance of the Rev. Messrs. Hands and Reeves, the Society has prepared an entire

translation of the Holy Scriptures in Canarese. By far the greater part of the books of both Testaments have been printed, and they are now proceeding to their completion. The New Testament in the Malayalim tongue has, through the assistance of the Rev. B. Bailey, been translated and printed by the Society. Such is the willingness of the Syrian churches especially, to receive this heavenly boon, that the entire edition of 5,000 copies could have been distributed, could they have been bound fast enough, to persons willing to read them, within a very short time."

THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Lushington returned to the presidency on the 2d September.

DEATH OF LIEUT. M'MURDO BY A TIGER.

On the 11th instant, the cantonment of Jaulnah was thrown into a sudden and awful consternation by the death of Lieut. McMurdo, of the Horse Artillery, who with two other officers, Lieut. Craigie, of the 28th, and Lieut. Brett, of the 31st Light Infantry, in consequence of intelligence brought to camp by a native of a tiger having been seen in its vicinity, proceeded in quest of him. On coming to a small nullah, two tigers started out, and after eyeing them for an instant, ran off to a short distance, when, turning again, they were met by their pursuers; one of them was shot dead by Lieut. Brett, and the other got under cover of a bush, whither the party proceeded close to each other, with Lieut. McMurdo in the centre. While endeavouring to discover the monster, he sprang all at once with a dreadful roar upon Lieut. McMurdo, who was knocked down with his leg broken: the tiger then began to bite at his arms and shoulders in an awful manner. Lieut. Craigie quickly pierced him through with two balls, and Lieut. Brett hit him behind the neck, which threw him off his prey. They had already fired several times, when, their balls being exhausted, Lieut. Craigie, with some slugs wrapped in a piece of wax cloth, put an end to this horrible monster. They then went up to poor McMurdo, who, though dreadfully lacerated, was still sensible; his leg was broken in several places, and his hands were torn to pieces. Lieut. Brett rode in as hard as possible for the surgeon, but the unfortunate officer was dead before the assistance arrived. Thus, in the prime of youth, has prematurely perished an officer equally esteemed for his generous and manly disposition; his two surviving companions, although unable sooner to rescue him from the monster's jaws, cannot be too highly praised for their daring and

brave exertions on this agonizing occasion.
—*Mad. Gaz.*, Sept. 18.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta landed early on Friday morning and was received with the usual honours.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Oct. 18.

Many of our readers, we hope, had the gratification of witnessing the impressive ceremony of confirmation at St. George's Church on Thursday morning. Divine service commenced at 11 o'clock. At its conclusion, about one hundred young persons, almost wholly females, were presented to the bishop.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Oct. 23.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIR OF SIR J. P. GRANT.

Notification by Government.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received strong protests from the judges of the courts of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, against the language used and the picture drawn of the administration of justice in the provinces subject to this presidency, in an address purporting to be the General Address of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, presented, on the 10th instant, to Sir John Peter Grant, Kt., one of the judges of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, and received by him without dissent from any one of the assertions or conclusions it contained.

The Governor in Council fully recognizes the justice of the appeal of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, and would consider himself as deserting the cause of truth, and shrinking from his public duty, were he not to declare, as publicly as they have been made, that the imputations thrown in that address upon the judicial administration of the territories subordinate to Bombay, conveying impressions that false imprisonment prevails in them, are utterly unfounded, and that substantial justice is dispensed in those territories, more perfectly than it could be under any other system, being associated with forms and processes (sanctioned by the British Legislature) which are carefully and expressly suited to the feeling and usages of the natives of India. That the contrary should have been asserted, and put forth, and circulated, as the opinions of a number of the natives of Bombay, is chiefly to be ascribed to the profound ignorance of the individuals who framed and promoted this address, of the system which they decry, of its effects, and the scenes of its operation: this, indeed, constitutes their

only excuse for thus attempting to mislead the community.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Acting Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 27, 1830.

The *Bombay Courier* of October 2 contains the following:—

We have received notes, which we believe to be correct, of a durbar held by the Honourable the Governor at Poonah on the 17th ult., chiefly for the purpose of receiving the minor chiefs of Akulcote; but at which a great number of European gentlemen, as well as natives of all ranks, attended. Mr. Le Geyt, who, from his station, is the medium of communication, and arranges ceremonies, between the Governor and the principal natives, had been absent at Bombay, and only arrived on the night of the 16th. He came a few minutes before the durbar to inform the Governor that he would have a very crowded and agitated assembly, as all the principal inhabitants, and particularly those of the privileged classes, recurring to the events that had happened at Poonah within the last two years, had taken great alarm at recent proceedings at Bombay, of which they had received full accounts in the native language within the last two days.

Their numbers and appearance when they arrived evinced their feelings, and they were hardly seated when one of the principal Sirdars came forward to express their alarm, and begged the governor to receive a short address, in which the causes of it were stated. The governor assured them their fears were groundless, and advised them to deliberate for some days and not to adopt so hurried and impatient a proceeding. "Alarm is always hurried in action," said one of the principal Brahmins, "and when our property and our honour are at hazard, who can be patient? A set of men," he added, "calling themselves natives of Bombay, who are unknown to us, and of whom we know and desire to know nothing, have said we are oppressed, and want the supreme court. Who informed them of our wants? Where is the man in all the provinces of the Decan, except perhaps a few rogues and intriguers, who desire to live by plundering respectable persons, and who league with vakeels, and other interested and designing men at Bombay, that wishes for the supreme court?" He then proceeded to expatiata at considerable length, with great earnestness, and with some reference to actual occurrences, on the evil consequences which, he said, all the natives of respectability anticipated would result from an extension of the jurisdiction of this tribunal. In the course of his oration, he

was frequently interrupted by the others warmly concurring in his sentiments.

"You have told us," said one of the most respected men of the assembly, addressing himself to the governor, "that there is no danger, and that we should wait and deliberate more than we have done; but ships sail to England every day from Bombay, and the people in England, who know less of us than even the natives of Bombay, may believe the latter speak truth. Pray, therefore, send our address, as well as theirs, and you will have others signed by lacks and lacks of men, and all to the same purport."

The governor begged they would not alarm themselves, and added that he would receive and answer their address; that both it and the reply would be transmitted to England, where he was going himself, and would through life labour by every means in his power to promote their happiness and prosperity, and that of all the natives of India. Copies of the address were given to numbers, and also of the answer, which appears to have in some degree restored confidence.

We have procured English versions of these documents, which we lay before our readers. The address is strong and not qualified in its terms, and is marked by haste and intemperance; and when we give the public a document which is proved most genuine by what may be deemed its greatest defects, we by no means desire to be understood as concurring in its language; but the natives of Poona, like all who live under an English government, have a right to be heard, and to express their own sentiments in their own words.

[Then follow the address and reply, given in our last number, p. 79].

HIGH PRIEST OF THE PARSEES.

On the 8th instant, the Venerable Moola Ferooz bin Moola Cawoos, the learned high priest of the Zoroastrians, paid the debt of nature just as he had completed the 72d year of his age. This amiable and venerable man has been known as an eminent Oriental scholar for upwards of half a century in the literary world, not only in Asia but in Europe. He was the editor of the *Dessateer*, and author of the *George Nama*, an epic poem on the conquest of India by the British arms, to the completion of which he devoted all his time, and he was engaged upon it only two days previous to his death. The work consists of about 40,000 verses, and is brought down to the Poona war of 1816-17, containing a complete record to that period of the unrivalled triumphs of British valour; and by it the name of Moola Ferooz is enrolled amongst the select number of Persian poets, and his fame will be rendered immortal, as he wished it to be,

by being associated with the memory of British glory. Besides the above work, the deceased was the author of several Persian tracts, and his loss must be felt as irreparable, not only by his friends and relations, but by the literary community and the public in general. The latter have been deprived of a most valuable member, and the former of the brightest ornament of their community. The mild and cheerful qualities of his disposition endeared him particularly to them, and they will always reflect with pleasure on the many instances of his sincere and devoted affection, which are engraved on their hearts, and by which they will ever be led to entertain a grateful remembrance of his many virtues. It should be mentioned that the valuable and extensive library of the deceased, consisting of a very rare collection of Oriental works, has been bequeathed by him for the public use, and is to be deposited, under the control of its appointed managers, at the fire-temple, to be called "Moola Ferooz's Library."—*Bom. Gaz.*, Oct. 13.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A new project for a steam-communication between England and India, by the Persian Gulf, has been suggested by Capt. R. Mignan, and published in the Bombay papers. He says:—"A steam vessel will leave Bombay and reach Bus-sorah, or even the bar only of the river, in twelve days; thence a tracking boat, or steam vessel drawing five feet water (the large Rotterdam packets draw no more) to Beles, on the Euphrates, in eight days (I tracked it in that time). The land journey across to Antioch *via* Aleppo, eighteen hours (120 miles magnificent road and plenty of horses), and from Antioch to London fifteen days, making in all five weeks." As Mr. Taylor proceeded homeward from Bombay, *via* Bagdad and Aleppo, which is not much out of the track above-mentioned, he may be able to decide on the feasibility of the scheme.

MAIL BETWEEN PANWELL AND POONA.

Some months since allusion was made to the probability of a mail being established between Panwell and Poona, as soon as the new road up the Bhore Ghat should have been completed. We have now the pleasure to announce that the sanction of the government, and its assistance on a liberal scale, have been obtained, and the project will be set on foot next month under every advantage that prudence, enterprise, and forethought can supply. Mr. Jardine, the public-spirited individual to whom the community is indebted for this new addition to its comfort and convenience, has nearly completed his

carriage, which is calculated to carry four inside passengers and one out, and is taking steps to erect stables on the road so as to enable him to have relays of horses at each seven miles of the journey. In aid of this latter object the collectors of Poonah and the Concan some time since received authority from government to allot suitable spots of ground to Mr. Jardine. Mr. Jardine expects to be able to convey the mail at first in twelve hours, and in a lesser time when his establishment shall have become properly initiated in their duties.—*Bom. Cour.*, Aug. 14.

EGYPTIAN MANUFACTURES.

An Arab ship arrived from the Red Sea has brought 250 bales of cotton yarn, the manufacture of Ali Pacha at his spinning mills near Cairo. It is reported that he has sent 500 bales to Surat, 1,000 to Calcutta, and that he intends next season to send long cloths, madapollams, &c. having established steam power-looms! These goods are admitted to 60 per cent. invoice cost, besides $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. customs. What will the mercantile community say to this new competitor?—*Ibid.*

The following statement appears in the *Bombay New Pr. Cur.* of Sept. 18:

"We understand that objections are raised to the Pacha of Egypt's cotton yarn by the dealers from its colour, because it happens not to be the manufacture of Europe; indeed, we have heard that an attempt is making, or about to be made, to drive it from the market."

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

By letters received from the Concan, it appears that rain of late has been very scarce in the villages of Coluck, Woodedpoor, and Demaun; and that the cholera, that dreadful disease by which so many lives have been lost, had made its appearance, and that several of the villagers had died: a great number of the inhabitants had left their houses and property from a fear that they would shortly become a prey to the disease, others were for some days unable from weakness to satisfy their hunger.—*Bom. Cour.*, Aug. 25.

NAVIGATION BY HORSE-POWER.

We have heard that there is now, at the Mazagon dockyard, a vessel which has lately been built there, under the direction of a gentleman of this presidency, which is to be propelled by the power of horses, and which it is expected will be completed during this month: a trial has lately been made with eight horses, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.—*Summarian*, Aug. 23.

ALLEGED SLAVE-TRADING CASE.

The *Dengal Hurkaru* has published the following as "Sir Charles Malcolm's statement" of this affair:—

"Much having been said and strong prejudices excited by the late reports and inquiries into the voyage of the H.C.'s ship *Clive* to the coast of Africa, where she was to enter boys for the service of the Indian navy, we think it will be satisfactory if we give a short sketch of the causes of that voyage which, we believe, will tend to dispel erroneous opinions which have been widely circulated.

"The following statement may be relied upon, as we have taken some pains to ascertain the facts. The present superintendent of the Indian navy, wishing to introduce a regular discipline and a practical knowledge of the art of war amongst the officers and men of that service, saw it would be impossible as long as half the crews of the ships were changed every six or nine months, which was the case from the lascars only entering for one voyage; he consequently stated to government his opinion upon this subject as far back as (*the date is not filled up in our MS.*) and asked their sanction to permit him to offer certain terms to the Gogo lascars, well known as the best seamen as well as the hardiest and bravest race of lascars in India. The government gave their assent, and by the wish of the Gogories themselves, Commander Grant, a man who had lived much amongst them, and also understood their language and habits, and to whom they were much attached, was appointed agent for entering men and boys for a term of years. The offers made were liberal in the extreme, but by the intrigues of designing and interested men, after long trial the plan failed. The object was too important to be abandoned. The Africans, known by the name of "Sidies," were said to be a brave and faithful race if well trained and kindly treated, and that they were fond of the sea, if brought up to it at an early age. It was known that many boys had been enlisted into the British navy, by ships who had been on that coast. It was known, that when Sir Thomas Maitland was governor of Ceylon, he had constantly recruited the Ceylon regiment from them. The superintendent therefore proposed to government to send a ship to the coast to enter boys as an experiment; those orders and letters have been laid before the grand jury, we can therefore state the substance of them with accuracy. The first letter was from the superintendent, detailing to government in substance what has been already stated. The second was the government permission to send the *Clive*. The third, the superintendent's order to Captain Hawkins, which, as far as related to the boys, was, that they were to be entered between the age of twelve years

and eighteen, and volunteers to be borne on the books the same as European marine boys for wages and victuals. It is not for us to state how Captain Hawkins has strictly adhered to these orders, as that unfortunately is likely to become a matter of further investigation before a grand jury; but this we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that in the treatment of these boys, in the arrangement for their improvement and comfort, Capt. Hawkins shewed a judgment and kindness of heart and disposition that must, with all unprejudiced minds, ever reflect credit upon him. When we look to the object to be obtained by this expedition, we have no hesitation in asserting, that if it can be fully carried into effect it gives every promise of being beneficial to the Indian navy, beneficial both to the boys and the country from which they came, as they were promised (as far as they could be made to understand it) leave to return to visit their friends if they wished it, and that at the expiration of a term of years, when they would have been young and able-bodied seamen (say from twenty to twenty-four), they were to be discharged with free permission to go where they liked; for it is a singular fact, that the Shaik of Lindsay actually made Captain Hawkins give him a certificate, signed and sealed, that at the end of seven years these boys should all be free to go where they chose, before he would allow one boy to enter; and, where would they have gone if they had not re-entered the marine? In all human probability, from the education they had received, into the royal navy; or to man English merchantmen. For it is not likely they would ever enter into the service of any other nation particularly this country service, on account of the food; they having been brought up too like English seamen in every respect, their language, their habits, their customs; and being nearly all pagans (I believe there is only one Mahomedan) their very religion would have become English."

The *John Bull* of Sept. 20 remarks upon this statement:—"We have copied from a cotemporary an article which he has seen fit to head 'Sir Charles Malcolm's Statement.' This statement, it is asserted, on the authority of an anonymous writer, is from the pen of the gallant superintendent of the Bombay marine. We venture to say, in contradiction to this assertion, that is not: and we refer our readers to the document, to decide if it does not bear evidence on its face that it comes from some other quarter. If Sir Charles Malcolm, in a matter with which he must of necessity be most intimately acquainted, could be disingenuous enough to make a merit of having 'taken some pains to ascertain the facts,' if the same officer could speak of his ability to state the substance

of the orders and letters of government, 'with accuracy'—because they 'have been laid before the grand jury'—then Sir Charles Malcolm is not the open, candid and honourable man we have hitherto believed him. The statement is altogether unworthy of a man of education, and betrays an origin somewhat on a par we should say with the letter of *Humanitas*,* by whom, it appears, it is sent to our cotemporary."

TRANSMISSION.

The following advertisement appears in the *Bombay Courier* of Sept. 4:—

"A Card.—It being matter of general report at this presidency, that a letter has been forwarded by Dr. Milne, president of the Medical Board, or by Dr. Milne and Mr. Eckford, of the Medical Board, to his Excellency Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, the commander-in-chief of the forces here, recommending the transmission (!!) of the undersigned to England, in consequence of a correspondence between the undersigned and Mr. Eckford, concerning a matter strictly private; the mercantile community, European and native, are requested to suspend their judgment or surmise as to the cause of a recommendation so singular and serious, as every effort shall be made to afford the community an opportunity of judging of the justice or injustice of the recommendation by the matter being brought before a legal tribunal.

"H. L. GUILLEMAND,
Free Merchant."

"Bombay, 3d Sept. 1830."

RAJAH OF AKULCOT.

The first rajah was the son of, the Patel of Parud, in the Sewnee district of Gungthuree, who closed his gates against the troops of the Raja Sahoo, and fell in its defence. This occurred in A.D. 1707, when Sahoo was on the way to Satara to claim his inheritance, which had been usurped by his aunt, Taree Bae, while he was a prisoner in Aurungzeb's camp. The Patel's four sons with their mother were taken to Sahoo, who took one of the boys, then twelve years of age, under his protection, giving him the name of Futeh Singh, in reference to the victory which occasioned it. He was afterwards adopted by Sahoo, was appointed to the command of 500 horse, and had Akulkot and other frontier districts assigned for their support; his command and jagheer were afterwards greatly increased.

He died in 1760 without issue, and his widow was allowed to adopt one of the nephews of her husband from Parud, who

* A writer at Bombay, who, in a former letter, intimated that Sir C. Malcolm was likely to be put upon trial for his life!

succeeded to the estate of Akulcot only, and died in 1789, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Futeh Singh, succeeded his father, and died in April 1823. His son Malojee succeeded, and died last year. The elder son of the latter, named Shahjee, a child eight or nine years old, now enjoys the estate under the guardianship of Jan Rao Sirkey, a relative of the Rajah of Sattara.

A few years ago a census was taken of the pergunna of Akulcot, when it was found to contain 12,740 families, distributed into 101 towns and villages, exhibiting a clear revenue exceeding 1,50,000 rupees. The pergunna is dovetailed into the Nizam's frontier, and may be considered the advance-post of the Mahratta nation; from its position, therefore, the nursery formerly for soldiers and receptacle of thieves, vagabonds, and deserters. Malojee, the last rajah, was not above bettering his fortune by traffic, but he does not appear to have left much wealth, since reported it at only five lacs of rupees besides the Akulcot pergunna: this branch of the family possesses, I believe, the following revenue assignments. On the customs of Poonah and pergunna of Shewgaom, rupees 20,000. In lieu of the chouth upon certain villages in the Sattara territory, rupees 6,000. Pilla or Peelwun (twenty-eight miles due west of Pundurpoor) and shares of five other small villages, together rated at rupees 5,000. Three villages in the Nizam's territory, rated at rupees 4,000. The Rajah of Akulcot furnishes a contingent of 100 horse for the service of the Rajah of Sattara, his liege lord, the expenses of which are estimated at rupees 30,000, being 300 rupees a horse. Besides the contingent he maintains a number of horse and foot and a large body of Shetsundee or local militia, who serve for their lands part of the year, by turns, without further pay from the treasury.

We understand that the Rajah of Sattara, in token of gratitude for the services of the late Captain Sparrow, and in admiration of his gallantry during the late Akulcot rebellion, has made a munificent present to that officer's family. The circumstance reflects much honour on the liberality of the Rajah.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Aug. 7.

Ceylon.

AMERICAN MISSION-SEMINARY.

The second triennial report of the American Mission-Seminary at Jaffna, established for the benefit of Tamul youth, has been published, and contains a retrospective view of the seminary for the last three years.

"Of the 101 students," it is stated,

"who now are, or have been, members of the Seminary within the last three years, one has died, another left to act as a superintendent of schools, and nine have been dismissed by the visiting committee for not approving themselves worthy of gratuitous support. In September 1828 the first class, consisting of fifteen youths, and one from the second class, were regularly dismissed, and received appropriate recommendations. Of this number nine had been received to the ordinance of baptism, on a credible profession of Christianity, and were members of the church in regular standing. It was intended that, as a class, they should pursue their studies at least another year; but their anxiety to obtain some profitable employment, and the demands of the mission for more efficient native assistants than could otherwise be procured, induced the conductors to deviate from their intended course.

"At the annual examination in September 1829, by the missionaries, eleven members of the first class were regularly dismissed, with favourable recommendations. They had not proceeded so far in their studies as those who left the Seminary the preceding year; but on account of their age, the wishes of their parents, and some other considerations, it was thought expedient to grant them a dismission.

"Of the twenty-seven thus honourably dismissed at two annual examinations, nineteen are employed at the different stations of the American mission, two in the service of the Wesleyan, one in that of the Church mission, and two in European families, as private teachers. Two remain without being permanently employed, and one died in mission service at Trichinopoly."

Respecting the course of study, it is stated, that "the study of English, and of various branches of science, principally in that language, occupies about two-thirds of the time of the students, and Tamul literature the remainder. In English, the course pursued by different classes has not been precisely the same, owing, in part, to the difference of capacity and probable situation in life, in members of different classes, and, in part, to the deficiency of books at one time, which has been supplied at another.

"Tamul Studies.—It has, from the beginning, been considered an important object to introduce a more rational method of teaching Tamul than that pursued in the native schools; and also to displace, by works of real utility, those extravagant and immoral fictions of the poets which are studied by all here who make any pretensions to learning, and which are held in high estimation by the people. It was at once evident, however, that no innovations could be effected without much pa-

cient and persevering effort. At first, indeed, it was necessary to make a compromise, and to proceed, in some respects, according to the native system, introducing the new course only in part, and by degrees; but continued effort has at length brought this department more under control, and, among others, the following books have been introduced. An abridgment in prose of *Nannool*, the standard grammar of the poetic dialect, with an application of its principles in analyzing *Auveiyar* and *Moothurei*; *Nannool* itself, accompanied with copious explanations and illustrations from standard authors; *Tiruvallu-
ver Cural*, a work on moral subjects, some parts of *Scanda Purana*; *Tatwa Kattalei*, which treats of the constituent parts and functions of the human body; and a native system of arithmetic. The arithmetic well deserves the student's attention, though he may be acquainted with the European systems. It contains many useful tables, both in integers and fractions, and some important rules in mensuration and other branches, expressed in a laconic poetical manner, by which they are easily retained in memory for practical purposes. *Scanda Purana* was for a time read, mainly for the sake of convincing the people that the mysteries of this very sacred book, which is periodically recited and interpreted at most of the principal temples, are not, as was supposed, beyond the reach of missionaries. It had often been remarked, 'if you are acquainted with the contents of the *Scanda Purana*, you would not think it necessary to make known to us the Christian Scriptures.' The use of this book in the Seminary produced no small degree of excitement among the people around, some of whom exerted themselves to hinder the students from reading it."

The number now in the Seminary is as follows: "Immediately after the last annual examination the several classes were remodelled, so as to consist of the following numbers,

First class	21
Second class	22
Third class	20—63

"There are also ten others connected with the Seminary, employed partly in teaching and partly in prosecuting their studies, preparatory to becoming native preachers, interpreters, translators, and permanent instructors."

The concluding remarks of the report are worthy of insertion:—

"There is not, as some have supposed, any want of intellect among the natives, which should discourage attempts to elevate their character. On the contrary, the ability and readiness to make improvement manifested by those who have been brought more fully under instruction, afford the greatest encouragement to the friends

of learning, who would impart unto them more liberally the means of acquiring knowledge.

"The free boarding-school system is found to be productive of the best effects. These schools have awakened attention and given a tone to public feeling on the subject of education, to a greater extent even, than could have been anticipated. It may afford some illustration and proof of this assertion to remark, that when the system was commenced, there were but few schools of any description in the district; and those few scarcely deserving of the name; and so strong was the prejudice against missionary influence, that the people would not allow schools to be established among them. But now, exclusive of nearly 200 children and youth supported in the Seminary, the Preparatory School, and the Female Central School, there are, connected with the mission, and in the compass of ten or twelve parishes, ninety native free-schools, containing about 3,300 boys and 600 girls, who are at least learning to read and write their own language, and becoming acquainted with the first principles of Christianity. Three or four central schools for teaching grammar, arithmetic, and geography, are also established, with favourable prospects.

"The plan of assigning to the English language a prominent place in the course of instruction, has approved itself in practice as it did in theory. The views entertained on this subject, when the institution was first contemplated, are stated at length in the prospectus; and experience has, thus far, fully confirmed them. The importance of a common medium of communication between a people and their rulers is so obvious, that, with good reason, great encouragement to acquire the native languages is held out by the Government to those who are to fill official situations. But, if this is manifestly important, the object of giving to the natives a knowledge of English—hundreds of whom could acquire it at less expense than attends the acquisition of the Tamul by some three or four civilians—must present strong claims on attention. Nothing but a residence among the people in the country can give any one a just notion of the inconveniences to which they are subjected in consequence of the English language not being more extensively known. To understand a date, or stamp, or even a single word or figure, in English, they must sometimes go miles for an interpreter; and to have a petition or other document, which he may have occasion to present to the officers of the government, drawn up, a poor native, at a distance in the country, may spend days in travelling and making applications for assistance, to say nothing of the expense and embarrassment to which he is subjected. This

inconvenience is now diminishing, and many impediments to the proper administration of justice are in the way of being removed, by extending among the natives an acquaintance with English. The teaching of this language as a medium of imparting a knowledge of science and Christianity to a limited number of natives, and through them to the people generally, in their own tongue, is also found by experience to be not only a judicious attempt, but, with the experience of every year, is seen to be more and more obviously important.

"The members of the Seminary who have made any considerable progress in their studies, form an important medium of communication between their teachers and the learned natives. As might be expected, those among the Tamul people, who are considered leaders in religion and learning, have ever stood aloof from Christian missionaries, and regarded their proceedings with jealousy and distrust. No brahmin has, as yet, offered himself to the service of any mission in this district, for those occupations in which they are extensively employed in most parts of India. The most learned of other castes also studiously avoid intercourse with the missionaries, and keep their scientific, as well as religious books, as much concealed as possible; but in their intercourse with the students of the Seminary they have been obliged to declare their opinions on many important points, concerning which they have recently, for the first time, been made acquainted with the views of Europeans. One most obvious effect of this is, that they are fast forming a more correct opinion of the comparative attainments in science of themselves and of Europeans.

"The great object of the institution, that of training up Christian teachers, is in a fair way of being in a good degree accomplished. The diffusion of Scripture knowledge, by well qualified native teachers, is undoubtedly the destined means for ultimately effecting the renovation of all heathen countries. It is the leading object of the Seminary to prepare natives for this work; and though the difficulties in the way of attaining the object are inferior only to its importance and necessity, something has already been effected. It needs not be said, that Christian teachers, such as the Word of God requires, cannot be brought forward by any merely human culture, mental or moral, however wisely directed or long-continued. But there is great reason to hope, that those who are brought under a course of judicious and persevering Christian instruction, will be effectually led to seek and obtain the influence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. This hope, so far as it regards those already educated in the Seminary; has, it is true, in some instances, not been fully realized. Several who have enjoyed its advantages,

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though fitted for other stations of usefulness, are destitute of the leading requisite for being set apart as Christian teachers. Nor are all those who appear to be truly pious, fitted to become teachers and guides to others. Of course, the work of setting apart native preachers can proceed but slowly. Something, however, has been done. Of those who left the Seminary in September 1828, nine were members of the church; of whom seven, with some others not educated in the Seminary, entered immediately upon a course of theological studies under one of the missionaries.

"An examination of this class took place on the 23d of September last, when eighteen were present, of whom, after a satisfactory examination, three were considered qualified for license as native preachers, four received certificates as catechists, and six as readers and exhorters; the remainder being required to pursue their studies farther before receiving any certificate.

"All these young men, except one since dismissed for marrying a heathen girl, are now in useful employment by the mission, as Christian teachers and assistants; and some of them bid fair, with Divine aid, to become useful and successful ministers in the rising native church. To those duly impressed with the conviction, which must be clear in the minds of all acquainted with the subject, that an extensive and speedy propagation of Christianity in Ceylon or India can be hoped for only from the labours of an adequate native priesthood, aided by subordinate teachers raised up in the country, this statement, while it shows that something had already been done towards effecting the principal object of the institution, will also, it is believed, evince that it may most essentially aid in disseminating the blessings of a pure, exalted, and cheering faith, among multitudes who might otherwise remain long entangled in a licentious, degrading, and comfortless superstition."

Penang.

The General Orders of the late Penang Government state that Singapore, under the new order of things, will become the residence of the chief authority. The *Penang Gazette*, in its concluding number, very justly remarks on the serious inconvenience that must be occasioned by the suspension of the powers of the court of judicature in the eastern settlements, where trade is carried on to the amount of five millions sterling annually. His Majesty's letters-patent have not made any provision for such an event as a dissolution of the government; and so long as the existing charter remains unrepealed,

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no act of the court, it would appear, can be legal, no person now present having power to use the seal. From an expression used by the *Gazette*, we gather it to be the opinion of the editor, that if the recorder, Sir John Claridge, were now in the Straits, he would be competent, notwithstanding the abolition of the fourth presidency, to exercise his judicial functions. The governor and resident councillors cease to be judges from the moment of relinquishing those offices; but Sir John Claridge's powers, it appears, would have been unaffected by the late changes; and we cannot regard this fact, and the inconvenience that will be felt from his absence, without reference to the invidious measures that have rendered it necessary for him to proceed home to answer for his conduct. It seems to be expected at Penang that the Court of Directors, before the meeting of Parliament, would have surrendered the charter constituting the three settlements a separate government, and that some bill would have been passed in the early part of the sessions to supply the deficiency to which we have referred. As far as we are acquainted with the proceedings of Parliament, no such bill has been introduced, nor has the subject been at all noticed up to the end of March. It is to be hoped that the Bengal Government, if it possesses, will employ, the power of remedying the evils and inconvenience that must arise in those settlements, from an entire deprivation of courts of justice.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Aug. 23.

Mauritius.

THE LATE SIR R. T. FARQUHAR.

The death of Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar is a calamity most deeply felt in this colony, where his character was so truly known, his services so keenly felt, that his decease will be viewed in every family as the loss of one of its most valued members.

Nature had endowed him not only with every endearing faculty, but under the most trying circumstances, his firmness of mind and dignity of conduct, his sound sense and refined feeling, enabled him to command the applause and admiration of all classes of society. In those acts for the honour of humanity, which his heart dictated still more than the instructions of his high office prescribed, that heart was warmed by the most benevolent and practical views for the enlargement of human happiness, and its impulses led him to the most strenuous and persevering efforts for its extension to the lowest as well as the highest ranks, and no man living effected more for the advance of civilization in this hemisphere.

It would be a vain parade to recapitulate in this colony the innumerable measures, both public and private, calculated to that end, which daily emanated from his active benevolence; they are engraved on the hearts of the inhabitants of these islands, and felt in all their strength and sincerity here, although they have been severely questioned by the misled passions (more deadly than the *odium theologicum*) of a deluded party in England, equally unacquainted with Sir Robert Farquhar's character, and with that of these colonies, raised to prosperity and happiness by the wisdom of his measures. Purity of morals, severe adherence to principles, disinterestedness and consistency, inviolable fidelity, singleness of heart, were the grounds of his intrinsic value and importance to the inhabitants. He landed here as an invader, specially charged by a hostile government to receive their capitulation; but from his generous frankness, the cheerful dawn of unsuspecting intercourse speedily arose, content and satisfaction sat on every face, and he left us, after a government of thirteen years, in which he displayed the soundest ability (as a father leaves his affectionate children), to watch over our interests near the highest authorities of the state. In this new sphere, by his efforts joined to those of Sir Lowry Cole, his successor, the just claims of his Majesty's newly-acquired subjects to the stipulated rights and favours conferred by British sovereignty were clearly established, and he succeeded, in despite of the clamours of party, in rescuing these islands from the degradation of being treated as aliens to the colonial system, and thus laid the basis of their growing prosperity as the most industrious, productive, and valuable possessions of the crown in these seas.

The malignant and insolent attacks of party might pass without notice here, for they wound not the dead; and Sir Robert Farquhar, who despised the depravity of untruth and the defilement of slander, was slow and reluctant in exposing the manoeuvres of those chapmen of philanthropy, whose staple trade is calumny, and who know the force of undaunted, never-ceasing falsehood, in blacking the fairest character. But still the colony has lost in him its most enlightened advocate against a faction, which attacks without cause the high and the low, the illustrious and the obscure, and which, by unbridled slander, endeavours most earnestly to expose the dearest interests and lives of the colonists to the most fearful hazards, by fantastic calculations and perilous experiments.

The colony looks to the local government with feelings of the most implicit reliance in its justice, because on the spot men and things are clearly seen by the unprejudiced, and there is no possibility of ultimate deception. But these islands

may have cause to deplore the loss of an advocate at home, whom the most flagrant insults, conveyed in that insolence of language which peculiarly distinguished the ferocious philanthropists of the day, and directed against his stainless character, were not sufficient to disarm him of the moderation and firmness with which he consulted the interests of the colony and his own dignity, in refuting the groundless charges brought against it.

To the tears and regrets of a people to whom Sir Robert Farquhar was so much endeared, these considerations add a poignancy felt only by the friendless and unprotected; and whilst we bend over the urn of public and private excellence, our untimely loss is aggravated by a feeling of desolation at the removal of our chief barrier in England, against those inroads of fanaticism which tend to destroy the tranquillity and order of society.—*Mauritius Gazette, July 10.*

China.

Extracts from the Peking Gazette.—May 1st. The want of rain is that which most agitates the public mind at present. Both the people and the government feel deeply, and express their feelings by various religious rites, acknowledging their own helplessness and certain ruin, without the aid of some power greater than man's. Fasting and prayer, both voluntary and commanded by government, are the means resorted to. Rice is increasing in price, notwithstanding the abundant supply of last year.

According to the *Peking Gazette*, there are in the empire 10,500 persons capitally convicted, but who have been respited. His imperial majesty has commanded the criminal board to examine again into their several cases, that he may exercise clemency beyond the law.

His imperial majesty deputed the president of the military board, old Sung-tajin, and Paouchang, to go and examine the productions of the Russian official students. Fifteen students wrote essays on a theme given by the emperor. The examiners ranked ten of the compositions in the first class, and five in the second. The essays were laid before the emperor, together with a translation of a theme from the Russian language, and he confirmed the examiners' decision. Two Chinese literati were rewarded for progress in translating from the Russian (perhaps Latin) some official documents.

His majesty's cook has requested a court of inquiry on himself for having been too late in presenting his bill of fare; but the sovereign has graciously forgiven him.—*Canton Reg.*

Canton News.—A short time ago, the magistrates of Canton interdicted, by proclamation, the indecent placards of quack-

doctors, and sent the police round the streets to deface them by whitewash. Since that time the doctors have exceeded their former shamelessness, as if roused by what they, no doubt, thought persecution. They have not only put up the old placards, but have added a number of new ones, describing the properties and the mode of using their aphrodisiacs, in language which, to the eye of every native that walks the streets, makes Canton look one vast public brothel. It is surprising how extremely nugatory the proclamations and orders of the Chinese government often are. The people perhaps remain quiet for a few days, and seem to desist from what is forbidden by government, but in a very short time return to their former practices.—*Ibid.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPREME COURT, June 3.

The King v. Mansfield.—This was an information filed against the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, for a libel published in that journal, reflecting on the character of Mr. W. C. Wentworth, barrister of the court.

*It appears that the prosecutor had written a letter to the secretary of state on the subject of an act of the governor, relative to a punishment inflicted on two soldiers of the 57th regiment (Sudds and Thomson), and that in the *Sydney Gazette* of the 7th of July 1829 appeared what purported to be a reply* from the governor to an address presented by certain magistrates, merchants, and landed proprietors of the colony, wherein it was said: "As for the impeachment, a gross compound of base and incredible calumnies, it carries with it its own antidote, and furnishes ample means of judging of the character and motives of the author."

Dr. Wardell contended that it was incumbent upon the prosecutor, considering his station in society, to vindicate himself from the odious epithets applied to him in the foregoing paragraph; for he who would lie wilfully, and from the basest motives, would do any thing, even commit murder.

Mr. Therry, for the defendant, observed that if the reply emanated from the governor, it was strange that a blow should be aimed at the defendant, only because he was powerless, and could be more easily made a victim, and this by an individual who had earned such a reputation as a lover of the liberty of the press. But "the liberty of the press is with these gentlemen a good thing just so long as it leaves them uncriticised and uncensured. Liberty of

* See vol. I. N. S., p. 224, As. Intell.

the press with them consists in unbounded license to attack the governor and the colonial secretary; aye, the press may abuse them to its heart's content, and every civil and every military officer should, from time to time, be visited with the infliction of its censorious commentary. It matters not either, if, through the misrepresentation of some inflammatory paragraphs, half a dozen of civil officers be dismissed, and half a dozen military officers be put upon their trial for murder, or be tried by courts-martial and cashiered. As long as the press confines itself to these innocent and useful exercises, the press is an excellent thing with these liberty-lovers; but then this is the limit of their devotion; their motto is '*Noli me tangere*,'—'Touch me not.' He should lay before the jury the "impeachment," as it was called, of Mr. Wentworth against the governor, to which the reply alluded, and leave them to decide if the latter could be considered a libel. The former document, he contended, was "fraught with arrows of thousands and ten thousands of libels, barbed with the point of malice as intense as the most perverted ingenuity could devise."

The learned counsel was then about to read extracts from Mr. Wentworth's letter from a printed copy, when

The *Chief Justice* interfered, and said there was no proof yet given to warrant the reading of quotations from such a book; and, moreover, if it were the same book which had been cited when a criminal information was applied for, it contained passages reflecting in the severest terms upon various alleged acts of the governor of the colony; and for the sake of public morals and propriety, he should be unwilling to allow any passages from such a book to be read in open court.

Mr. *Therry* pressed his right to read the extracts, but the court refusing to hear them, he declined proceeding further in the defence.

The *Chief Justice*, in his charge to the jury, observed:

"It is with feelings of the most painful, I may say personal kind, that I ever enter upon trials of this sort; and, in the present instance, those feelings are increased by the undefended way in which this cause has been left for your consideration. It is reported to have been said by Lord Mansfield, that he never tried one popular cause of libel, which did not produce at least a dozen libels against himself. I will not assume that such will, of necessary consequence, become my fate; but I will say, that how great soever may be the difficulties and imputations to which judges in England may be exposed, they fall short of the embarrassments and distressing circumstances with which the judges of this colony have to contend. The il-

lustrious persons who sit in the courts at Westminster, supported by a long established character for learning and probity, surrounded by a bar who have associated with them through life, and who can appreciate their character and motives, and leaning upon public opinion, present a seven-fold shield against any shafts that may be levelled against their acts or their motives. Not so the judges of this colony; we are strangers to the community among whom our lot has been cast; we are estimated only according to the standard that accident or the feeling of the moment may create; our proceedings and our motives may be impugned, without any other protection than that which our own sense of duty, and the opinion of disinterested persons, may afford us; we are exposed, I may almost say, without protection, to the worst suspicions. Gentlemen, neither is your situation more enviable than that of the judges. You are, I may say, an invention of the parliament of England, supposed to be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the society wherein you exercise the duties which devolve upon you. You are called upon by the act of parliament, to try charges preferred against your fellow-subjects of a different profession from your own: you are not the peers of the accused, who, according to the common law constitution of juries, are assembled from the common ranks of society, having, or presumed to have, a common feeling with the accused, and bound by every tie to the due administration of justice. They sit down under the sacred shade of the constitution, to award right and justice to their fellow men; and when they have done so, they merge into the common ranks from which they were called. Their motives are never questioned; their verdicts, however wrong, are at least attributed to the honest error of judgment. Your situation, on the contrary, exposes you to insinuation; your members are few; you are selected from a small professional body; and although individual justice may be done to your private character or worth, your verdicts as jurors are exposed to misrepresentation, and your motives to imputation. Such, Gentlemen, are a few of the difficulties and embarrassments which surround us in the administration of justice, and the important functions committed to us.

"Having made these observations, I will now advert to the evidence in support of this prosecution. It is in proof, that a rumour existed, and was credited by the witnesses, that a letter had been written by the prosecutor, addressed to the Secretary of State, complaining of an act of the governor, in reference to a certain punishment inflicted on two soldiers; that, in consequence of such rumour, an address

was presented to the Governor, and that the words charged as libellous were contained in a publication purporting to be his Excellency's reply. It appeared that a certain number of the most respectable inhabitants of the colony, hearing that the character of the governor had been impeached, voluntarily came forward to testify their affectionate respect for his person and government. It was unquestionably the right of the inhabitants to perform this act of justice towards their ruler, whose measures they approved; it is only an exercise of the constitutional right of petitioning the Sovereign, or addressing him upon the measures of his government; and it was equally the right of his Excellency the Governor to reply to such an address, and to vindicate his character and his administration from any aspersions that might be cast upon them, come from whatever quarter or motive they might, and in terms proportioned to the asperity with which he might be assailed. He might reply to his accusers, that their charges were false, and their motives malignant, and he might stand upon this right in any court in the world. But it is one thing what his Excellency might do in his defence, and quite another what the defendant is charged with doing. The defendant cannot identify himself with the governor, and stand upon the right of self-defence. It does not follow that any other individual may take up the case where the governor has left it, and publish to the world that which imputes improper motives to another. Liberty of speech is allowed, the right of petition is allowed, and the privilege of complaining of grievances admitted, however strong the language, not to be libellous, because it is made in that freedom of speech which is necessary for the administration of justice. But it is confined there. It is not, on every occasion, lawful to publish the proceedings in parliament, nor even the whole of what sometimes transpires in a court of justice, where, by the constitution, we are prohibited from sitting with closed doors, and consequently where the whole public may be present. Applying this general reasoning to the point before us, I hold that, in point of law, however it may be the right of the inhabitants to address the governor, and whatever may be the right of his Excellency to reply, that does not authorize another person to publish that reply, if it should contain matter of a libellous nature. There are two points for your consideration: first, is the matter charged in this information libellous? and, secondly, does it apply to the prosecutor, and to him only? The question is, do you go along with the inuendoes? and are you of opinion that they have been supported by the evidence given by the witnesses

produced before you this day? If so, then I am bound to state to you, that the publication is libellous in itself. In order to identify this publication with the prosecutor, it is averred that a rumour of a certain letter having been addressed to the Secretary of State by the prosecutor was generally believed. Witnesses are called in support of this averment, one of whom states that he carried the letter so rumoured to have been written, to Government House, and that the publication complained of was therefore intended to allude to the prosecutor, as he, and he only, did write such a letter."

The jury of assessors having retired for a few minutes, found the defendant *guilty*.

This case, which shews that the publisher of a newspaper cannot legally print what the highest authority in a colony can legally say, when it refers to individuals, is of some importance in illustration of the law of libel and the liberty of the press. The editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, in some sensible observations upon the trial, says, "had the address and reply not been published, they would have failed to answer the end for which they got it up. They were intended for the public—for the world at large—as the sentiments of an entire community, on a question purely public in its nature, and involving the character and reputation of the highest public functionaries. To print them was therefore quite a matter of course—an essential part of the proceedings—a principal link in the chain of the circumstances, without which the people might as well have held their peace and his Excellency have thrown the paper into the fire. They came to the printing-office in the beaten track of routine business; it was their natural course, and it was as natural on our part to publish them in the usual way, as it is to eat when we are hungry. In our capacity of publisher, we were purely passive, a mere instrument, discharging a perfunctory duty, regarding which we could not have dreamt of exercising any kind of discretion. Thus clear is the conclusion, that the article for which we have been prosecuted is 'a public official communication,' in printing which, in the *Sydney Gazette* and *New South Wales Advertiser*, we were performing a dry ministerial duty; and as the learned Judge decided in effect that the reply is not libellous in itself, his Excellency having the right to employ what terms he thought proper, and as we published it in the discharge of our ordinary duty, it is obvious that our offence was purely technical, untainted with moral turpitude, and free from that worst of all reproaches, the reproach of one's own conscience."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Macquarie.—It is in contemplation, we understand, by most of the parties who have obtained grants of land at this desirable settlement, to commence, as early as possible, the growth of coffee. From the nature of the climate and soil, and the result of past experiments, there can be no doubt whatever of the ultimate success of the project; and not the slightest apprehension exists in the minds of those best able to form a judgment on the subject, of the cultivators failing to realize a liberal remuneration for their enterprising endeavours to produce so desirable an article of our own growth for consumption. We cordially wish them every success, and shall be glad to see the day arrive, when instead of sending so much ready specie out of the colony to obtain tea from China, the inhabitants of New South Wales shall possess, for their accustomed beverage, the more wholesome, more refreshing, and cheaper article, Australian coffee. Every production reared at home should be encouraged and made use of by those who wish well to themselves and their adopted country, in preference to that which is imported from abroad, and the more especially so when the quality is superior, and the price more reasonable.—*Sidney Gazette*, Sep. 11.

By a Government proclamation dated 30th July, Port Macquarie has ceased to be a penal settlement, and is consequently thrown open to settlers. Report speaks highly of the great advantages of locations in that part of the colony, on account of the fertility of the soil, &c.

The Vine.—At Tempe, the seat of A. B. Spark, Esq. on the banks of Cook's River, an experiment has been made this season with the vine, which, if successful, will encourage the cultivation of the grape in all directions about Sydney. A rocky hill, such as those which abound between the harbour and the South Head road, and indeed on the coast generally, has been planted with vines from top to bottom, and it is thought, by good judges, that the fruit will be more plentiful and of finer quality than is usually grown in gardens. Should this prove to be the fact, we may expect to see the barren wastes which surround the capital converted into luxuriant vineyards. The character of our soil and scenery, in this neighbourhood, very much resembles the environs of Portugal, where the grape grows in the richest profusion. As one man can dress and keep in order four or five acres of vineyard, the expense of these improvements would be but small, while they would add materially to the health and enjoyment of the persons thus employing their spare capital.—*Ibid*.

Roads.—A team has been started for the carriage of goods between Sydney and

Inverary, and Argyle, a distance of 180 miles.

There are now comfortable inns all the way from Sydney to Bong Bong, at moderate distances apart, and further on into the new country, to a distance of full 230 miles.—*Australian*.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Repeal of the Usury Laws.—An act of the colonial council, passed on the 24th May, wholly abrogating the usury laws, as applicable to the colony, retrospectively, as well as prospectively, has occasioned the utmost alarm. A memorial from the landholders, merchants, and inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land to the secretary of state for the colonies, was promptly prepared and despatched to England, in which the memorialists represent the serious mischiefs which this measure will occasion; that the usury laws have not hitherto been enforced within the colony; that the ordinary rate of interest, recognized by the Supreme Court, is eight per cent., and that charged by the Banks, under special authority, is ten per cent.; that the measure is calculated to encourage and perpetuate a system of baneful usury, which has been extortionate, and will, if the act be altered, totally unhinge the whole colony, and concentrate land and property in the hands of those, comparatively few, whose capital, legitimately restricted in its employment, would benefit, instead of destroying it. The memorial concludes with expressing a hope "that his Majesty's ministers, viewing this extraordinary specimen of colonial legislation, and referring to a former disallowed act, viz. that imposing restrictions on the freedom of the press, may now see the expediency of granting the colony a legislative assembly, or at least an extended and elective council.

The Press.—The papers of this colony shew that a contest has broken out between the press and the pulpit, arising from the remarks of the Rev. A. Macarthur, the presbyterian minister, uttered from the pulpit; wherein he complained that some persons, instead of attending public worship, chose "to waste their time in reading the trash of the newspapers." This is supposed to have been provoked by some remarks in the *Tasmanian* newspaper on certain expressions dropped by the reverend gentleman from the pulpit.

Intercourse with India.—In consequence of the ship *Bombay* having been purchased expressly for the purpose of being a regular trading packet between India and these colonies, there is every reason to conclude that a great influx of Indian settlers is likely to visit our shores.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 18, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief has observed, that soldiers have been frequently brought to trial before general and district courts-martial, for crimes which were obviously matters of regimental discipline, and which are punishable to the extent necessary by the powers vested in regimental courts-martial.

Exaggerated statements lead to the framing of charges apparently beyond the competence of the inferior court; delay is the necessary consequence of their being brought before the superior; the prisoner is punished by protracted confinement before a trial can be obtained, and great inconvenience to the public is as certain as the injustice inflicted on the individual.

In order to avoid both, and with the view of obtaining in all cases ready and immediate resort to trial, the Commander-in-chief calls the attention of general officers as well as of officers commanding regiments to this important part of their duty; and desires that, in no instance, recourse be had to trial by general or district court-martial, unless the supposed offence shall be of so serious and grave a nature as obviously to call for arraignment before the more solemn tribunal.

OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 1, 1830.—Commandants of stations, where an officer who may have been dismissed the service is residing, will furnish him with a certificate of the date on which the order containing his sentence was published to the troops under their command, and will transmit a duplicate thereof to the Town-major of Fort William. Deputy paymasters, within whose circles of payment such officer may be, will also transmit to the Town-major of Fort William a duplicate certificate of the last pay issued to him.

OFFICERS ARRIVING FROM FURLOUGH.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 22, 1830. Officers arriving at the presidency, from furlough, from sea, or on leave, are, in reporting their arrival to the office of the adjutant-general of the army, to state that they have communicated their arrival to the Town-major of Fort William, to the officer commanding the presidency division, and to the officer commanding the corps, or to the head of the depart-

ment to which they belong. On leaving Calcutta to embark on board ship, or to rejoin their station, they are also to report to these authorities.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF NATIVES.

Fort William, July 9, 1830.—At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the Governor General in Council sanctions the promotion of the under-mentioned two men, of the Assam Light Infantry, in consideration of their gallant conduct on the occasion of a recent successful attack made by a small party of that corps, under the command of Lieut. Vetch, on a body of Cossyah insurgents, in the neighbourhood of Nucklow; viz. Havildar Mungul Ram to the grade of colour havildar, and Sepoy Dunraj to that of naick pending the occurrence of a vacancy.

DOOLEE AND SUDAR BEARERS.

Fort William, July 9, 1830.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to revise the scale of doolee establishment attached to native regiments, and to fix one doolee as the complement of each corps in cantonments, whether cavalry, infantry of the line, or irregular horse, with the exception hereafter specified.

2. Instead of a doolee with each regiment, three doolies only with bearers are to be maintained for the station of Barrackpore: these are to be under the orders of the superintending surgeon, who will dispose of them in such manner as will render their services most readily available for all public calls.

3. The doolee bearers attached to the Nussereeh, Sirmoor, and Kamaon battalions are to be paid up and discharged, also those at the hospitals of Monghyr and Buxar, and at the posts of Adjy-gurh, Callinger, and Dwarka.

4. The employment in cantonments of sudar bearers with the doolies of native corps, being deemed superfluous, the whole of this class so employed are to be paid up and discharged; and a set in cantonments will hereafter consist of five bearers, of whom one will be designated mate, and receive an extra allowance of one rupee per mensem, sharing, however, in the usual labours of the set.

5. On ordinary occasions of march, such as during the relief of corps, two doolies with bearers are to be allowed to each native regiment of cavalry or infantry, and as more conducive to the comfort and satisfaction of patients, who may fall sick on the route than doolies, limited as they hitherto have been in number, good hac-

keries are in part to be substituted for them : in addition to the two doolies each corps will march from contonments with one hackery, adding to the number as the sick may require, more carriage, to the extent, if necessary, of one hackery for every two troops or companies; beyond which, unless under very urgent circumstances, carriage for the conveyance of the sick is not to be entertained.

CONDEMNED ARMS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 23, 1830.—The G.O. of the 4th May last, permitting condemned arms to be sold, is cancelled; and, in future, all condemned arms are to be sent into the nearest magazine, by the first opportunity.

Any other stores, except arms, which may be condemned at stations distant from any magazine, are to be disposed of as directed in G.O. of the 26th Dec. 1829.

RANK OF MILITARY SERVANTS.

Fort William, Oct. 8, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paras. 2 and 3) from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 9th June 1830, be published in General Orders.

"Par. 2. We very willingly accede to the proposition which you have made to us in behalf of our military servants, and we accordingly direct, that lieutenant colonels shall rank with senior merchants, majors with junior merchants, captains with factors, and subalterns with writers, according to the dates of their respective appointments and commissions.

"3. Brevet commissions will be valid in fixing the comparative rank of military with civil servants."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

In Fort William, May 11, 1830, Gunner Samuel Thomas, 1st comp. 2d bat. artillery, was charged with having deserted from his regiment, on the 5th of April 1830; he having been once previously convicted of desertion and four times of absence without leave. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported as a felon for the term of seven years.

In Fort William, June 15, 1830, Jungle Khan, khote havildar, light company 11th N.I., was charged with gross dereliction of duty, and conduct disgraceful to the character of a non-commissioned officer, in the following instances:—1st. In having, on or about the 4th March 1830, when Mindeeah, native washerman, reported to him, in the lines of his regiment, at Barrackpore, that Shaick Sularoo, sepoy, of the same regiment and company, had in his possession, and was

about to melt an ingot of silver, which appeared to be bullion obtained from the government mint, and supposed to be stolen; refused to take the due notice of such report, and endeavoured, by threats and menaces, to prevent the said Mindeeah from making any further report upon the subject; 2d. In having, at the same place, on or about the end of March 1830, when the circumstance alluded to in the first count, as having been reported by Mindeeah, had been made known to the officer in command of the grenadier company, sent certain instructions to Bukhoorie, sonar, residing in the orderly bazar at Barrackpore; the object of which was to pervert the course of justice, and screen Shaick Sularoo, sepoy, from punishment, to which he was justly obnoxious. The court found the prisoner guilty, and adjudged him to be reduced to the rank of a sepoys and to be dismissed from the service of the hon. Company.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Sept. 21. Mr. R. B. Morgan, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue in southern division of Bundelkum.

Mr. W. P. Goad, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Benares.

Mr. R. M. Skinner, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Chittagong.

28. Mr. R. K. Dick, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue of northern division of Moradabad.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 8. Mr. R. B. Morgan, assistant to magistrate and collector of land revenue at Sylhet.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 9, 1830.—Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery. Capt. J. Brod-hurst from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; T. D'Oyly from 4th comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 6th bat.; H. Delafosse from 1st comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; J. Rawlins from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; E. Huthwaite from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; T. Sanders from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.—Lieut. O. Baker from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; W. J. Symons from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; J. Abbott from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.; A. Abbott from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. to 2d bat.; H. P. Hughes from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; H. Rutherford from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; W. J. Macvittie from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; G. Ellis from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; A. Cardew from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; G. J. Cookson from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; F. R. Bazeley from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; S. W. Fenning from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.—2d Lieut. A. M. Sepings from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; G. F. C. Fitzgerald from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; A. Fitzgerald from 3d tr. 1st brig. to 3d tr. 3d brig.; H. Sturrock from 3d tr. 3d brig. to 3d tr. 1st brig.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 6. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Mauritius.—7. *Rosburgh Castle*, Buttinghaw, from London;

and *Penang Merchant*, Mitchinson, from Penang.—8. *Victorine*, Michel, from Arica and Anger; and *Nepounet*, Hale, from Boston (America).—9. *Portland*, Miller, from Leith.—10. H.C.Ch. ships *Malcolm*, Eyles (with Head-Quarters of H.M. 26th Regt.), *Racoon*, Chapman, and *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, all from London and Madras; and *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Bombay.—11. *Forth*, Proudfoot, from Ireland and N. S. Wales.—12. H. C. steamer *Ganges*, Warden, from Penang; and H.C. pilot vessel *Hattrans*, Clarke, from ditto (with Earl Dalhousie and suite).—15. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, Lynch, from Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras.—24. *Bland*, Callum, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 7. *Calcutta*, Watson, for Liverpool; *Constance*, Soreau, for Bourbon; and *Antigone*, Giradroux, for ditto.—8. *Jupiter*, Pabon, for Bourbon.—13. *La Laure*, Lavergne, for Nanta.

Freight to [London (Oct. 24)]—£4 to £6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Mathison, commissary of ordnance, of a son.
Sept. 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Harper, of a son.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Sutherland, of a son.
4. At the Neilgherrie Hills, the lady of Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bart., of a son.
5. At Bauglipore, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, of a son.
9. On the river, off Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, 11th N.I., of a son.
10. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. John Hall, 8th N.I., of a daughter.
12. At Humeerpoor, the wife of Mr. [G. R. Cline, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Gennoe, of a daughter.
18. At Juanpore, the lady of Geo. F. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Jumalpoor, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th N.I., of a son.
— At Dacca, the lady of G. C. Weguelin, Esq., of a son.
21. At Coel, the lady of Capt. J. G. Burns, 3d N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a son.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Ashwell, of a son.
30. At Azeemgurr, the wife of Dr. George Craigie, of a daughter.
Oct. 2. At Calcutta, the lady of Gregory Apcar, Esq., of a son.
3. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. A. F. Richmond, of a son.
4. At Choclakhaut, near Rumpore, the lady of C. D. Russell, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Hogan, Commander-in-chief's office, of a son.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. J. L. Hoff, of a son.
6. At Allipore, the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a son.
7. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Peter Victor, of a son and heir.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Emily Davis, of a son.
10. At Chinsurah, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of Berhampore, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. David Thomson, of a son.
11. In Chowringhoe, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Craigie, of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Andrew Wood, Esq., surgeon of artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 2. At Benares, Major A. Roberts, superintendent of public works, central provinces, to Mrs. Hamilton Maxwell.
Sept. 6. At Meerut, Mr. Richard Lockington, jun., to Mrs. Anne Beatty.
— At Nusseerabad, Lieut. James Mackenzie, adj. 8th L.C., to Napier Louisa, youngest daughter of Colonel Francis J. T. Johnston, commanding 8th L.C.

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15. At Nusseerabad, John Eckford, Esq., surgeon 12th N.I., to Flora, fourth and youngest daughter of the late Chas. Campbell, Esq., of Locknary, Argyleshire.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Thomas, jun., to Miss Mary Anne Phillips.

27. At Delhi, Capt. F. E. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., son of the late T. Rowcroft, Esq. H. M. consul-general, Lima, to Anne, daughter of the late Colonel T. M. Weguelin, Bengal army.

— At Calcutta, James Corbett, Esq., assist. surg. Hon. Company's service, to Miss Mary France Gibb.

— At Calcutta, R. Wales, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. John Miller, of Norfolk.

29. At Calcutta, W. T. Dawes, Esq., to Sophia Olympia, eldest daughter of the late D. R. Smith, Esq.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Bartlett, H. C. marine, to Miss Arabella Balls.

Oct. 6. At Keerpoory, R. M. Skinner, Esq., civil service, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Charles Becher, Esq., civil service.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. David Poley, band master 2d N.I., to Miss Sarah Overitt.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Arthur Lemousin to Miss Mary Ann Henry.

DEATHS.

July 8. At Barrackpore, Amelia, daughter of Capt. J. L. Earle, 9th regt. N.I., aged 18.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. R. J. Sutherland, aged 30; and on the 25th, Robert James, infant son of the same.

8. At the Neilgherries, the Hon. Lady Rumbold, wife of Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bart.

9. At Benares, after a lingering illness, the wife of Lieut. Robertson, 70th regt.

11. At Sultanpore, Benares, of consumption, Mary Glen, eldest daughter of Colonel Harry Thomson, aged 17.

13. At Akyah, Eliza, lady of W. S. Barnard, Esq., aged 20.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Martin, of consumption, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Mr. F. Lobony, of consumption, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Dunkley.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. William Smith, aged 22.

21. At Berhampore, Brevet Capt. Fleining, of H.M.'s 49th regt.

26. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Col. Harry Stark, commanding the 1st brigade of horse artillery.—The professional career of Lieut. Col. Stark has been a remarkable one. As a subaltern, he was employed in the expeditions in Ceylon, in Egypt, and in the Mahratta campaigns of Lord Lake; as a captain, in the Nepal war, and at the sieges of Doondia's forts in 1807, and Hattas 1817; and in Lord Hastings's operations against the Pindaree and Mahrattas, where Major Stark did not fail of distinguishing himself for his usual spirit and activity with the light corps of Sir Thomas Brown.

— At Berhampore, Brevet Capt. Mathew, of H.M.'s 49th regt.

— At Entally, Mary, widow of the late Mr. John Chalke, H.C. marine, aged 40.

29. At Allyghur, of fever, whilst on his route from Landour to Agra, Lieut. A. F. Maghness, H.C. European regt.

— At Gussery, W. Stalker, Esq., aged 45.

30. At Allyghur, of fever, whilst on his route from Landour to Agra, Lieut. Darcy Johnston, H.C. European regiment.

— At Calcutta, Mary Jane, relict of the late Stephen Carrapet, Esq., aged 42.

Oct. 3. At Calcutta, Mary Emin, relict of the late Joseph Emin, Esq., aged 40.

3. At Allipore, Mrs. Rose Bridgeland, an assistant mistress of the Lower Orphan School, aged 19.

6. At Serampore, aged about 49, Mr. Charles Sandys, eldest son of the late Colonel Sandys, who had resided at Dr. Marshman's nearly 28 years.

7. At Calcutta, Thomas Richard, son of the late Mr. John Holmes, aged 19 years.

9. At Barrackpore, Lieut. and Adj. Henry Smith, 2d regt. N.I., aged 25.

12. At Calcutta, Sophia, lady of Capt. A. Armstrong, H.M. 45th regt., aged 20.

Laterly. At Furreedpoor, Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, assistant to Alfred Oram, Esq., indigo planter.

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Madras.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.****PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.**

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, May 4, 1830.

—A discrepancy appearing to exist in the reprint of the European Articles of War, dated 1826, lately circulated to the army; inasmuch as Article XVI. of Section XIV. therein, gives authority to appoint a *lieutenant*, having served eight years, to be president of courts-martial other than general; while the act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, attached to the reprint in question, still provides, in section XXVIII, that such president shall not be under the rank of captain; it is hereby notified, for general information, that a reference will be made to England on the subject; and, meanwhile, no officer under the rank of *captain* is to be detailed as president of any court-martial whatsoever.

OFFICERS IN THE NAGPORE SERVICE.

Fort St. George, June 18, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to notify that the officers of the Madras Establishment recently under the orders of the Resident at Nagpoor, have been withdrawn from that service, and placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from the 1st instant.

[An order by the Commander-in-chief, dated 21st June, directs the above officers forthwith to join their respective corps.]

REMOVALS FROM STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, June 25, 1830.—The unmentioned officers are removed from their respective staff appointments, in consequence of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief having reported that they are unfit for those situations from the want of sufficient knowledge of the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. and Qu. Mast. G. P. Vallancy, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. and Qu. Mast. D. Wynter, 11th regt. N.I.
Lieut. and Qu. Mast. H. C. Beevor, 13th regt. N.I.
Lieut. and Adj. R. W. Sparrow, 18th regt. N.I.
Lieut. and Adj. T. P. Hay, 22d regt. N.I.
Lieut. and Adj. R. A. Joy, 27th regt. N.I.
Lieut. and Qu. Mast. E. James, 32d regt. N.I.

PASSAGE-MONEY TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, June 25, 1830.—The following G. O. by the Supreme Government, which is equally applicable to this presidency, is published for general information:

[Here follows G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, dated 4th June 1830—for which, see *Asiatic Journ.* vol. iii, Register, p. 205.]

ROUTE TO THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, June 28, 1830.—With reference to the G. O., No. 9, dated 8th January last, notifying that the building which government had caused to be erected on the Neilgherry Hills for the accommodation of European invalids, was reported fit for their reception, the Commander-in-chief, at the special desire of the Right Hon. the Governor in council, prohibits the approach to the hills of any party of troops or invalids by Segeor, and directs that all men proceeding from the Carnatic or Mysore be enjoined to march by the route of Avanashy and the Hoonoor Ghaut, and those from the Malabar Coast alone, to proceed by the Goodooloor Pass; and his Excellency calls the particular attention of officers commanding divisions and stations and departments of the army generally to these instructions for their future guidance.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, June 25, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief directs the publication of the following orders on the subject of dress:

Staff officers are permitted to wear undress trousers of the Oxford mixture, with a red stripe (corresponding in width with the lace on the blue trousers) down the outward seam. The blue trousers to be continued, agreeably to existing orders, for occasions of dress.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 31st Dec. 1827, staff officers are permitted to wear forage caps of the established staff pattern, with the blue frock, or undress jacket, except when actually on parade duties.

Staff officers are also to wear with the blue frock or undress jacket, black leather waist-belt 1½ inch broad, with gilt mountings fastened by a clasp lion's-head encircled by a wreath of laurel, buckles and all other parts of the mountings plain.

The cloth trousers of officers of mounted and dismounted corps to remain until further orders, as regulated in G. O. C. C. 26th March 1828.

The Commander-in-chief further directs the publication, for general information and guidance, of the following copies of circular memoranda, dated Horse-Guards, 18th and 24th June 1829.

(Circular.)

Horse-Guards, June 18, 1829.

It having been represented to the General Commander-in-chief, that a deviation has already been made from the approved patterns in the size of the bullion of the respective officers' epaulettes, Lord Hill calls the immediate attention of general officers commanding districts to this circumstance, and desires that commanding officers of regiments may be held strictly responsible for this deviation wherever it may exist, and that all epaulettes found contrary to regulation may be instantly prohibited.

The same observation applies to the great variety of sashes now worn by the infantry of the army; and his Lordship commands that the sealed pattern sashes, for Infantry and Light Infantry, as well

officers as non-commissioned officers, deposited at the office of Military Boards, may be the sole guides for the regulation of future supplies; and further, that all sashes not according with these patterns, may as far as regards the officers be forthwith discontinued.

(Circular.)

Horse-Guards, June 24, 1829.

The General Commanding-in-chief considers it necessary to call the attention of the general officers in command, and through them of the commanding officers of regiments, to the necessity of prohibiting most strictly the practice which has crept, more or less, into some regiments of infantry, and especially among the officers, of suffering the mustachio, or the beard on their chin to grow.

This practice has never been sanctioned by competent authority in any regiment of infantry, and it ought never to have obtained by sufferance.

The General Commanding-in-chief avails himself of this opportunity of stating to the general officers, and commanding officers of regiments, that he has been informed, that the officers of many regiments have taken upon themselves to appear in their quarters not dressed according to his Majesty's regulations, but in uniform and equipments of various form and fancy, and that they have not scrupled to appear in the streets, and at public places, in uniform *without sashes*.

The attention of the inspecting general officer, and of commanding officers of regiments, is particularly directed to the prevention of practices so slovenly and unmilitary, and to the importance of enforcing a due observance of his Majesty's regulations on the part of those who are called upon to maintain them by precept and example in the subordinate ranks.

By command of General the Right Hon. Lord Hill, Commanding-in-chief.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR,
Adjutant-general.

Lord Hill directs that the due observance of this instruction be adverted to in the half-yearly Confidential Reports.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief calls the particular attention of general and other officers in command to enforce observance of the foregoing orders, and desires their particular attention to the following points:

The strictest adherence is required to the size and fashion of bullion prescribed for the epaulettes of different ranks, whether on staff or regimental uniforms; officers commanding regiments, and heads of departments, will be held responsible from any deviation which may be found to exist in the dress or appointments of those who have provided themselves with the new uniform, under the permission granted in G. O. of the 23d Sept. 1829, and it is directed that all epaulettes now worn, contrary to regulation, be instantly prohibited.

Sashes of corps must be strictly uniform in every respect. All mounted corps to wear the crimson and gold girdle, and all dismounted corps the crimson net-silk sash, to go twice round the body and tie according to his Majesty's regulation.

The Commander-in-chief considers it necessary to explain, that the provisions of the Circular Memorandum, dated Horse-Guards, 24th June 1829, are to be equally applicable to all European officers and troops of this army, whether belonging to the staff, the cavalry, artillery, or infantry; and that *neither mustachios nor the beard on the chin* are to be allowed to be worn, unless by the native troops.

Finally, the Commander-in-chief desires it may be understood, that in the instance of any officer absent from his regiment on leave at the presidency or other station, being observed to deviate in any respect from the established costume of his rank and corps, such officer's leave will forthwith be cancelled, and he will be ordered to rejoin his corps.

Officers are cautioned against appearing out of their quarters in white jackets.

The attention of officers is further required to paragraph 59 of G. O. C. C. 2d April 1829, quoted in the margin,* and the Commander-in-chief directs that it be strictly obeyed.

Officers commanding divisions, districts, and forces are required to report to the adjutant-general of the army, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, within two months from this date, that the foregoing orders have been duly obeyed by all officers, whether of the staff or regimental.

ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Fort St. George, June 29, 1830.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to resolve that the Regulation published in G. O., 6th Nov. 1821, regarding the allowances of officers on leave of absence, shall be applicable to those absent *within*, as well as beyond, the limits of this presidency.

2. When an officer at the head of a department, or an officer holding the appointment of deputy in a department, shall proceed on leave of absence, the individual nominated by government to officiate in the superior grade shall, if in the same department, be entitled to draw one-half of his own salary, and the forfeited moiety of the salary of the absence, and when, under such circumstances, it may be deemed necessary by government to bring an extra officer into the department, the officer thus temporarily employed shall be allowed the undrawn half salary of the deputy or assistant, as the case may be. In those cases, when it may not be considered necessary to employ any extra officer in the department, the undrawn half salary becomes a saving to the state.

3. The period during which officers, whether regimental or staff, when absent on sick certificate, are permitted to draw allowances, is restricted to two years, which is not in any case to be exceeded, if the absence should be prolonged beyond that period, the parties will be entitled to the subsistence only of their regimental

* Par. 59. "Officers on guard are strictly interdicted from entertaining guests at their guard-rooms, nor are officers at any time to visit others on duty but in their regimentals and with side arms."

rank, without any allowances either regimental or staff.

4. The following exception from the general rule is authorized, viz. when an officer obtains leave of absence on his private affairs, to a station 500 miles distant, the period during which he is permitted to draw allowances, is extended from six to seven months; and if to a station 600 or more miles distant, to eight months; but this rule is not to apply to absence off the coast, or to other presidencies.

5. The above provisions are not to apply to officers now on leave of absence, until their present furloughs expire; but in case any of these furloughs should be extended without the party returning to his duty, the past period of absence is to be included in the limits to which the payment of allowances is restricted.

RIDING-MASTERS.

Fort St. George, July 23, 1830.—Under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct the appointment of riding-masters held by European commissioned officers with the horse artillery, native cavalry and body guard, shall be discontinued from the 31st of next month; and that all allowances connected with those appointments shall cease from the same date.

ASSIST. ADJ. GEN. TO TROOPS ON THE TENASSERIM COAST.

Fort St. George, Aug. 5, 1830.—In conformity with instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the appointment of Assistant-adjutant-general to the troops serving on the Tenasserim Coast is to cease; and Capt. Williams, now holding that situation, is appointed deputy assistant adjutant general to that force; the change of staff, grade and allowances to have effect from the date of the receipt of this order.

CONDUCT OF CORNET FERRERS—BEATING AND MALTREATING OF NATIVES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 6, 1830.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 17th Feb. 1830, is published in General Orders:—

[“ Letter, dated 3d March 1829, para. 16, forwarding copy of the proceedings of a general court-martial on the trial of Cornet Courtney Charles Ferrers.”]

1. “ From this paragraph, and from your military letters of the 13th July 1827 [para. 15], and 22d Feb. 1828 [para 16], we observe that Cornet Ferrers has been no less than four times since his arrival in India, in 1826, brought to trial by court-martial; that he has been twice sen-

tenced to be dismissed the service, though the sentence was remitted, and that on more than one occasion, it was proved he had beaten and maltreated the natives in a most shameful and outrageous manner.

4. “ We must express our strong disapprobation of the unjustifiable lenity of the sentence passed on Cornet Ferrers by the court-martial of which Lieut.col. Brodie was president, and our concurrence in the censure passed by the Commander-in-chief on the proceedings of that court, and we desire that these our sentiments be published in General Orders to the army.

5. “ In conformity with the resolution contained in our military letter of the 14th April 1813, that we should ‘ Dismiss from our service every officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any native, either by violently and illegally beating or otherwise maltreating him,’ we now direct that Cornet Ferrers be discharged from our service and sent to England without delay.”

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 25, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief has to call the special attention of all officers of the Madras army to the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors upon the case of Cornet Ferrers, contained in the G. O. by Gov. of the 13th instant.

It has so happened that, pending the decision of the Hon. Court, Cornet Ferrers has been dismissed the service by the sentence of a fifth court-martial, assembled to try him for subsequent offences: but, had this been otherwise, Cornet Ferrers would have been discharged the service by the Hon. Court's order, notwithstanding the mistaken lenity of the sentence previously passed by the court-martial by which he was tried on the 19th of Jan. 1829.

His Exc. takes this opportunity of reminding officers, that *not even the imperfect judgment of courts-martial will hereafter save them from due punishment*, in the event of their maltreatment of natives; an offence equally to be deprecated as cruel with reference to the physical weakness of natives; as ungentlemanly, considering the decorum of conduct which *should* characterize officers; and as impolitic, recollecting the particular tenure of our eastern empire.

Upon receipt of this order, officers commanding corps will immediately assemble the European officers under their command, and read it to them, with such comment as the previous conduct of individual officers may, in their opinion, render necessary.

REDUCTIONS IN OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 6, 1830.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of

Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowance granted to the officer charged with the adjustment of the accounts of the recruiting dépôt at Wallajahbad, and with the care of the sick belonging to regiments employed at Prince of Wales Island and on the Tenasserim coast, shall be reduced from 200 to 100 rupees per mensem, from the 1st proximo. And that the additional allowance of 350 rupees per mensem, granted under date the 9th October 1827, to the permanent assistant and hospital storekeeper at the general hospital of Fort St. George, for assisting the surgeon both in the ordinary duties of the hospital and also in the special duty of affording instruction to the junior assistant-surgeons during their probationary course of hospital attendance, shall be discontinued from the same date.

OFFICERS VISITING PONDICHERRY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 23, 1830.—Officers proceeding to the coast on medical certificate, are prohibiting from residing at Pondicherry, and those who may be there on leave of absence, are not allowed, either on account of themselves or families, to call for the attendance of the garrison assistant-surgeon of Cuddalore, who is not to visit Pondicherry without previously obtaining leave to do so, from army head-quarters.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 24, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to appoint the superintendant of the gun-carriage manufactory to be a member of the select committee of artillery.

CLAIMANTS ON LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, Sept. 1, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the affidavit of birth, hitherto required from the widows of European officers and soldiers of the Hon. Company's service, to entitle them to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, shall in future be dispensed with.

2. The above rule is to be applicable to all claims on Lord Clive's Fund now remaining unadjusted, subject to the restriction contained in the concluding paragraph of the General Order 13th March 1827, viz. that claims, in consequence of the casualties which may have occurred previously to the 2d March 1826, shall be admitted from that date.

APPOINTMENTS DISCONTINUED.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council, in pursuance of instructions from the Su-

preme Government, is pleased to direct that the following appointments shall be discontinued from the 1st proximo, viz.

The barrack-master at Bangalore.
The deputy Judge Advocate-General of his Majesty's troops.

The Persian interpreters to subsidiary forces.

The postmasters to do. and at Bangalore.

The duties of the barrack-master at Bangalore will be performed by the deputy-assistant quarter-master-general, and those of postmaster will devolve on the brigade-major at that station, and the duties of postmaster to the subsidiary forces, on the assistants or deputy assistants adjutant-general of those forces respectively.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council deems it expedient to direct that, in all cases of infantry and medical officers being appointed to do duty with the corps of artillery, horse and foot, or with the light cavalry or pioneers, the extra pay and allowances attached thereto are to be regulated, according to the principle applicable to the corps of horse artillery, as laid down in G. O. 21st July 1826.

RIFLE CORPS.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 15, 1830.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council the Commander-in-chief directs that the Rifle Corps be discontinued as an extra regiment from the 31st Oct. next, and the companies will be attached to regiments of the line, agreeably to detailed orders from head-quarters, as follows:—

One company to the 1st regt., one do. to the 5th do., one do. to the 16th do., one do. to the 24th do., one do. to the 26th do., one do. to the 36th do., one do. to the 38th do., and one do. to the 49th do.

These companies will form the A companies of the corps to which they are respectively attached, and the present A companies of those corps will be reduced and drafted into the remaining seven companies, and borne upon the strength as supernumeraries until absorbed.

The commanding officer, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, European and native, are to be struck off the strength of the rifle corps from the 31st Oct., and will cease to draw command and staff allowances from that date.

The puckallies, vakeel, artificers, toties, bazar establishment, and regimental tascars of the present rifle corps, are to be discharged from the same date, unless in cases of special and particular claims, which are to be immediately reported to head-quarters.

The records of the rifle corps are to be forwarded to the adjutant general's office, but accurate registers, and certificates of claims, are, with the books of companies, to be sent with them to the corps to which they are now drafted.

The native officers attached to the rifle corps are to be struck off the returns of the regiments on the returns of which they are borne under G.O.C.C. 1st Jan. 1826, and are to be brought on the strength of the corps to which their companies are now posted. The vacancies thus occasioned will be filled up by supernumeraries.

Native commissioned officers are to take rank in the corps to which they are drafted from the date of their commissions: non-commissioned officers and naigues from the date of their respective appointments.

The commanding officer of the rifle corps will name the company to join each corps, and to make such removals of individuals from company to company as may be best suited to accommodate and keep up family connexions.

H.M. 62D AND 55TH REGTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 17, 1830.—His Majesty's 62d regt. of Foot is admitted on the establishment of Fort St. George from this date.

Sept. 28.—His Majesty's 55th regt. of foot is admitted on the establishment of Fort St. George from the 27th instant.

SALARIES OF GARRISON AND DEPOT SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 24, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having revised the whole of the garrison and cantonment medical staff appointments, has been pleased to resolve that those at Fort St. George, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Bellary, Bangalore, Cannanore, Poonamallee, and Cuddalore, shall be continued, but that the medical officers appointed to the two latter shall be designated "dépôt surgeons;" the garrison and cantonment medical staff at Chicacole, Vizagapatam, and Negapatam, St. Thomas's Mount, and Quilon, are to be discontinued, their duties devolving on the senior regimental medical officers of the Company's service at the respective stations, who will receive the regulated allowances for extra duty on that account.

It is to be considered the fixed and regular duty of garrison and dépôt surgeons to afford medical aid at their respective stations to the general division and garrison staff, both commissioned and non-commissioned; to all European details, recruits, drafts, and the Company's European pensioners, to details of native troops, including invalids, and to all lascars, the corps of Dooly bearers, Veterinary pupils, patients in Lock hospitals, and every des-

cription of garrison establishment, and followers entitled to medical attendance.

The salaries of the garrison and dépôt surgeons are fixed as follows:

Fort St. George, Rs. 500 per month.	
Bangalore..... 500	} Including a remuneration for the custody, &c. of medical stores, and fifteen rupees per month for stationery.
Masulipatam..... 500	
Trichinopoly..... 500	
Bellary..... 500	
Cannanore..... 400	
Poonamallee..... 400	
Cuddalore..... 400	

Surgeons and assistant-surgeons of the civil department, when placed in medical charge of regular native troops, are to receive Rs. 12 8 per 100 men per month, as fixed by General Orders 29th December 1829, which will be the only charges by those officers applicable to the military department.

Garrison surgeons are never to receive the superior batta or allowance for the means of visiting the sick, but if by the decease of a medical officer, or other cause, a garrison surgeon should be placed in medical charge of a native regiment, he would be entitled to draw Rs. 12 8 per 100 men per month as a remuneration for such extra duty.

The palanquin allowance of Rs. 70 per month, formerly authorized, is to be payable in those cases only when the medical officer's duty extends to more stations than one; in all other cases the allowance for the means of visiting patients, Rs. 30 per month only, is to be drawn; the two allowances are never to be payable to the same medical officer for the same period.

The foregoing provisions to have effect from the 1st proximo.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, July 9, 1830.
—At a European general court-martial held at the Judge Advocate General's Office, Madras, on the 5th July 1830, of which Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs, 38th N.I., is president, Ensign John Young Wilkinson, of the 9th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, at St. Thomas's Mount, on the 26th May 1830, when directed by Lieut. and Adj. T. A. J. J. Longworth, of the 9th regt. N.I., in communication of the order of Major C. A. Elderton, senior officer in charge of the said regiment, to consider himself in arrest, contumaciously and insubordinately refused so to consider himself, thereby disobeying the lawful command of the said Major Elderton, his superior officer.

2d Charge.—For having, from the same place, on or about the 28th of May 1830, deserted the Company's service, so remaining absent, until the 21st day of June following.

3d Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline,

in having, at the Adjutant-General's Office in Fort St. George, on the 21st of June 1830, when called upon by Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., and Adj. Gen. of the army, to account for appearing at that office in plain clothes, insubordinately declared that he did not consider himself an officer or amenable to military law.—The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges, the court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. J. Y. Wilkinson, of the 9th regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, is of opinion :—

On the 1st charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

On the 2d charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

On the 3d charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. John Young Wilkinson, of the 9th regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieut. Gen. and Com. in chief.

Mr. Wilkinson is to be immediately released from confinement and arrest, and is placed under the orders of the town-major of Fort St. George.

CAPT. BUXTON.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, July 22, 1830.

—At a European general court-martial, held at Moulmein, on the 3d March 1830, of which Col. C. A. Vigoureux, C.B., of H.M. 45th regt., is president, Capt. C. S. Buxton, of the 3d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—For having behaved in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

Having, while discharging a public office at Mergui, on the coast of Tenasserim, fled from that place on the night of the 21st of August 1829, in the most cowardly and ignominious manner, tending to disgrace the character of his country and the honour of a soldier; and having some days subsequently basely abandoned, or not used his utmost means to prevent the abandonment, at sea, of a number of Madras troops, who had been commanded to share his flight, and who had been placed in a boat, and towed by a vessel in which he, Capt. Buxton, fled. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. Carpenter Smith Buxton, of the 3d regt. of Lt. Inf., has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge, and it doth therefore acquit him of the same.

The court, in acquitting the prisoner of the charge, begs respectfully to explain, that though it is clearly proved in evidence that the prisoner fled from Mergui, yet, that being employed exclusively in a civil capacity, it attaches no criminality to the act in consequence of the steps taken by the officer in command for abandoning the place.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieut. Gen. and Com. in chief.

Capt. Buxton is ordered to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

We understand that courts-martial have been held on Capt. Sandys, Lieut. Sheppard, and Ensign Younghusband, all of the 19th N.I., but they are not published in the *Government Gazette*, or in any paper that has yet reached us.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 27. J. B. G. P. Paske, Esq., third judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.

W. R. Taylor, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Chingleput.

A. Maclean, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Combaconum.

Sept. 14. C. H. Forbes, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

24. C. M. Whish, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cuddapah.

W. Harrington, Esq., additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

A. Cheape, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

W. Douglas, Esq., senior deputy register to court of Sudr and Foujdary Udaltut.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq., senior assistant to registrar of Sudr and Foujdary Udaltut.

28. R. H. Clive, Esq., a member of mint committee.

Oct. 5. A. Robertson, Esq., treasurer and secretary to government bank.

C. J. Brown, Esq., cashier to government bank.

Surgeon John M'Leod, to medical charge of north western district, the police, and house of industry.

Assist. Surg. John Mack, surgeon to Male Asylum.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth, port and marine surgeon.

12. John Blackburne, Esq., superintendent of police.

E. F. Elliot, Esq., first commissioner of court for recovery of small debts.

John Savage, Esq., third commissioner court of for recovery of small debts.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 7. The Rev. W. H. Harper, M.A., junior chaplain at presidency, v. Mooroom dec.

The Rev. F. Spring, B.A., chaplain to Black Town, hospital, and gaol.

21. The Rev. J. M. Williams, B.A., military chaplain at Visagapatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 18, 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. F. F. Trench admitted on effective strength of 6th L.C., to complete its establishment.

June 22.—Cadets of Artillery J. D. Mein and C. C. Harvey admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Infantry M. B. Cooper, W. F. Newby, C. F. Kirby, and S. S. Coffin admitted on establishment.

Assist. Surg. J. Bell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

June 23.—4th N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. N. Campbell to be capt., v. Walker dec.; date of com. 24th June 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. J. E. Glynn admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Supernum. Lieut. W. Haig admitted on effective strength of 4th L.C. to complete its estab.

Major S. J. Cotton, H.M. 41st regt., to command Poonamallee, v. Capt. J. H. Edwards resigned.

July 2.—37th N.I. Sen. Lieut. E. T. Clarke to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Edw. Wardroper to be lieut., v. Wahab dec.; date of com. 17th June 1830.—Ens. W. H. Mercer to take rank from 2d June 1829, to complete the estab.

Mr. T. H. Cannon admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surg. T. J. R. Middlemist permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Adj. General's Office, June 22, 1830.—Lieut. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., appointed a member of committee assembled at Vepery for investigation of claims to prize-money.

Removals in Artillery. Capt. T. H. G. Hockley, from 3d to 4th bat.; Arch. Crawford, from 4th to 3d bat.; H. Gregory, from 3d to 4th bat.; Pat. Montgomery, from 2d bat. to 1st horse brigade; John Dickinson, from 1st horse brigade to 3d bat.; Peter Hamond, from 3d to 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. John Bell app. to do duty with H.M. 89th regt.

June 25.—Veterin. Surg. N. F. Clarkson removed from 6th L.C. to 2d brigade horse artillery, and Veterin. Surg. Chas. Crafts removed from latter to former.

June 30.—Cadet S. S. Coffin app. to do duty with 57th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, June 28, 1830.—Capt. T. M. Claridge, 43d N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, v. De Montmorency proceeded to Europe on sick cert.

June 29.—Lieut. C. A. S. Bruere removed from 3d bat. to 1st brigade horse artillery, v. Maitland proceeded to Europe.

July 1.—Colonel D. Foulis removed from 6th to 1st L.C.; and Col. W. Dickson, C.B., from 1st to 6th do.

Lieut. Col. H. Raynsford, removed from 3d to 1st L.C.; and Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., from 1st to 3d do.

July 8.—Capt. T. Robson, 26th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Travancore subd. force, until arrival of Capt. Coyle; date of order 24th June.

Lieut. S. Talman to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to 1st N.I. during Lieut. Goldworthy's temporary charge of that corps; date of order 13th June.

Lieut. W. Cross to act as adj. to 38th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Pooley on sick cert.; date of order 14th June.

Adj. General's Office, July 3.—Ens. W. H. Mercer posted to 37th N.I., but to continue to do duty with 10th regt. till further orders.

July 6.—Assist. Surg. A. Stuart removed from 3d to 4th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. R. J. Middlemist posted to 33d N.I.

July 10.—Removals in Artillery. Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, from 2d bat. to 2d horse brigade, and R. G. Polwhele, from latter to former; J. Chisholme, from 1st to 2d bat., and W. S. Carew, from latter to former.

Fort St. George, July 13.—Capt. Dickinson to be commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, v. Gregory resigned.

July 16.—The recent app. of Superintend. Surg. S. M. Stephenson to southern div. of army, cancelled.

Superintend. Surg. K. Macauley app. to southern div. of army, v. Underwood, but to continue to act as superintend. surg. in centre div., during absence of Superintend. Surg. Annealey on other duty.

July 27.—11th N.I. Ens. W. A. Halstead to be qu. mast. interp. and paym., v. Winter removed.

18th N.I. Lieut. W. Russell to be adj., v. Sparrow removed.

14th N.I. Lieut. C. M. Palmer to be qu. mast. interp. and paym., v. Harding proceeded to Europe.

30th N.I. Lieut. J. Hayne to be qu. mast. interp. and paym., v. Lamphier.

July 30.—Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. H. Durand to be col., v. McKenzie dec.; date of com. 3d March 1830.—Sen. Maj. L. Cooper, from 47th N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Durand prom.; dated do.

47th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. R. Arlath to major, and Sen. Lieut. Edw. Groves to be capt., in suc. to Cooper prom.; date of com. 3d March 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. Fr. Ensor admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

19th N.I. Sen. Lieut. G. W. Osborne to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Robert Bryce to be lieut., v. Sandys dismissed; date of coms. 25th May 1830.—Ens. R. B. Mylne to take rank from 10th July 1830, to complete estab.

1st L.C. Sen. Capt. John Campbell to be major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Hunter to be capt., and Lieut. J. N. Dyer to take rank from 3d Jan. 1829, v. Blacker retired.—Lieut. R. H. Lushington to take rank from 19th Aug. 1828, v. Clifford cashiered.—Sen. Cornet P. T. Cherry to be lieut., v. Green struck off; date of com. 26th April 1829.—Cornet W. L. Walker to take rank from 6th July 1830, to complete estab.—Supernum. Lieut. J. N. Dyer admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

The services of Major J. R. Ardagh placed at disposal of com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Lieut. Powell, deputy assist. com. gen., permitted to resign his app. in commissariat.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, July 14.—Lieut. J. J. Losh, 9th, removed to do duty with 27th regt., with a view to his app. to staff of that corps.

3d L. Inf. Ens. G. W. Sharp to act as qu. mast. interp., and paymaster.

8th N.I. Lieut. J. Grimes to act as qu. mast. interp., and paymaster.

13th N.I. Ens. Edw. Slack to act as qu. mast. interp., and paym., v. Beevor removed.

22d N.I. Lieut. E. Atherton to act as adj., v. Hay removed.

27th N.I. Lieut. J. J. Losh to act as adj., v. Joy removed.

32d N.I. Lieut. G. Gibson to act as qu. mast. interp., and paym., v. James removed.

Lieut. R. G. Carmichael, 38th N.I., doing duty with 1st bat. pioneers, ordered to proceed to presidency for purpose of being examined in Hindoostanee language as an adjutant.

July 20.—Assist. Surg. R. Shean app. to charge of veterinary department of H.M. 15th L. Drags., v. Jennings relieved from that duty.

Assist. Surg. J. Kelly removed from doing duty with H.M. royal regiment to do duty with 13th L. Drags.

July 27.—Ens. W. H. Lamphier, 36th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Hayne.

July 28.—Cornet and Adj. C. P. Wilder to act as

riding-master of 6th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Deas on furl.; date of order 19th June.

Lieut. J. Byng to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. of 6th L.C., during absence of Cornet Stephenson on furl.; date of order 1st July.

Ens. W. A. Halstead to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 11th N.I., v. Winter removed; date of order 8th July.

Ens. H. Y. Pope to act as adj. to 27th N.I., v. Joy removed; date of order 8th July.

Lieut. G. A. Harper to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 40th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Cameron; date of order 20th June.

Lieut. J. Millar to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 43d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Manning on sick cert.; date of order 2d July.

Lieut. C. Yates to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 46th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Codrington on sick cert.; date of order 19th April.

Lieut. J. F. Mawdsley removed from 2d to 1st bat. artillery, and app. to act as adj. to that corps.

Capt. G. Hutton, 22d N.I., app. to be president of a committee directed to assemble at Masulipatam for examination of regimental staff officers in Hindoostanee language; and Lieut. and Adj. H. A. Hornsby, 12th N.I., to be member of a committee assembled for same purpose at Vizagapatam; date of order 5th June.

Adj. General's Office, July 16.—Lieut. B. W. Cumberland directed to re-assume duties of cantonment adj. at Arcot, and to take charge of dismounted cavalry details at that station; dated 30th June.

July 24.—Assist.Surg. J. Gill directed to proceed to Arnee and join and do duty with H.M. Royal regt.

Assist.Surg. D. Stirrock removed to do duty with H.M. 26th, or Cameronian regt.

July 30.—Cornet H. R. C. King posted to 6th L.C.

Ens. H. P. Hill posted to 9th N.I.

Ens. R. B. Mylne posted to 19th N.I., but to continue to do duty with 15th regt. till further orders.

Cornet W. L. Walker posted to 1st L.C.

July 31.—Col. H. Durand (late prom.) posted to right wing Madras Europ. regt.

Lieut.col. L. Cooper (late prom.) posted to 8th N.I.

Lieut.col. J. Bell removed from 8th to 29th N.I.

Aug. 2.—Assist.Surg. J. Kellie posted to 5th L.C., and placed in medical charge of cavalry details at Bangalore under Capt. Watkins.

Assist.Surg. R. Power app. to med. charge of a detachm. of recruits, &c. proceeding to Masulipatam by sea.

Surg. G. Adams removed from 34th L.I. to 8th N.I.; and Surg. J. Richmond removed from 8th N.I. to 34th L.I.

Aug. 6.—*Removals in Artillery.* Capt. T. H. J. Hockley, from 4th to 2d bat.; C. Taylor, from 1st to 2d bat.; W. S. Carew, from 1st to 2d bat.

Fort St. George, Aug. 2.—Cadets of Cavalry E. Miller, A. B. Jones, Thos. Snell, and T. L. Pettigrew admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Artillery J. H. Bourdieu and G. P. Eaton admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Infantry John Stewart and A. M. Molyneux admitted on establishment.

Messrs. Edw. Smith, G. M. Scott, Wm. Middlemass, and J. T. Bell admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty, three former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under surgeon of 3d bat. Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Capt. G. D. Clayhill, 40th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, at his own request.

Lieut. John Smith, 31st L.I., transferred to pension list.

Aug. 4.—Assist.Surg. J. Kellie, T. Willy, and J. J. Purves, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Supernum. Lieut. J. B. Key admitted on effective strength of 31st L.I. to complete its estab.

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Adj. General's Office, Aug. 11.—Ens. W. R. Annesley, 38th N.I., to be struck off returns of rifle corps.

Aug. 12.—Major John Morgan, 24th N.I., to do duty with 1st N.I. until further orders.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13.—15th N.I. Sen. Lieut. E. B. Faunce to be capt., v. Sibbald, dec.; date of com. 3d Aug. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. J. P. Buée admitted on effective strength of regt., to complete its estab.

Supernum. Ens. G. A. H. Falconar admitted on effective strength of 46th N.I. to complete its estab.

Artillery. Sen. Capt. T. H. J. Hockley to be major, and Sen. 1st-Lieut. John Horne to be capt., v. Watson, dec.; date of coms. 8th Aug. 1830.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. Edw. Brice admitted on effective strength of corps to complete its estab.

Capt. Glencairn Gill, 1st, and Lieut. R. H. Gordon, 2d N.I., transferred to non-effective establishment.

Assist.Surg. Thos. Taplin, app. to charge of civil establishment at Combaconum, v. Smith, prom.

Aug. 17.—Ens. Edm. Goodenough, 25th N.I., permitted to proceed to England, and to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 12.—Lieut. A. Beadnell removed from 2d brig. horse artill. to 1st bat. artill., and app. to act as adj. to that corps, v. Mawdsley.

Lieut. J. E. Mawdsley posted to 2d brigade of horse artillery, v. Beadnell.

Lieut. H. M. Prichard to act as qu. mast., interp. and paym. to 32d N.I., v. James, removed, and till arrival of Lieut. Gibson; date of order 17th July.

Lieut. F. Minchin, 47th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Nagpore subsid. force, until arrival of Capt. Gunning; date of order 20th July.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. H. Currie to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 9th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Roberts, on furl.; date of order 12th Aug.

Lieut. H. L. Harris to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to 15th N.I., during absence of Lieut. McNair, on furl.; date of order 14th Aug.

Adj. General's Office, Aug. 14.—Capt. J. F. Bird, 22d N.I., app. a member of committee assembled at Vepery for investigation of claims to prize-money (President, Capt. J. Smith, 2d L.C.)

Aug. 18.—Capt. G. Gill and Lieut. R. H. Gordon (recently transf. to inv. estab.), posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Aug. 21.—Assist.Surg. J. W. Maillardette app. to do duty with H.M. Royal regt.

Aug. 23.—Ens. Thos. Osborne posted to 40th N.I.

Fort St. George, Aug. 20.—1st N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. D. Awdry to be capt., and Sen. Ens. John Douglas to be lieut., v. Gill, invalidated; date of coms. 14th Aug. 1830.

Supernum. Lieut. R. N. Faunce, 2d regt., and Ens. Rich. Hamilton, 1st N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts. to complete estab.

40th N.I. Sen. Lieut. W. Rawlins to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. G. Wahab to be lieut., v. Clayhills, resigned; date of coms. 16th Aug. 1830.

Assist.Surg. J. Gill permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Aug. 27.—Mr. E. C. Collins admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Sept. 1.—7th N.I. Sen. Capt. F. L. Burman to be major, and Sen. Lieut. J. B. Barnett to be capt., v. Spinks, retired; date of coms. 13th Sept. 1830.—Supernum. Lieuts. C. Davie (the late) and Peter Penny admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.—Sen. Ens. J. Stewart to be lieut., v. Davie dec.; date of com. 28th April 1830.—Supernum. Ens. A. Richmond admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Adj. General's Office, Sept. 3.—*Removals in Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. T. Baylis, from 3d to 1st. bat. (U)

1st-Lieut. F. J. Brown, from 1st to 2d bat. ; 2d-Lieut. J. K. B. Thimins, from 2d to 3d bat.

Capt. R. J. Marr removed from 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. to Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. E. Galtkill removed from 2d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. at Negapatam.

Fort St. George, Sept. 4.—Lieut. Peter Steinson, 18th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, at his request.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Haslam permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 7.—Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., &c. of H.M. 41st regt. to have command of Trichinopoly, v. Col. Sir Edward Miles, K.C.B., &c. of H.M. 89th Foot, under orders to proceed with that regt. to Europe.

Lieut. Burlton, H.M. 41st regt., staff officer to depot of European convalescents on Neilgherry Hills, directed to assume charge thereof on departure of Capt. Jones, H.M. 89th Foot, proceeding to Europe.

24th N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Boldero to be capt., v. Macdonald dec.; date of com. 13th June 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. E. W. Snow admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Sept. 10.—Surg. Alex. Johnston permitted to resign Company's service from 1st Sept., at his request.

Assist. Surg. J. Mack to officiate as port and marine surgeon, and to have medical charge of male asylum and police estab. during absence of Surg. Filson.

Surg. John McLeod to have medical charge of north-western district during employment of Assist. Surg. Mack on other duty.

Messrs. C. Leslie and J. Nixon replaced (from invalid estab.) on pension list.

Sept. 17.—*Infantry.* Sen. Major Thos. MacLean, from Madras Europ. regt., to be lieut. col., v. Harris dec.; date of com. 10th Sept. 1830.

Madras Europ. Regt. (right wing). Sen. Capt. Alex. Gordon to be major, and Sen. Lieut. Chas. Butler to be capt. in suc. to MacLean prom.; date 10th Sept. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. A. E. Nisbett admitted on effective strength of the regt. to complete its estab.

Adj. General's Office, Sept. 8.—Assist. Surg. J. Gill posted to 49th N.I.

Sept. 15.—*Removals from late Rifle Corps* (see General Orders). Capt. Hewitson and Lieut. Dusantoy to be attached to comp. of rifle corps appointed to join 49th regt.; Lieut. Symes attached to company app. to join 16th regt. and to do duty with it until further orders; Lieut. Liarde attached to company app. to join 5th regt. ditto; Lieut. Freeman attached to comp. app. to join 1st regt. ditto; Lieut. Vallancey attached to comp. app. to join 36th regt.; Ens. James attached to company app. to join 26th regt. and to do duty with it until further orders; Ens. Gunthorpe attached to company app. to join 38th regt. ditto; Ens. Snow attached to company app. to join 24th regt. ditto.

Capt. Trollope, Lieut. Fisher, and Assist. Surg. Power to be struck off strength of Rifle Corps from 31st Oct.

Sept. 17.—Assist. Surg. J. Bell, from H.M. 89th regt., and A. Mackintosh, from 1st horse brigade, directed to do duty with H.M. 62d Foot at Mar-malag bridge, until further orders.

Sept. 18.—Ens. C. McCauly, 10th N.I., to have temporary charge of details at Wallajahbad; date of order 12th Sept.

Fort St. George, Sept. 17.—1st L.C. Sen. Capt. John Campbell to be major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Francis Hunter to be capt., and Lieut. R. H. Lushington to take rank from 26th Feb. 1829, in suc. to Otto prom.—(The above arrangement cancelling that part of the G.O. dated 30th July, which has reference to Major Campbell, Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Dyce, and Lieut. Lushington.)

Messrs. John Hichens and Thos. Dalzell admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty, former under garrison surgeon of Fort St.

George, and latter under medical officer in charge of 2d bat. artillery.

Major R. Jeffries, 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to proceed to Europe, and to retire from service of Hon. Company.

Sept. 21.—23d L.I. Sen. Lieut. Jas. Allardyce to be capt., and Sen. Ens. T. C. Hawker to be lieut., v. Barclay dec.; date of coms. 16th Sept. 1830.—Ens. J. F. Vincent to take rank from 16th Sept. 1830, to complete its estab.

Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, 43d N.I., and Ens. John Amsinck, Madras Europ. regt., transferred, former to invalid, and latter to pension establishment.

18th N.I. Lieut. W. Russell to be qu. master and interp., v. Steinson resigned.

Sept. 24.—51st N.I. Sen. Capt. Chas. Newman to be major, and Sen. Lieut. Chas. Evans to be capt., v. McLaren retired; date of coms. 19th April 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. J. C. Power admitted on effective strength to complete its estab.

The services of Capt. Chas. Evans placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Supernum. 1st-Lieut. E. S. G. Showers, of artillery, admitted on effective strength of that corps, to complete its estab.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Sept. 1.—Assist. Surg. J. Richmond to have charge of veterinary department of 2d brigade horse artillery at head-quarters, v. Jennings relieved from that duty.

Sept. 15.—Lieut. J. E. Williams to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to 1st N.I., v. Awdry removed to commissariat department; date of order 18th Nov. 1829.

Lieut. J. Everest to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 13th N.I., v. Beever removed; date of order 6th July 1830.

Lieut. R. N. Faunce to act as adj. to 2d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Sheriff on sick cert.; date of order 1st Sept.

Adj. General's Office, Sept. 22.—Assist. Surg. T. W. Haslam posted to 31st Lt. Inf., v. Maurice on furlough.

Sept. 23.—Capt. T. C. S. Hyde (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Cuddalore.

Ens. J. F. Vincent posted to 23d Lt. Inf.

Ens. J. Hacking removed from 10th, and app. to do duty with 15th N.I.

Sept. 25.—Veter. Surg. Jas. Channon removed from 8th to 6th L.C., and Veter. Surg. E. C. Collins (recently admitted) posted to former corps.

Fort St. George, Sept. 28.—43d N.I. Sen. Lieut. E. C. Manning to be capt., v. Hyde invalidated; date of com. 22d Sept. 1830.

Supernum. Lieut. R. T. Welbank, of 43d N.I., and Ens. J. W. Clarke, of Madras Europ. Regt., admitted on effective strength of their respective corps to complete estab.

Capt. G. K. Babington, 36th N.I. to act as paymaster to Madras troops in southern Mahratta country during absence of Capt. F. Welland.

Col. Richard Armstrong, C.B., &c., of H.M.'s 26th Foot, relieved from command of Bangalore, his regt. being under orders for embarkation for Calcutta.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Sept. 23.—Lieut. H. W. Wood to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 4th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Cramer on other duty; date of order 12th Sept.

Lieut. J. Begbie to act as adj. to 2d bat. artill. during absence of Lieut. Campbell on furlough; date of order 12th Aug.

Adj. General's Office, Sept. 27.—Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, Persian interpreter to head-quarters, app. a member of committee for investigation of claims to prize-money, in room of Lieut. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., relieved from that duty.

Cadets (recently arrived) appointed to do duty. Cadets of Cavalry E. E. Miller, T. L. Pettigrew, and A. B. Jones, with cavalry details at Bangalore; T. Spell, leave to remain at Madras till further orders to study the language.—Cadets of Infantry M. B. Cooper and W. F. Newby, with 15th N.I.;

C. F. Kirby, 30th do.; John Stewart, 33d do.; A. M. Molyneux, 34th do.—Cadets of Artillery J. D. Main and C. C. Harvey, with 3d bat. artillery; J. H. Bourdieu and G. P. Eaton, with 2d bat.

Sept. 29.—Lieut. F. Ennor, 47th N.I., to have charge of young officers app. to do duty as above, and under orders to proceed to Bangalore.

Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh removed from H.M. 62d regt. to do duty with H.M. 13th Lt. Drags.

Sept. 30.—Assist. Surg. De B. Birch app. to afford medical aid to H.M.'s 55th regt.

Assist. Surg. D. Sturrock removed from H.M.'s 26th regt., and app. to do duty with H.M.'s 62d ditto.

Assist. Surg. A. Allardice app. to do duty under officer in medical charge of H.M.'s 55th regt., and to assist in medical duties of H.M.'s 26th regt. till it embarks for Calcutta.

Oct. 1.—Capt. R. Morison, 30th N.I., app. a member of general invaliding, &c. committee assembled in Fort St. George, v. Lieut. Douglas, relieved from that duty.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardette removed from H.M.'s Royal Regt. to do duty under depôt surgeon at Poonamallee.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Col. Thos. Maclean (late prom.) posted to left wing of Madras Europ. Regt.

Capt. D. Walker removed from 4th to 1st Nat. Vet. bat.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Sept. 24.—Lieut. C. P. Vallancey to continue to act as qu. mast., interp. and paym. to rifle corps till further orders; date of order, 6th Aug.

Sept. 25.—Ena. Greg. Haines, 18th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Russell.

Oct. 5.—Capt. J. Campbell, 33d N.I., to act as brigade-major at Bangalore during absence of Capt. Dyce on other duty; date 29th Aug.

Adj. General's Office, Oct. 8.—Surg. W. A. Hughes, 42d N.I., directed to afford medical aid to left wing of Madras Europ. Regt. until further orders.

Assist. Surg. R. Baikle removed from 40th N.I. to 6th Lt. C., and app. to charge of veterinary department of that regiment until further orders.

Removals and Postings of Surgeons. L. G. Ford, from 27th to 35th N.I.; W. F. Nowlyn, from 22d to 26th do.; D. S. Young, from 26th to 22d do.; A. Paterson (late prom.) to 32d do.; D. Brackenridge (late prom.) to 27th do.

Removals and Postings of Assist. Surgeons. R. Wight to 6th N.I.; C. C. Johnson from 27th to 26th do.; H. G. Graham to 2d bat. artillery; J. Bell (doing duty with H.M.'s 62d regt.) to do duty with left wing Madras Europ. Regt.; G. E. Edgecome (doing duty with left wing Madras Europ. Regt.) to 40th N.I.

Oct. 9.—1st Lieut. E. Brice to act as qu. mast., interp. and paym. to 2d brig. horse artill. during absence of Lieut. Amsinck on duty; date of order, 8th Aug.

1st Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe to act as adj. to A troop 2d brig. horse artill. during absence of Lieut. Anstruther; date of order, 10th Sept.

Lieut. Col. H. Degraevs (lately transf. to invalid estab.) posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. Samuel Hughes (ditto) posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to join at Arnee.

Oct. 11.—Capt. J. Nash, 42d N.I., doing duty with left wing Madras Europ. Regt., directed to join his own corps.

Oct. 13.—Capt. J. Wilson, 30th N.I., app. a member of general invaliding, pensioning and committee assembled in Fort St. George, v. Capt. G. Fryer, 10th N.I., reported sick.

Oct. 14.—Cornet H. B. Blogg to act as adj. to 7th Lt. C. during absence of Lieut. Thomas on other duty; date of order, 11th Sept.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Jas. Davidson, 31st Lt. Inf. (arrived at Bombay).—1st Lieut. Thos. Baylis, of artillery.—Capt. J. Chisholm, artillery.—Capt. G. Fryer, 10th N.I.—Lieut. C. Butler, M. E. regt.—Capt. R. G. Polwhele, art.—Capt. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Moore, 3d Lt. L.—Lieut. T. B. Chalon, 33d N.I. (arrived at Bombay).—Capt. J. G.

Wyllie, 29th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Robertson, 36th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Lang, 37th N.I.—Lieut. Hen. Hall, 41st N.I.—Lieut. Duncan Flyter, 41st N.I.—Lieut. J. J. M. Anderson, 45th N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Watson, 13th N.I.—Lieut. Rich. Prettyman, 19th N.I.—Major W. H. Rowley, 11th N.I.—Capt. John Wilson, 30th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June 18. Capt. Evan McPherson, 42d N.I., for health.—Lieut. John Maitland, 1st brig. horse artill., for health.—22. Lieut. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I., for health.—24. Cornet L. F. Cottrell, 8th Lt. C., for health.—Lieut. A. S. Logan, 47th N.I.—Lieut. Thos. Pantom, 51st N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Welch, 4th Lt. C., for health.—Cornet R. M. North, 2d Lt. C., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—Veterin. Surg. Clarkson, for health.—29. Surg. Geo. Adams, for health.—July 2. Surg. Geo. Knox, 23d Lt. Inf., for health.—23. Capt. G. Gill, 1st N.I., for health.—2d Lieut. F. B. Ashby, 3d bat. artillery, for health.—Assist. Surg. De B. Birch, for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—27. Lieut. E. C. Manning, 43d N.I., for health.—Ens. H. Thatcher, 43d N.I., for health.—Aug. 2. Lieut. Chas. Pooley, 30th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Powell, 46th N.I., for health.—4. Surg. B. Williams, 2d bat. artillery, for health.—Lieut. R. B. Dickson, 40th N.I., for health.—17. Capt. T. D. Carpenter, 49th N.I.—20. Lieut. R. H. Gordon, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., for health.—27. Lieut. H. A. Nutt, 7th Lt. C.—Lieut. J. Harding, 14th N.I.—Lieut. Jas. Harkness, 32d N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Walker, 14th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Ens. J. L. Stephenson, Madras Europ. regt., for health.—Sept. 4. Lieut. S. Carr, 11th N.I., for health (to proceed via Calcutta).—Lieut. H. Gordon, 18th N.I., for health.—10. Capt. D. McLeod, 4th Lt. C., for health.—14. Ens. R. B. Bodington, doing duty with 2d N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay.—Ens. W. G. Beagins, 2d N.I., for health.—17. Lieut. J. Thomas, 51st N.I., for health (to embark from Cochin).—21. Lieut. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice, 31st Lt. C., for health (via Bombay).—23. Assist. Surg. Thos. Willy, for health.—Ens. R. D. Armstrong, 23d Lt. C., for health.

To Calcutta.—June 22. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. C. B. Lindsay, 3d Lt. C., for six months, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—July 23. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Roberts, 9th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.—Aug. 20. Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th Lt. C., for six months, from 1st Nov., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 23. Capt. J. Buchanan, 1st Lt. C., and barrack-master at Bangalore, for twelve months, for health (eventually to Europe).—Aug. 4. Maj. T. S. Watson, of artill., and principal commissary of ordnance, Fort St. George, for health (via China, and eventually to Europe).—13. Lieut. A. E. Byam, 1st bat. artill., and assist. to resident at Hyderabad, for eighteen months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Sept. 17. Ens. C. F. Mackenzie, 52d N.I., until 30th April 1831, for health.

To China.—July 27. Maj. H. Smith, 1st N.I. (eventually to Europe).—Aug. 4. Lieut. J. H. B. Congdon, 2d N.I., for health (eventually to ditto).

To Sea.—Aug. 10. Lieut. Geo. Gibson, 32d N.I., until 15th Feb. 1831, for health.—13. Lieut. John Milne, 29th N.I., until 25th Feb. 1831, for health.—Sept. 1. Lieut. H. C. Beever, 13th N.I., until ditto, for health.—10. Surg. R. Pison, for six months, for health.—14. Maj. Wm. Milne, 37th N.I., until 1st March 1831, for health.—21. Ens. S. J. Carter, 41st N.I., until 15th March 1831, for health.

To Upper Provinces of Bengal.—Jan. 20. Capt. Low, 8th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 16. *Corvette*, Robinson, from London, St. Jago, and Batavia.—Aug. 24. *Actif*, Chevalere, from Bordeaux, Bourdon, and Pondicherry.—Sept. 10. *Ermance Emelia*, Bourdon, from Bordeaux, &c.—11. H.M. schooner *Cochin*, Bingham,

from Penang; and H.M. ship *Crocodile*, Montague, from Port Jackson, Batavia, and Trincomalee.—15. *Cornwall*, Bell, from London.—16. H.C. Ch. ships *Malcolm*, Eyles, and *Recovery*, Chapman, both from London.—23. *Jeune Laure*, Langlois, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—26. H.C. Ch. ship *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from London.—27. *Ernest*, Dufresne, from Pondicherry; and *Antoinette*, Colin, from Mauritius, Trequebar, &c.—29. *Eleanor*, Towle, from Coringa and Masulipatam.—30. H.M. ship *Satellite*, Laws, from a cruise.—Oct. 1. H.C. Ch. S. *Protector*, Waugh, from London and Cape.—2. H.C. Ch. S. *Marquess of Hastings*, Short, from London.—7. H.C. Ch. S. *Susan*, Haliday, from London and Cape; and H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, Lynch, from Bombay, Ceylon, &c.—9. *Madras*, Beach, from London.—10. H.C. Ch. S. *Henry Porcher*, Redman, from London.—11. H.C. Ch. S. *Lady East*, Denny, from London and Cape; H.C. Ch. S. *Stakesby*, Johnson, from London and Port Louis; and *Coromandel*, Boyes, from London and Madeira.—17. *James Sibbald*, Cole, from London.—18. *Orontes*, Baker, from London and Mauritius.—19. H.C. Ch. S. *Bengal Merchant*, Fox, from London and Cape.—31. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Bengal.

Departures.

Aug. 10. *Corair*, Robinson, for Penang and Singapore.—Sept. 11. H.M. schooner *Cochin*, Bingham, on a cruise.—21. H.M. ship *Crocodile*, Montague, on a cruise.—24. *Cornwall*, Bell, for Calcutta.—30. *Copernicus*, May, for Cape and London; *Jeune Laure*, Langlois, for Pondicherry; and *Antoinette*, Colin, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—Oct. 1. H.C. Ch. ships *Malcolm*, Eyles, and *Recovery*, Chapman, both for Calcutta; *Coatham*, Durward, for Penang and Rangoon; and *Ermance Amelia*, Bourdeaux, for Bourdeaux, via Pondicherry, &c.—2. H.C. Ch. S. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for Calcutta.—3. *Actif*, Chevalaire, for Calcutta.—7. H.C. Ch. S. *Protector*, Waugh, for Calcutta.—9. *Margaret*, Lambert, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; and H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, Lynch, for Calcutta.—10. H.M. S. *Satellite*, Laws, on a cruise; H.C. Ch. S. *Marquess of Hastings*, Short, for Calcutta; and *Ernest*, Dufresne, for Bourdeaux.—13. H.C. Ch. S. *Susan*, Haliday, for Calcutta.—14. H.C. Ch. S. *Lady East*, Denny, for Calcutta.—15. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Calcutta.—17. H.C. Ch. ships *Henry Porcher*, Redman, and *Stakesby*, Johnson, both for Calcutta.—18. *Jean Pierre*, Duval, for Bourbon and Bourdeaux.—25. *James Sibbald*, Cole, for Calcutta.—26. H.C. Ch. S. *Hengul Merchant*, Fox, for Calcutta; and *Orontes*, Baker, for ditto.—31. *Madras*, Beach, for London.

Freight to London (Oct. 31).—£4 to £6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Masulipatam, Mrs. Amelia Vanderputt, of a daughter.
17. At Cuddalore, Mrs. M. D'Vaz, of a still-born son.
22. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Marshall, 17th regt., of a daughter.
27. At Berhampore, Mrs. F. E. Laville, of a son.
28. At Arcot, Mrs. Morrell, of a son.
July 3. At Black Town, Mrs. C. Cornell, of a daughter.
4. At Trevandrum, Mrs. Lafrenais, of a son.
10. At Madras, Mrs. L. Wilmot, of a son.
15. At Poonamallee, the lady of Dr. Campbell, in medical charge of the garrison, of a daughter.
25. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. Garnault, 47th N.I., of a daughter.
28. In Fort St. George, the lady of Thomas O'Neill, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Faunce, 2d N.I., of a son.
30. At Bellary, the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
31. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. J. H. Hogg, of a son.
— At Nellore, Mrs. David Ross, of a daughter.
Aug. 9. At New Town, near Vepery, Mrs. Hugh Ross, of a daughter.

10. At Belgaum, Mrs. J. F. Lafond, of a son.
11. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. W. Cotton, 10th N.I., commanding Wallajahbad, of a daughter.
13. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Biddle, of the artillery, of a son.
18. At Madras, the wife of Mr. W. T. Lowry, of a son.
— At Black-Town, Mrs. P. V. Genot, of a son.
19. At the Little Mount, Mrs. Edw. Timmins, of a daughter.
Sept. 2. At sea, on board the *Lady Kennaway*, on the passage to Madras, the lady of Capt. W. H. Champion, 55th regt., of a son.
9. At Madras, the lady of John S. Moorat, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Nutting, Madras Europ. Regt., of a son.
10. At Muctul, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Raynsford, of H. H. the Nizam's service, of a son.
11. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Fiske, of the artillery, of a daughter.
— At Madras, Mrs. Robert Franck, of a daughter.
12. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, staff-officer of the general depot, of a son.
13. At Belgaum, the lady of Major Pickering, 50th N.I., of a son, still-born.
— At Cochin, the lady of Dashwood Strettell, Esq., 20th N.I., of a son.
15. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Henry Gardiner, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Chicacole, the lady of Capt. Keating, 41st N.I., of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Major Arthur Cooke, of a son.
17. At the residency of Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. H. P. Carleton, commanding the Resident's escort, of a son.
20. The wife of Mr. B. H. Paine, superintendent of the mission press at Bellary, of a daughter.
21. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. Straton, paymaster, of a daughter.
— At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Alldritt, artillery, com. of ord. at that station, of a son.
22. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Fitzgerald, 42d N.I., of a daughter.
24. At sea, on board the *Protector*, on her passage from the Cape, the lady of Major P. E. Craigie, 55th regt., of a son.
26. At Jalnah, the lady of Capt. Highmoor, of a daughter.
27. At Madras, the wife of Mr. John Dinger, of a son.
— At Madras, the wife of Mr. W. Connors, of a son.
28. The lady of Capt. Dyer, staff officer and paymaster on the Neilgherry Hills, of a daughter.
29. At Kotagerry, Neilgherry Hills, the lady of H. Morris, Esq., civil service, of a son.
Oct. 1. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. Adshad, of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. Clement Gilles, of a son.
2. At Cuddalore, the lady of Col. Parby, C.B., of a son.
— At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Charles Pickering, of a son.
4. At Tellicherry, the lady of John Vaughan, Esq., of a son.
7. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Pratt, H.M.'s 26th regt., of a son.
— At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. D. Stokes, of a son.
8. At Negapatam, the lady of A. W. Kindersley, Esq., provincial collector in Tanjore, of a son.
9. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. G. S. Britain, of a daughter.
11. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Benwell, 46th N.I., of a daughter.
12. At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Byng, 6th L.C., of a son.
— At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin, of a son.
17. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Alex. Willard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 9. At Secunderabad, Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe, of the horse brigade, to Margaret Anne, third daughter of Colonel R. H. Yates, of this establishment.
17. At Bangalore, Capt. W. Langford, of the

51st N.I., to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late John Brady, Esq.

28. At Madras, Geo. Vandriel to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Raulim.

July 13. At Pondicherry, Mr. J. B. Chaix to Miss Julia Fraser.

28. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. J. D. Awdry, sub. assist. com. gen., to Margaret, second daughter of Claud Currie, Esq., garrison surgeon at that station.

29. At Madras, Mr. P. S. Johanness to Anna, daughter of the late Avieth Seth, Esq.

Sept. 6. At Madras, J. T. Baillie, Esq. to Mrs. Brunton.

11. At Vepery, Lieut. J. S. Sherman, 13th N.I., to Martha, fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Branson.

23. At Madras, Mr. G. Yettie to Miss E. C. Mercer, daughter of the late Lieut. T. Mercer, H.M.'s 86th regt.

24. At Madras, H. V. Conolly, Esq., of the civil service, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. Moorsom, Esq.

29. At Madras, Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st or Trichinopoly L. Inf., to Lucy Augusta Mary Baillie, eldest daughter of the late George Baillie, Esq., first member of the Madras Medical Board.

30. At Vepery, Mr. Wm. Faulkner to Miss Sophia Nash Turnbull.

Oct. 4. At Madras, Capt. J. R. Haig, deputy assist. adj. general of the army, to Henrietta Dorothea, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. Charles Rundall, deputy auditor-general.

At Palamcottah, Ens. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., to Harriet Maria, widow of the late Rev. M. Kindlinger, of the church mission society.

9. At Madras, Paul Meletus, Esq., to Maria, second daughter of Seth Sam, Esq.

12. At Cannanore, J. W. Rumsey, Esq., Lieut. 44th regt., to Louisa, third daughter of Col. E. W. Snow, C.B., commanding Bellary.

13. At Madras, Mr. A. R. G. Forsyth, of the ordnance department, to Ann Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Taylor.

At Madras, Mr. C. F. Poulier to Miss G. D'Souza.

20. At Tanjore, the Rev. William Miller to Sophia Eusebia, third daughter of the late Rev. C. H. Morst.

At Madras, Mr. Isaac Causaker to Miss Elizabeth Kentish.

Latly. At Madras, Lieut. John Douglas, 1st regt. N.I., to Marianne, eldest daughter of Arch. Scot, Esq., of Clint Head, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

May 2. At Cannanore, Lieut. A. R. Horne, 17th regt. N.I. Lieut. Horne met his untimely end by drowning, while bathing in the sea.

13. At Moalmaine, on the Tenasserim coast, George Antony, third son of Lieut. George Nott, 19th regt. N.I.

June 27. At Shingara Tope, in Trevandrum, Ellen, wife of Mr. Antonio Martelli, aged 35.

23. At Trichinopoly, of bilious fever, Lieut. Jas. Murray Maclean, of H.M. 18th regt.

July 5. At Madras, Cornet W. H. Ricketts, 6th light cavalry.

10. At Madura, aged 28, Anne, wife of Mr. Daniel Burby.

13. At Darwar, Veravar ex-Dessainee, of Kitoor, aged 16. She had been some time under restraint, in consequence of disturbances in the district, in which some of her followers were supposed to be concerned; this preying upon her spirits for nearly five months brought on a disease which terminated in a premature death.

15. At Royapettah, Mrs. Sally Godfrey, aged 41.

16. At Chinderapettah, Mrs. Philippe Johnson, aged 92.

20. At Tanjore, Laurence Peter, aged four years, son of the Rev. L. P. Haubre, missionary.

At Madras, Mr. Samuel Radford, singing instructor to the boys of the charity, St. Mary's church, aged 46.

24. At Secunderabad, aged 19, Ensign T. E. D. Peacock, of the rifle corps.

25. At Black Town, Mr. A. D'Silva, late foreman of the arsenal.

27. At Black Town, Mr. B. A. Moraes, aged 31.

31. At Samulcottah, Helena, wife of B. T. Giraud, Esq., 23d regt. N.I.

Aug. 9. At Vellore, on route from Bangalore to

Cuddalore, on sick certificate, Capt. Andrew Sibbald, 15th regt. N.I.

3. At Madras, Cecilia Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Harrison, aged 11 years.

6. At her house, near the Marmalong bridge, Margaret, wife of Mr. Bradford Durnford.

7. Between Chingleput and Palaveram, on route to the presidency, Lieut. John Smith, H.M. 41st regt., eldest son of the late Lieut. and Qr. Mast. Smith, of the same corps.

10. At Madras, Abraham Frederick Daniel, son of H. D. Ide, Esq., late resident at Tutucoecon.

13. At Madras, Harriet Rebecca Martin, aged five years.

Sept. 1. At Cannanore, Mrs. Luciana Petronilla Hurlin.

7. At Secunderabad, Mary, wife of Mr. Wymas, of the 5th Cavalry.

9. At Madras, Lieut. Colonel M. J. Harris, town-major of Fort St. George.

11. At Tellicherry, the Rev. Jose Jacinto Martins, formerly of the Roman Church, which he had renounced for the Protestant faith.

13. At Royapettah, Mary, wife of Mr. E. C. Griffiths, aged 21.

At Mominabad, Charles Holroyd, Esq., lieut. in the royal navy, and paymaster to the cavalry division of the Nizam's army, son of Mr. Justice Holroyd.

15. At Ramnad, Major Mungo Campbell, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., aged 53.

At Palaveram, Capt. W. D. Barclay, 23d regt. or W.L.I.

16. In Fort St. George, Mr. Jacob Johnson, of the garrison band, aged 58.

18. At the Little Mount, Sarah, wife of Mr. Timmins, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Brady.

At Paughutcherry, on the Malabar Coast, Mary Charlotte, relict of the late James Gardner, Esq., of the same place, merchant.

At Royapettah, Eliza, wife of Mr. A. F. Blithe, musician, aged 26.

20. At Vepery, Miss Josephine Leroux.

21. At Negapatam, of cholera, Lydia Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. B. Ruge, aged 16.

At Otacamund, on the Neilgherries, Major William Newmarch, 7th light cavalry.

24. At Vepery, Mrs. Peene, relict of the late Mr. H. Peene, aged 34.

At Negapatam, James Andrew Conner, aged 10 years.

26. At Madras, after a lingering illness, Dr. Robert Filson, of the H.C. medical service.

29. At the fort, Mrs. Gabriel Oliver Bellar, aged 36.

Oct. 4. At Masulipatam, Mr. J. J. A. Alms, aged 24, son the late Capt. J. M. B. Alms, master-attendant at Malacca.

9. At Luz, Jane, wife of Mr. John William Moraes, aged 19.

10. At Vepery, Edward Gibbings, aged 12 years, son of Mr. J. K. Hogg, librarian.

At Vepery, Louisa, wife of Mr. V. J. Meyers, eldest daughter of Mr. B. De Silva.

11. At Pondicherry, Monsieur Louis Acarier, aged 72.

16. At Vellore, of a liver complaint, Major W. George Page, 48th N.I., in his 40th year.

18. At Royapooram, Caroline, wife of Mr. Joshua McDaniel, and daughter to Mr. Peter Moraes, aged 26.

21. At Madras, Mr. Simon de Silva, cabinet-maker, aged 61.

30. At Madras, Major Bowers, of H.M.'s 13th Lt. Dragons. He was to have embarked the following day on board the *Madras* for England.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 5, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council finds it necessary to explain that all warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers are prohibited from occupying the travellers' bungalows.

lows erected by government on different roads under this presidency. A copy of this order will be posted up in a conspicuous part of each such bungalow, and all warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers are warned against transgressing it.

CONVALESCENT STATION OF MAHABULESHWAR.

Bombay Castle, March 6, 1830.—The collector in the Southern Concan having been directed to establish a treasure tumbril at Mahabuleshwar under the charge of the medical officer at that station, for the payment of the civil, military and marine officers who may resort thither, the Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that all such military officers shall make applications supported by the requisite documents for pay due to them to the military paymaster at Poona, who will grant bills in their favour on the collector in the Southern Concan to be cashed at Mahabuleshwar by the medical officer in charge.

March 11.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the convalescent station of Mahabuleshwar and the troops there be considered as within the Poona division of the army.

ADVANCES TO PAYMASTERS.

Bombay Castle, April 14, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to determine, that all advances for the future to paymasters shall be made by "letters of credit," instead of drafts from the presidency; and that, in order to facilitate this object, all paymasters shall hold a correspondence direct with the military accountant, upon the supply of their treasury.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Bombay Castle, June 28, 1830.—Several instances having recently occurred wherein, after estimates for public works have been submitted for sanction and disallowed by government as unnecessary, it has been reported that the works had been commenced or completed before the decision of government had been received; the Hon. the Governor in council considers it necessary peremptorily to prohibit the practice which has led to these irregularities.

2d. Cases of emergency may occasionally arise, in which officers commanding divisions and stations may be obliged to authorize disbursements on account of public works, but they should do this on their own responsibility, and the fact of the work having been commenced or completed, should invariably be stated when the estimate is submitted for the sanction of superior authority.

RETURNS OF REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, July 16, 1830.—Monthly returns of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. of régiments are from henceforth to be discontinued, and a quarterly return, agreeably to the accompanying form, to be substituted in lieu and forwarded to the auditor and accountant of military store accounts.

(Here follows form of quarterly return, &c)

NATIVE INVALID BATTALION.

Bombay Castle, July 21, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the Native Invalid Battalion be broken up, and that the native officers and men of which it is composed be transferred to the pension establishment on the invalid pay of their respective ranks from the 1st October next.

In addition to the arrears of pay, &c. which may be due to the invalids, the Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to authorize the payment of one month's batta, as a donation of each individual who may be borne on the strength of the battalion at the period of its abolition.

The detachments of native invalids employed at distant stations, will not be called to the head-quarters of the battalion for the adjustment of their accounts, as this object may be effected, and every necessary arrangement made at the places where they are now on duty.

The arms, accoutrements, and all public stores in use with the invalid battalion, will be lodged in the nearest magazine, and the records of the companies will be deposited with the local staff officers respectively.

The European officers at present attached to the invalids will be attached to the European invalids, under such arrangement as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may direct.

HOUSE-RENT OF OFFICERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE NEELGHERRY HILLS.

Bombay Castle, July 22, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to rescind Article 19th of the G. O., published on the 2d May 1829, which provides for stoppages amounting to half the house-rent of their respective ranks, being made from the abstract of all officers occupying public quarters on the Neelgherry Hills, and to the same amount from civil servants holding a corresponding rank, and directs that stoppages equal to the full house-rent of the rank of the occupant be made in future.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS EMPLOYED AGAINST INSURGENTS AND PREDATORY BANDS.

Bombay Castle, July 31, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has great

satisfaction in noticing in General Orders the conduct of the troops that have been engaged in different parts of the territories under this presidency since January last, in restoring and maintaining the peace of the country, which had been disturbed by insurgents and predatory bands, and considers the officers who commanded the different detachments as particularly entitled to his approbation.

2d. The thanks of Government have been already given to Lieut. Cowie and the troops under his command for the defeat of a body of insurgents at Kittoor. The early success of this small force in a great degree promoted the subsequent complete establishment of peace in that disturbed district.

3d. The predatory attack made by a Mahomedan fanatic, who had collected a large body of plunderers on the eastern frontiers of Guzerat, was speedily and effectually repelled by the troops employed. Capt. Fouquett, commanding a detachment from Hursole, and Capt. Jones, commanding the Guzerat provincial battalion, distinguished themselves by their exertions in this harassing warfare, in which Lieut. Prescott, with part of the Guickwar contingent, co-operated most zealously and actively. This officer, who is also employed in the political department, became further entitled to the approbation of Government from his judicious employment of the horse acting under his orders in the settlement of the country that had been disturbed by the freebooters; a duty, in the performance of which he was greatly aided by a detachment of infantry under Capt. Apthorp, whose conduct in this service entitles him to the marked approbation of Government.

4th. Capt. Down was employed under the resident of Baroda to coerce into obedience a refractory chief in the Guickwar territories, and performed that service with a prompt zeal and gallantry which entitled him to marked approbation.

5th. The separate detachments in the Deccan under Capt. Luyken and Lieuts. Forbes and Lloyd, have been most active and successful in pursuing and capturing plunderers in the districts in which they were employed.

6th. Government is indebted to all the officers and men who have been engaged in the late fatiguing and harassing service among the mountains of the Deccan and Candeish, but particularly to those who conducted operations against the insurgents on a more extended scale. To Capt. Mackintosh its thanks are especially due; the success which has attended his late operations is chiefly to be ascribed to his general acquaintance with the inhabitants of Ahmednuggur. The confidence these reposed in their officers gave him an aid

from their efforts which enabled him to surmount every obstacle.

7th. The operations of Lieut. Outram amid the wilds of Candeish have been equally successful. He had to encounter many difficulties which his local influence and personal character could alone have overcome. Capt. Mackintosh and Lieut. Outram are examples of what may be effected by officers who add to knowledge of their duty as soldiers acquaintance with the habits, prejudices, and language of the natives, and who, by conciliatory conduct towards all ranks, secure their confidence, and are thus enabled to effect objects which, by military force alone, they could never accomplish.

SURGEONS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 5, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the arrangement sanctioned in paragraph 5 of G. O., under date the 31st May last, in respect to the duties and allowances of the surgeons to the residencies of Sattarah and Bhooj, be extended in its application to the medical officer attached to the political agent in Kattiwar.

ASSISTANT TO THE MARINE SURGEON.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 12, 1830.—At the suggestion of the Medical Board, the Hon. the Governor in council to pleased to direct that the appointment of assistant to the marine surgeon be abolished.

COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 27, 1830.—The military committee consisting of Lieut. col. Vans Kennedy, Lieut. col. D. Barr, and Major J. H. Dunsterville, appointed in G. O., dated 13th Jan. last, is dissolved, and government has to offer its thanks to the committee for their labour in the duty to which they were nominated.

CASE OF CAPT. ROLLINGS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 30, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 29th July 1829, be published in General Orders:—

[Reply to paragraph 24 of Military Letter, dated 1st November 1827. Forwarding a memorial from Capt. W. Rollings of the Bombay Establishment, praying for a pension for the loss of his right hand, which it became necessary to amputate in consequence of a wound which he received while in the act of throwing a hand grenade, and recommending the case to the court's favourable consideration.]

Para. 2d. "The circumstances of this case are not such as would warrant the admission of Capt. Rollings to the benefits granted to officers who lose a limb in ac-

tion with the enemy; but in consideration of the severe loss he has sustained, we have resolved to grant him an allowance of £50 per annum, commencing from the date when the injury was received."

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1830.—In conformity with instructions received from the supreme government, and with reference to G. O., dated the 26th Jan. 1829, the Hon. the Governor is pleased to authorize the following further allowance in the medical department:

Medical officers holding charge of more than one native corps, or details of troops, or of followers entitled to medical attendance, in addition to their fixed and regular medical charge, are authorized to draw a remuneration for the additional labour arising from such extra charge at the rate of twelve rupees and eight annas for every hundred men per month, to have effect from the 16th of December last.

ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 28, 1830.—In continuation of the arrangements introduced by G. O. dated the 1st Dec. last, the Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the pioneers be, from the 5th Nov. next, reduced to six companies, and that from the same date, the pioneers be incorporated with the present small body of sappers and miners, and the whole designated, the "Engineer Corps." The details of the formation of this corps will be settled hereafter. The head-quarters of the corps will be at Seroor.

The corps will be commanded by an officer of the engineers, and have a regimental staff of engineer officers, consisting of an adjutant and quarter-master, one of which staff will perform the duties of paymaster. Other officers of engineers, for whom there is no specific duty, will also, as may be ordered, be attached to this corps, and all engineer officers will on their first arrival be employed under the commandant, either at the head quarters or upon the public works in its vicinity for one year at least previously to their being detached.

The men of the corps will be employed on any works that may be under execution in their vicinity, and detachments will be occasionally furnished to aid engineers who may be engaged on executive duties, or in the absence of engineer officers, to assist on public works under an officer of the quarter-master-general's department, or other local staff officer.

The Hon. the Governor in council is further pleased to direct that, from the 1st Nov. next, the appointment of inspecting engineer and civil engineer at the pre-

sidency be abolished. The executive duties, both civil and military, at the presidency, will be performed by one officer aided by an assistant. The duties of inspecting engineer at the presidency will be performed by the chief engineer. Provisions will hereafter be made for the performance of the duties both of the inspecting and executive engineers with the southern division of the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 20. Charles Norris, Esq., chief secretary to Government, having returned to presidency, resumed charge of secret, political, and military departments.

21. Mr. T. Williamson, as secretary with Hon. the Governor.

Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to have charge of territorial department of secretary's office during Mr. Secretary Williamson's absence.

Mr. Acting Secretary Willoughby to have charge of financial and commercial departments of secretary's office during Mr. Secretary Williamson's absence.

Political Department.

Mr. Robert Money to act as Persian secretary during absence of Mr. Wathen, on sick certificate to Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. J. McKenzie G. Robertson to act as deputy Persian secretary to Government.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 25. Mr. H. W. Reeves to be assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad,

26. To be acting second-assistant to collector of Poona.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 16, 1830.—Brigade Major W. Wylie to take charge of deputy assist. qu. mast. general's office at Sholapoor, from date of departure of Lieut. F. De L'Hôte from station on sick certificate; as a temp. arrangement.

July 26.—Lieut. R. Bulkley, having returned to presidency from sea, directed to resume his duties as third assist. commissary-general.

July 22.—Colonel Whish, commandant of artillery, permitted to proceed to Deccan on duty, and to be absent from presidency for such time as his Exc. the Com.-in-chief may require his attendance.

13th N.I. Cadet J. C. Supple to be ens., v. W. C. Mitchell resigned; date 17th July 1830.

Supernum. Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 1st I.C., brought on effective strength of regt. from 11th July, v. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Sparrow, dec.

Temporary Arrangements Sanctioned for staff duties of field detachment employed under orders of Lieut. Col. Arch. Robertson:—Lieut. S. Poole, L.C., to be brigade major; Lieut. J. C. Bowater, 2d or Gr. N.I., to be brigade quarter master; and Lieut. W. Harris, corps of engineers, to be interpreter; all to have effect from 10th July.

July 26.—Surg. R. T. Barra to act as naval surgeon and surgeon to Naval General Hospital during absence of Surg. Kane on sick cert.

Cadet of Infantry Edw. Wood admitted on establishment.

Aug. 4.—The app. of Lieut. Shortreed to be assistant to deputy surveyor general confirmed by Court of Directors.

Aug. 5.—*Temporary Arrangements confirmed.* Lieut. W. Whittle, of artillery, to act as adj. to details proceeding from Ahmednuggur on field service, from 11th July.—Lieut. W. Purves, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to a detail consisting of 300 rank and file proceeding on field service from Sholapoor.

The recent app. of Ens. Dickenson, 14th N.I., to be A. D. C. to com.-in-chief, rescinded, conse-

quent to a communication with Supreme Government.

Aug. 9.—19th N.I. Ena. G. T. Cooke to be lieut., v. Oakes prom., 17th March 1829.—Lieut. G. Sparrow admitted on effective strength, v. Short. prom., in suc. to Blachley resigned, from 17th Aug. 1829.—Lieut. G. Cooke admitted on effective strength, from 17th Aug. 1829, v. Vaillant dismissed.—Senior Cadet H. Lavie to be ens., v. W. C. Mitchell resigned, 17th July 1830.

Supernum. Cornet A. Tweeddale, 1st L.C., admitted on effective strength of regt., from 20th July 1830, v. Win. Hamilton dec.

Aug. 14.—9th N.I. Lieut. O. Poole to be adj., v. Shaw resigned; date 25th July 1830.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. J. Penney, 1st L.C., to act as qu. mast. to detachment which marched from Kulladgee to join field force assembled at Akul-kote; date of order 11th July.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. A. Burnes, assist. qu. mast. gen., relieved from his duties in that office, and appointed assistant to resident in Cutch.

Sept. 24.—Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. M. T. Willoughby to be adj. to 2d bat., v. Grant proceeded to Europe; dated 6th Sept. 1830.

Mr. Thos. Griffiths, a pensioned conductor on this establishment, granted allowance of a deputy assist. com. gen. of ordnance.

Sept. 27.—Col. R. H. Hough, military auditor-general, having been ordered to proceed to Calcutta on duty, the following appointments directed to take place from 1st Oct.—Lieut. Col. D. Barr, town major, to be acting military auditor-general; Lieut. P. M. Melville, fort adj., to be acting town major; and Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, to act as fort adj., inspector of pension lists, and member of standing Survey Committee—all to draw full allowances of situations in which they act.

Sept. 28.—Ens. A. M. Haslewood to act as adj. to 3d N.I. during absence on leave of Lieut. Halkett.

POONA AUXILIARY HORSE.

Sept. 29.—Capt. W. Spiller permitted to resign command of Poona Auxiliary Horse from 1st Oct., preparatory to his applying for leave of absence to Europe on furlough.

The following arrangements connected with that corps to have effect from same date:

The distinction of 1st and 2d division to cease, and the whole corps to be under the command of one officer.

Capt. R. Mansfield to command Poona Auxiliary Horse on his present allowances.

Capt. M. Stack, of 3d L.C., to be attached to Poona Auxiliary Horse on a staff-allowance of 300 rupees per mensem.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Lieut. N. Strong, Europ. Regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 23. Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I., for health.—Sept. 2. Lieut. John Grant, regt. of artill., for health.—Lieut. R. Blood, 11th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—July 31. Lieut. S. Pemberton, of horse artillery, for twelve months, for health.

To Mauritius.—Sept. 29. Surg. R. Eckford, second member of Medical Board, for eighteen months, for health (eventually to Europe).

INDIAN NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 6, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Indian navy, in consequence of the Hon. Court having authorized the number of commanders to be fixed at twelve; and Commander Betham's resignation, viz.

Lieuts. E. W. Harris, I. Sawyer, and W. Rose to be commanders to complete number authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors; date of com. 12th May 1830.

Midshipmen G. Robinson, I. L. Pruett, and Fred. D. W. Winn, to be lieuts., v. Harris, Sawyer, and Rose, prom.; dated do.

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Lieut. Samuel Richardson to be commander, v. Betham, resigned; date of com. 15th June 1830.

Midshipman R. Ethersey to be lieut., v. Richardson, prom.; dated do.

Oct. 1.—Midshipman Jas. S. Smith to be lieut., v. Harrison, dec.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 23. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Rushire.—26. *Constance*, Regnaud, from Mauritius and Sechelles.

Departures.

Sept. 21. *Sultan*, Mitchell, for Calcutta; and H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, Lynch, for Madras and Calcutta.—Oct. 2. *Neptune*, Whittleton, for Greenock.

Freight to London (Sept. 30).—£5. 5s. per ton.

Passengers per H.C. steamer *Enterprise*.—Sir J. P. Grant; Lady Grant; A. Grant, Esq., B.C.S.; Mr. Middleton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 3. At Colaba, the lady of G. W. Blachley, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Chintzpoogly, the lady of Dr. Kays, of a son.

29. At Chintzpoogly, the lady of B. H. Crockett, Esq., 1st or 2d N.I., of a son.

Aug. 20. At the hermitage, the lady of J. H. Farquharson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Col. Valiant, H.M. 40th regt., of a son.

13. At Spring Cottage, Outacumend, Neigherics, the lady of Capt. Bruck, Indian navy, of a daughter.

Sept. 4. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. G. B. Smith, adj. gen.'s office, of a daughter.

6. At Belgaum, the lady of Arch. Spens, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

19. At Surat, the lady of Rich. G. Chambers, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. At Bombay; Mr. C. D. Gilder to Miss Caroline Llewellyn.

Sept. 16. At Bombay, Mr. John Ashman, free mariner and mechanist, to Miss Mary Ann Warshall.

20. At Bombay, W. Money, Esq., to Julia, youngest daughter of the late W. Ironside, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

Oct. 7. At Bombay, Edw. Grant, Esq., judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Daniel Bellasi, of this establishment.

9. At Bombay, Ens. J. Morphew Browne, 1st Gr. regt., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Walter Swaine, Esq., of Severington Hall, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Bombay, Julia, wife of pensioned Sub-Assist. Surg. J. S. Corboz.

June 12. At Bombay, Johanna Frances, wife of Mr. T. H. Morris, overseer at the Bunder Pier, aged 34.

— In the fort, Mr. D. S. Ogilvy, assistant in the Secretary's office.

30. In his 30th year, in the Persian Gulf, on his passage from Arabia to Bombay, Sidney Hicks, first officer of the ship *Jupiter*, and second son of Mr. Robert Hicks, of Walcombe, near Wells.

July 3. At Panclim, Goa, Mr. Feliciano Joseph de Souza, head clerk in the office of Shotton and Co., aged 33.

Aug. 16. At Mazagon, Abdul Karrim Sheraga, Mogul merchant, aged 32. The deceased was the

(X)

third son of the late Mahomed Nubbee Khan, who in the early part of his life was prime minister at the court of Sheras, and afterwards ambassador extraordinary in India.

Sept. 8. At Poonah, from the effects of spasmodic cholera, the lady of Capt. F. P. Lester, artillery.

— At Surat, Mr. John Hykoop, aged 58.

10. At Bombay, of delirious fever, Crustnath Cassinathjee Prabboo, formerly a writer in the Bombay collectorate, and subsequently engaged in literary pursuits.

12. At Bombay, Mr. W. Shepherd, master of the Bombay garrison band.

23. At Bombay, Capt. D. Hardy, commander of the ship *Cornwallis*, aged 33.

— At Dapooree, John Fawcett, aged 23, servant to the governor.

29. At Colabah, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Clough, artificer new mint, aged 22.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, July 15, 1830.—P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. to be second assistant in chief Secretary's-office, v. W. Mathison, Esq.

Aug. 5.—F. E. Wodehouse, Esq., to act as private secretary to his Exc. the Governor, till further orders.

Sept. 30.—H. R. Scott, Esq., to be agent of government in province of Saffragam, v. J. Bone, Esq.

John Bone, Esq., to be collector and provincial judge of Batticaloa, v. H. R. Scott, Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 14. At Paradina (Kandy), the lady of Lieut. W. J. MacCarthy, Ceylon rifle regt., of a son.

Aug. 10. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. col. Lindsay, 78th Highlanders, of twin sons.

15. At Colombo, the Hon. Mrs. Rodney, of a daughter.

20. At Colombo, Mrs. James Campbell, of a daughter.

29. At Colpetty, the lady of John Barnett, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 3. At Colombo, Mrs. Law, of a son.

13. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. S. C. DeHeer, of a son.

19. At Jaffnapatam, the wife of H. G. Speidewinde, Esq., sitting magistrate of Mallagam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Manar, Mr. Hatch to Miss Charlotte Gertruida Pietersz.

Oct. 1. At Kaits, Henry Follott, second son of Samuel Powell, Esq., of Brandlesome Hall, Lancashire and Upper Harley-street, London, Lieut. in H. M.'s Ceylon rifle regt., to Catharine Vassall, second daughter of the late George Burleigh, Esq., formerly surgeon 2d Ceylon regt.

5. At Kandy, Lieut. R. Gray, Ceylon Rifles, to Miss A. C. Cavendish.

DEATHS.

June 29. At Colombo, Mr. Francis Smith, senior clerk at the Treasury-office.

Aug. 7. At Negombo, Mrs. M. F. La Hay, widow of Mr. L. De Quaker, aged 62.

11. At Kandy, one of the infant sons of Lieut. col. Lindsay, 78th Highlanders.

21. At Kandy, Frances Catherine, wife of Capt. Frome, h. p. his Majesty's 66th foot, staff officer of Badula.

Penang.

MARRIAGE.

July 3. Ens. Robert White, 35th regt. M.N.I., to Susanah Wilmot, fourth daughter of J. S. Sherman, Esq., of Madras.

DEATH.

June 20. Arthur Prince, Esq.

Singapore.

DEATH.

Sept. 10. James George Sim, M.D., of the Hon. Company's service, only son of the late James Sim, Esq., of Banff, Scotland.

Postscript.

MADRAS papers, none of which had been received since the 6th of November, have come to hand during the month, bringing intelligence from that presidency from 5th July to 30th October, which will be found in the present number.

Of Calcutta intelligence we are barren, having had no direct advices from that

presidency since our last publication. The extracts of Calcutta news, which appear in the Madras papers, are scanty. Lord Dalhousie has returned from his voyage to the eastward.

It is understood that Sir John Malcolm is daily expected in England, but we have no advice of his having quitted Bombay.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 111.)

Mr. Bates. The falling-off of the trade in 1826-27, is to be ascribed to its having been overdone. Some persons in the United States conceived the idea of a monopoly of the trade, and of running a ship to Canton every month; the prudent part of the traders retired, and do not appear to have suffered much, being wealthy people now; all the others were soon ruined. They thought they could import so much tea, and had such superior skill in judging of it and assorting it, that they could drive out the old traders. The trade was not unprofitable previous to these operations. It has not revived to the same extent as it was. Last year, the witness has understood, the chief business (manufactured silks) was not profitable: the tea trade is fair, so far as he is able to judge.

The American export of teas has been 30,000 or 35,000 chests; that of the Company 120,000 or 125,000. The American export, on the average, was more than one-third of the Company's. The whole amount of teas shipped by America from China was 94,000 chests.

Messrs. Perkins have only Mr. Forbes and a lad, at China, besides servants; they derive their compensation from a share in the profits.

No ship under witness's management has arrived from Canton this season; there were a great number last season to Europe. They came from China to Cowes and a market, that is, they stop in the Channel for orders from their correspondents in London, who direct them to the best market. The ships referred to by witness were sent, one to Rotterdam, one to Amsterdam, and two to Hamburg; two others, a Dutch and a French ship, went direct, to secure the low duties. Witness should say that the returns of teas generally are not profitable: it has always been very difficult to make a fair remittance in teas. Last year (speaking not from very precise knowledge) he should say they have paid very well; the year before they were losing. He should judge that the house in China considered the outward shipments as giving the profit, and the teas as means of remittance. He should conclude, from the result, that the outward adventures must have been profitable.

The witness believes his correspondents trade either with the hong or with outside merchants, as most for their interest; for large operations they have found

it most advantageous to deal with the hong. A greater portion of the American than of the English trade at Canton goes through outside merchants, some of whom are men of substance. Witness never heard of any difficulty in securing ships, or in procuring tea. As every body drinks tea in China, the quantity exported must be very small in comparison with the whole; generally 50,000 or 60,000 chests remain over in the market. The Chinese understand pretty well the wants of foreign countries, and endeavour to bring forward the quantity wanted and very little more. Witness has no doubt that Messrs. Perkins purchase their contract teas on as good terms as the Company; but he supposes they purchase to better advantage, by watching the fluctuations of the market, so that they buy, upon the whole, on better terms than if they did the whole of their business by contract. The contract prices of tea have varied not more than a 1d. or 2d. for a great number of years; but they frequently fluctuate 40 or 50 per cent. The prices fall from November to February. Frequently the teas thus sold are not the same sort of teas; but teas that are sold at certain prices in November would be sometimes bought at 20, 30, or 50 per cent. lower in February. There may be some among them of the same quality as the contract teas which the Company take, but the greater portion are inferior teas. They are not of a quality that the Company would look at; but sometimes they make purchases of them, picking out the best. The quality of the Company's tea is better, generally speaking, than that of the tea exported by Perkins and Co. The qualities which are brought for this market will not answer for other markets; other countries will not pay a price to compensate for the finer qualities, particularly of black tea. The black teas suited to the American market are inferior in quality to those suited to the English market; but the teas are of equal quality and, being used fresh there, appear better; they have rather more flavour, perhaps. Sometimes the Americans have taken to the continent of Europe the same quality, of tea as the Company's; but it will not answer; they will not pay a sufficient price for it on the continent. Generally speaking, the tea suited for the Dutch market is of a middling quality, not so good as the

Company's, and not *very bad*.—Q. "So that if you saw the price of any denomination of tea, taking congou and souchong for instance, in London and Amsterdam, you would not consider a mere comparison of the prices for a given denomination of tea, as any proof of the relative dearness or cheapness in the two countries.—A. None whatever." The qualities suited to the German market are similar to those in Holland. The French market requires better tea than the German; it is equal to the English; they are willing to pay for good tea. The average quality of the black teas shipped by the American house at Canton is upon the whole decidedly inferior to that of the Company. From an invoice of contract teas (the same as the Company ship), before witness, he sees souchong is put down at 35, 37, and 39 taels, and there are other souchongs that cost 23. The Chinese always fix prices for three different qualities,—first, second, and third; the first price would be about the Company's contract price; the other he can only suppose to be inferior tea. The house in China experiences no difficulty in procuring the finer teas, and frequently ship them; and the shipping of a middling quality is a matter of interest only, because they can gain most by it. The practice of merchants is to assort the qualities of his article according to the demands of the particular markets. There are variations of price for Company's teas of the same denomination. Of some particular kinds there certainly is inferior tea; but it would be hardly right to say they give inferior and superior; they give superior and middling tea. The high duties here prevent any inferior article from coming here for consumption, although the duties are *ad valorem*. Witness has tasted inferior tea in the towns and villages of this country, worse than any in America; but he thinks it is not tea, but an adulteration with gooseberry leaves, &c.

The Americans usually carry on their trade in their own ships; the business of merchant and ship owner are combined. Freight, however, is as much a thing established as here. The ships go generally in ballast. A ship-owner, within two years, offered to furnish first-class ships at £6. 10s. per ton, to go from America, load teas at Canton, and return to Europe or America, taking out any extent of cargo, out and home. But there is very little freightage out. The voyage averages eleven or twelve months. Ships cannot be built stronger or better. They are perfectly suited to a delicate article, and less liable to sea average, perhaps, than any other. They are about 400 tons, the most economical size, carrying the largest cargo at the smallest expense. The crew is from eighteen to

twenty persons. The premium of insurance at Lloyd's from London to Canton in an American ship has been $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; it would be now 2 per cent. on goods; on specie less. The insurance on Company's ships is 3 per cent. for the voyage out; but these ships stop at various places to land stores, perhaps go by way of Madras or Calcutta; so that 3 per cent. is not, on the whole, so far out of the way. When they go direct the premium is only 2 per cent. The premium of 3 per cent. is unaccountable; but witness is sure it exists. The hazard of large ships going out and coming into harbour is not material. He was not aware that risks on Company's ships are always subject to their destination being changed. In America, the premium has been so low as $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the United States to Canton direct: out and home, it is perhaps 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. From America to Canton and back to Coves and a market, it would be a little more. The premiums are generally lower in America than at Lloyd's, but the average clauses are not the same, which makes the higher premiums at Lloyd's more advantageous than the lower premiums in the United States. Witness could get now any quantity of good American ships to go to China, from America or from Europe, and bring back teas, at £7. 10s. per ton of fifty cubic feet. Four or five small ships may be generally found in the Thames. British ships cost more: the ship-owners here could not afford, with the high price of provisions and cost of their ships, to navigate so cheaply. The cost of a first-class ship in the United States would be £15 per ton complete for sea; here the prices would be £25 per ton for a river-built ship, for a northern-built ship £20. An English ship-owner would require a fourth more freight than the American. A British ship is more durable than an American; but that part which decays more in the American is very easily replaced in the United States. Timber is very cheap; therefore, in a copper-fastened ship, the wood part is a very small part of the expense. The American could probably afford his freight at a quarter less than the British ship-owner: the difference is about equally divided between the cost of building and the expense of navigating. If British ships could be victualled at the prices of provisions on the Continent, it would make a very great difference. The Americans who go out from here bring their stores with them.

The Americans make little use of their consul at Canton; the trade has always gone on very well, and without difficulty. They send goods sometimes to Manila and the islands and ports in the archipelago; they take goods suited to those

markets. Capt. Coffin made a voyage to Siam, with a cargo sent from England, traded there, and repeated his voyage since. He made a very fair adventure of it. The Americans have a little traffic at Singapore, but not much; they are not allowed to trade direct there.

The only smuggling, in the American China trade, that witness ever heard of, is that of opium; there is no doubt that masters and supercargoes in the private trade, and masters and officers in the Company's trade, do smuggle, a little, some trifling things. The American part of the trade is not more a smuggling trade than the English; there is only one American and usually five English ships at Lintin, for smuggling and nothing else. Otherwise, the American trade at Canton is carried on as respectably as the Company's. The Company have no advantage there other than that which the magnitude of their operations gives them.

The amount of witness's shipments to Canton, on American account, in 1826, was £120,000; in 1827, £85,000; in 1828, £98,000; and in 1829, £117,000. The articles were printed cottons, woollens, iron (bar, rods, and hoops), copper, quicksilver, cochineal, opium, linens, watches, and tin plates. Some investments are for the Manila market, if they do not suit at Canton. The articles are assorted according to advices. In any trade requiring management and perseverance, individuals succeed better, in pushing trade, than companies.

The witness does not put the Company's mark on goods sent out to Canton, but one as near like it as he can make it, without its being the real mark of the Company; it is easily distinguishable by any person accustomed to look at these things. The Chinese, as soon as they get the goods into their possession, strip off the mark and put on an exact imitation of the Company's. The mark witness puts is such as is directed by his correspondents; the initials of the house of Perkins instead of those of the Company, the American flag instead of the English flag, &c. The Chinese to whom the goods are delivered, know very well they are not Company's goods; it is for their currency in the interior.

The witness has employed Mr. Everett in purchasing woollen goods; at present the house buy themselves; they contract with the manufacturers on better terms (probably 6 or 7 per cent.) than the Company; they endeavour to have them as good; perhaps, in some instances, they are not quite so good. Witness buys cheaper, because the Company has a severe examination, and where a piece is rejected as imperfect, a man would offer it, after removing a stain, &c. at a lower price. The party with whom witness

contracts for the chief part of their woollens would not offer a tender to the Company for fear of loss by having his goods rejected for trifling faults. He should think that any considerable portion of what he sends out is goods rejected by the Company. Perhaps he sometimes buys them, at a very great sacrifice, when rejected by the Company. If the manufacturers find, in their contracts with the Company, that they lose on those rejected goods, they will contract at considerably less with individuals, with whom they can accommodate matters without a loss. In respect to adapting the supply to the peculiar demands of the market, witness has no advantage over the Company, whose officers are industrious; individuals with less business, may find more time to investigate.

Witness has no means of knowing whether his exportation of manufactures has been profitable: it seems by the statement to be increasing. The partners in the American house for which he acts have been enriched.

If the trade to China were opened, it would injure the American houses, eventually, perhaps immediately, in the destruction of the business which has witness been engaged in for them. It would probably raise the price of teas for a time at Canton: the Americans would probably buy up all the teas they could get; there would be room for speculation. There would be a great deal of overtrading for some time. Ultimately, the trade would increase very much, so far as the sale of British manufactures in China and the neighbourhood is concerned.

Witness does not know of any goods sent from this country on account of Messrs. Perkins selling at a discount in China; and has never heard of the Americans having lost by the export of British manufactures from this country to China.

Whether the dealers in teas would be more likely to furnish a regular supply of good tea, by depending upon a contract or upon a fluctuating market, remains to be proved. Opinions differ on this point. Some Americans believe the Company keep the price of tea up; others think that the supply might fall off, or the price be very much against foreigners, if the Company were not there. The tea sold here by the Company is genuine as imported.

Witness has heard Americans express some alarm for their own China trade, in the event of a free trade to Canton; that they might eventually be obliged to come to London for their teas. If the trade once were thrown entirely open, and teas treated as any other commodity, and allowed to be warehoused here and brought in foreign ships, witness is of opinion that this country would absorb the whole tea trade of Europe. The Americans might cer-

tainly secure their own navigation by counteracting duties

If the price of souchong tea at the Company's sales, in 1828 and 1829, was 2s. 10d. per lb., whilst in America it was only 11d. and 12d., witness should say that the souchong in America was, in the first place, inferior to the Company's; and, in the next place, that the Company got a very brilliant profit on their importation. If the price of Company's bohea was 1s. 6d., and that of bohea in New York 8d. and 9d., nothing suggests itself but that it is a monopoly here, and free there; but that great difference should not be set down to monopoly, because there is some difference in the quality. The lowest price for bohea tea at Canton, in that year, was about 12 taels, or 6d. per lb. Importing tea into America at those prices has generally been a profitable trade; those engaged in it have made fortunes. The failures of houses in America in the China trade, were undoubtedly owing to their mode of transacting business. One of the parties, witness knows, was a grocer and tea-dealer, who had acquired about 100,000 dollars, and became a trader to China. He embarked that sum and perhaps 100,000 more he borrowed, and was very successful. On the return of his ship he happened to come to a good market; the cargo was sold with the duties added to it, and when he came into possession of all this money, he thought he could never be ruined. He projected running a monthly packet to Canton, and in carrying this plan into effect he was ruined. The teas he had on hand at the time of his failure (1828) were sold in the market at a very great loss: that would, in part, account for the low prices before referred to. The loss of the Canada trade, and the prohibitory duties laid on tea in Holland, have also contributed to reduce the quantity the Americans could sell: but the trade was pushed beyond what it could bear. From £111,000, the amount of 1823-24, it was raised to £125,000 in 1825-26; then it fell off to £102,000 in 1827; in 1828-29 it was £80,000.

There is considerable facility in conducting business at Canton; a ship from this country, about 400 tons, arrived at Canton with a cargo of British goods; a cargo of 5,000 quarter-chests of tea was purchased there and shipped on board her, and she sailed again, remaining there only eleven days. At Liverpool it might possibly have been done a little quicker; certainly not in London. In no part of the world can it be done with much greater rapidity.

In the year 1826-7, the Company's exports from Canton are put down at 9,000,000 dollars; witness supposes the house of Perkins and Co. might have

shipped, during the past year, 2,000,000 dollars.

The Chinese seem to be very fond of trade; there is no unwillingness to deal with foreigners. Spanish dollars were formerly the articles chiefly shipped for Canton. The export of British manufactures on American account commenced about 1819 or 1820.

The teas now brought by the Company, witness should say, cost the country about a million and a half more than they would if bought on private account; that is, the Company derive profit of a million and a half beyond a fair mercantile profit, which would be 25 per cent. on the finer teas, on the coarser, rather more, after paying freight and insurance. Without taking into calculation any profit upon the outward cargo, 25 per cent. would be a remunerating profit. Five per cent. beyond simple interest of the money would be a fair profit upon the use of the capital employed on such a trade, which is regular and certain. Witness could venture to contract to deliver tea for one-third less than the Company's sale prices in London. If the Company were to show that they did not make a million and a half profit, it must be some mismanagement.

The freight between London and Calcutta in a British ship is very low on some articles; £1 on heavy goods; but they cannot afford to carry goods at that price; it is the passengers that pay them. During the whole of last year, the freight out of heavy goods has not been above 30s., and the homeward freight generally £4. The freight from London to Calcutta would not be the same as from London to Canton; in the former case there are always a great many passengers, which pay very well. There is quite as much risk in either case.

The great bulk of the tea brought by the Company is what would be termed an inferior sort of tea; congou is generally understood to be so. In 1826-27, the Company exported of bohea, 54,000 peculs; of congou, 171,000; of souchong, 2,000; of sunchi, 1,000; of pekoe, 500; of twankay, 5,400; of skin, 2,000; of superior twankay, 2,000. In the United States the great consumption is green tea. Supposing the cargoes sent to Europe are assorted to meet the demands there, out of 75,000, there are 1,500 bohea, 10,000 congou, 46,000 campoi, 4,000 souchong, 2,000 pekoe, 3,000 hyson, 2,000 skin, 3,400 twankay, 2,300 young hyson, 500 imperial, and 500 gunpowder.

The probability that, if the China trade were open, it would centre in this country arises from the supposed increase of the export of manufactures to those regions, and of course something would be

wanted for returns: teas would be brought and every description of produce; and many of the inhabitants, who have not laboured at all, seeing such beautiful things brought from this country would labour to get something to buy them with. This course of trade would bring, perhaps, more tea than is wanted, and the price being reduced, it would be brought for smuggling into the continent as well as legal export. Witness sees nothing to prevent the trade increasing very much. It is very possible that the Company have made efforts for that end; but they are viewed with a great deal of jealousy; their ships have a sort of warlike character; individuals would be more likely to discover the mode of extending the trade. In 1818 and 1819 the first shipments of British manufactures took place to Java and Manilla, to any extent, and now these places are very extensive markets. The Chinese are a timid people; and in the case of Siam, the Company sent an armed embassy there, and it failed because it was armed, while Capt. Coffin, afterwards, succeeded. The American ships carry a few small guns to beat off pirates. Witness should think there would be less difficulty in going to China with ships not armed, and that the Chinese would prefer dealing with private traders. He does not know that the Company have been under any absolute difficulty in consequence of having armed ships; but there is a feeling of fear and jealousy. The trade was once stopped owing to the inability of the Chinese to distinguish the Company's ships from frigates. Witness should think that a trade carried on by Chinese junks to Singapore would be very irregular and not to be depended on much. The amount of the trade between the N.W. of America and Canton might be 500,000 dollars; it is falling off.

The current prices paid by the Americans for tea at Canton last season were as follow:—bohea, 10 to 12 taels per pecul: cougou and campoi, 14 to 20; souchong, 14 to 25; hyson skin, 9 to 18; twankay and singlo, 15 to 20; young hyson 20 to 35; hyson, 30 to 45; imperial 40 to 50; gunpowder, 40 to 52.

In estimating the profits of the Company at a million and a half beyond the profit a private merchant would require, witness has referred to the tables laid before Parliament of the prime cost at Canton and the sale prices.

The witness has no doubt that the American trade goes on, from extracts from the China papers, which mention transactions in different goods.

The free trade at Canton may be more steady in consequence of the regularity with which the Company move; but he should not think that the Company's fac-

tory gave the free traders any additional security in their operations.

March 16, 1830.

Mr. John Deans examined. Witness has resided in the Eastern Archipelago for upwards of twenty years, from 1806 to 1828, as a merchant and agent. His principal intercourse was with the Chinese settlers, with whom he had extensive commercial transactions, and had considerable opportunities of knowing and studying their character. They are computed at about 60,000 throughout the Archipelago. They are traders, mechanics, and sometimes farmers and owners of land. They are keen enterprising traders, extremely expert in their dealings, and understand the nature of the trade of those countries perhaps better than any other people. They seem to have very accurate and quick information, much earlier in the distant parts of Java than European merchants by the government post. There are persons amongst them of considerable wealth. Those who have obtained a high reputation are extremely tenacious of it, and they are very punctual in all their dealings. They are not exceeded by any other nation, Europeans included, as a commercial people. Witness never had any difficulty with them. He imported largely British manufactures to Java, and the medium of communication with the natives is generally through the Chinese, who retailed them, giving witness notes of hand, which they always punctually paid. They reside in a part of each town in what is called the Chinese camp, where they retain their own usages and customs. They are generally permanent settlers, but some return occasionally to China; generally the wealthy. They show not the least indisposition to European articles, but rather a growing taste for them of late, such as household furniture, apparel, &c. Their dress now generally throughout Java, is composed of European manufactures, woollens and cottons, except some few, suited to the climate, which we have not imitated. They readily adopt our manufactures in preference to their own, when they were cheaper and better. Since 1811 there had been a revolution in Java in respect to their dress, which almost wholly clothed them in European manufactures. In 1813 the consumption of British manufactures in all Java, did not exceed 600 cases; in 1826, the importation of cottons exceeded 6,000 cases, averaging about £50 a-year. The consumption of woollens increased very considerably, though perhaps not so extensively. The junks import from 800 to 1,500 new settlers annually from China, who generally arrive very poor. The wealthy persons who return to China are consumers of British manufactures; they generally go back to the province to which

they belong; they come from different parts, particularly Canton and Fokien. The number who annually return are very few indeed compared with those who come to Java. The Chinese at Batavia have not the least prejudice in regard to diet; there is a growing taste amongst them for hams, salt butter, wine, beer, and particularly Geneva. They conduct their retail trade with the natives and Europeans both by cash and by bills. The trade in junks between Batavia and China is increasing since 1825; seven or

eight now arrive in Java per annum, if not more; their general average burden is 300 tons; none exceed 400. The exports from Java to China, one of the worst years of the trade, exceeded £225,000; viz. £54,000 in specie; £40,000 of birds' nests; £4,250 of Netherland woollens; the remainder consisted of various articles, including opium. The imports amounted to about £75,000, of which £7,800 consisted of teas. In 1825, the number of square-rigged vessels which touched at Batavia in the way to China, was sixteen.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 22.

Appeals from India.—The Lord Chancellor, in developing his intended reforms in the Court of Chancery, observed, with reference to the constitution of the privy council, that whilst there had been, in a given time, thirty-six appeals brought thither from the island of Jersey, there had been only seven from the seventy or eighty millions of our subjects in India, which shewed, he said, a conviction, that it was impossible to have appeals disposed of, constituted as the privy council now was.* It would be desirable, he added, to place some able and learned person, capable of expediting business, permanently at the head of the privy council.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 3.

East-India Committee.—Mr. C. Grant moved the re-appointment of the select committee on East-India affairs. He observed, that the committee of last session had confined its attention chiefly to one branch of the question; but there were many other topics which required investigation. He thought that the committee should, as far as possible, consist of the same members; but as vacancies had occurred, and some members had declined to serve again on the committee, it would be necessary to make additions to the list. He trusted that the committee, in re-entering upon the investigation, would keep in view the main object of it—the interests of the population of India—and that the house would view it in the same light. The following is a list of the committee as now constituted:

* The inference, in our humble apprehension, is any thing but logical. The distance of India, and above all, the equitable and satisfactory decisions of the judges there, might be assigned as the causes of the paucity of appeals.

Sir Henry Parnell, Chairman.

Mr. C. Grant,	Mr. Courtenay,
Marquess Graham,	Mr. W. Whitmore,
Mr. Baring,	Mr. Wm. O'Brien,
Mr. Astell,	Mr. Poulett Thomson,
Marquess Chandos,	General Gascoyne,
Viscount Althorp,	Viscount Morpeth,
Mr. Arbuthnot,	Viscount Acheson,
Sir Richard Vyvyan,	Mr. Wrightson,
Mr. Hart Davis,	Mr. Labouchere,
Mr. Williams Wynn,	Mr. John Wood,
Mr. R. C. Fergusson,	Viscount Sandon,
Mr. Robert Grant,	Mr. Callaghan,
Sir James Mackintosh,	Mr. Goulburn,
Lord Ashley,	Sir Charles Forbes,
Mr. Littleton,	Sir George Staunton,
Mr. Ald. Thompson,	Sir James Macdonald,
Mr. Hume,	Mr. Fazakerly,
Mr. Wm. Cavendish,	Mr. Marshall,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Shelley,
Mr. Baillie,	Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. Geo. Banks,	Mr. Fortescue,
Mr. Irving,	Mr. Stuart Wortley.

LAW.

SECONDARIES OFFICE, Jan. 26.

Trower v. Hodson. A jury was summoned to assess the damages in this case, one of *crim. con.*, in which the defendant had allowed the judgment to go by default.

The plaintiff was a civil servant of the East-India Company, whose lady, by whom he had several children, was obliged by ill-health to leave India for England in 1826. They parted on the most affectionate terms; Mr. Trower was compelled to remain in India, to avoid the loss of his valuable situation. The defendant was a gentleman of fortune, to whose mother and sisters Mrs. Trower had been introduced. She became acquainted with the defendant abroad.

The jury assessed the damages at £1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DIRECTOR.

On the 23d of February, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a Director, in the room of Sweny Toone, Esq., who had disqualified.

At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Russell Ellice, Esq.

APPOINTMENT.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert John Wilmot Horton to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Ceylon.—*London Gazette*.

MR. FLOWDEN.

On the 19th January, a dinner was given by the commanders of the Hon. East-India Company's naval service, to Mr. Flowden, late president of the British factory in China, as a testimony of the regard and estimation in which that gentleman's character and conduct was held by them during his residence there, and more particularly while he presided over the factory. The meeting was numerous attended, and conducted in a manner equally flattering to Mr. Flowden as it was gratifying to the friends who composed the party.

CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORSHIP OF HEBREW.

The Rev. S. Lee, B.D., Professor of Arabic, was elected, on the 9th February, without opposition, to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, vacant by the death of Dr. Lloyd.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drago. (at Bombay). W. B. Hinde to be cornet by purch., v. Ironside, whose app. has not taken place (1 Feb. 31).

1st Foot (2d bat. at Madras). Ens. H. A. Dalton to be lieutenant by purch., v. Stanford, who retires; and Wm. Mathias to be ens. by purch., v. Dalton (both 8 Feb. 31); Alex. Hope, from mil. col., to be ens., v. Warde dec. (15 Feb. 31).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. R. Lloyd to be lieutenant by purch., v. M. R. Pinfold, from mil. col., to be ens., v. Lloyd (both 1 Feb. 31).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. W. R. Waddell, from 47th F., to be lieutenant, v. Taylor, who exch. (8 Feb. 31).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. J. E. Rich to be capt. by purch., v. Fitzgerald, who retires; and Ens. A. E. Shelly to be lieutenant by purch., v. Rich (both 1 Feb. 31); Capt. H. Ellis, from h. p. 6th F., to be capt., v. R. J. E. Rich, who exch. (8 Feb. 31); Lieut. Geo. Lord Ramsay to be capt. by purch., v. Ellis, who retires; Ens. G. S. Fitzgerald to be lieutenant by purch., v. Lord Ramsay; 2d-Lieut. W. E. F. Barnes, from Ceylon regt., to be ens., v. Shelly prom.; and H. Dalrymple to be ens. by purch., v. Fitzgerald (all 15 Feb. 31).

25th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. Wm. Hemphill, from 66th regt., to be ens., v. Judgson, who exch. (1 Feb. 31).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Robert Travers, from h. p. N. S. Wales Vet. Comp., to be lieutenant, v. Shepherd app. to 3d Dr. Gu. (1 Feb. 31).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, from 37th F., to be lieutenant, v. Ross whose app. has not taken place (25 Jan. 31).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Thos. Gibbons, from h. p., to be lieutenant, v. Parker app. to 23d F. (18 Feb. 31).

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54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Col. John Reed, from 68th regt., to be lieutenant col., v. Rich. Murray, who retires upon h. p. of Coldstream Foot Gu. (1 Feb. 31); Lieut. W. B. Farrant, from h. p. 35th Regt., to be lieutenant, v. R. G. C. Coote, who exch. (1 do.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. John Maclean, from h. p. of Bahama gar. comp., to be ens., v. Barlow, whose app. has not taken place (25 Jan. 31).

75th Foot (at C. G. Hope). Wm. Hore to be ens. by purch., v. Moultrie prom. (25 Jan. 31).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Dougald M'Neill to be ens. by purch., v. Munro, app. to Royal Regt. of Horse Gu. (1 Feb. 31).

93rd Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. John Campbell to be lieutenant, v. Warton dec. (22 Jan. 31); E. H. Smith, from mil. col., to be ens., v. Campbell (8 Feb. 31).

Ceylon Regt. Ens. Jas. Galloway, from 86th F., to be 1st-lieut., v. Thos. Phelan dismissed (25 Jan. 31); H. C. Hodgson to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Barnes app. to 26th F. (15 Feb. 31).

COMPANY'S CADETS.

Brevet.—The undermentioned cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's service to have temporary rank as ensigns during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in art of sapping and mining:

Cadets Jos. Cunningham, T. H. Salt, S. E. O. Ludlow, Wm. Graham, Peter Brougham, and Jas. Inverarity (all 20th Jan. 31).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 27. Copernicus, May, from Madras 30th Sept., and Cape 26th Nov.; off Plymouth.—*30. Hopeful*, Mallors, from Cape of Good Hope; at Gravesend.—*31. Minerva*, Eschelby, from Cape of Good Hope; at Gravesend.—*31. Royal George*, Watson, from Bombay 10th Sept., and Cape 18th Nov.; off Margate.—*31. Elizabeth*, Jenkins, from Bombay 8th Sept., and Mauritius 30th Oct.; off Margate.—*Feb. 2. Ripley*, Hesse, from Bengal 27th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*3. Wesper*, Brown, from Bengal and Mauritius; at Gravesend.—*4. Neptune*, Whittleton, from Bombay 2d Oct.; at Greenock.—*9. Elica Jane*, Liddell, from Mauritius 14th Nov., and Cape 9th Dec.; off Margate.—*11. Egyptian*, Lilburn, from Mauritius 8th Nov., and Cape 7th Dec.; off Margate.—*13. Jane*, Baigrie, from Mauritius 30th Oct.; off Dover.—*13. Caledonia*, McGregor, from Mauritius.—*17. Caroline*, Howey, from New South Wales 9th Oct.; at Deal.—*17. Lycurgus*, Crawshaw, from Mauritius 26th Oct.; off the Wight.—*17. Ann*, Doig, from Cape of Good Hope; at Bristol.—*20. Welcome*, Paul, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—*20. Madras*, Beach, from Madras 31st Oct., and Cape 25th Dec.; off Dover.—*21. Ofley*, Stavers, from South Seas; off Dover.—*George Canning*, Jackson, from New South Wales 12th Nov.; at Cowes.

Departures.

Jan. 27. London Merchant, Ward, for New South Wales and South Seas; from Deal.—*29. Crown*, Slowman, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*29. Forster*, M'Gowan, for Cape, Batavia, and Singapore; from Liverpool.—*31. West-India Packet*, Weatherby, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*Feb. 2. Othello*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*3. Doncaster*, Surden, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—*6. Elica*, Groves, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—*10. Surrey*, Dacres, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—*10. Thalia*, Biden, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*12. H.C.S. Farquharson*, Cruickshank, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—*12. Duckenfield*, Riddle, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Deal.—*12. Pulambam*, Willis, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—*13. Caigo*, Eales, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—*13. Bahamian*, Maxwell, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*15. H.C.S. Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, for Bombay and China; from Cowes.—*15. Amity*, transport, Gray, for Mauritius (with 87th regt.); from Portsmouth.—*16. Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*17. Eclipse*, Davis, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—*18. Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for Bombay; from Deal.—*18. H.M.S. Undaunted*, Harvey, for Mauritius (with

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artillery); from Portsmouth.—18. *Francis Freeling*, Leach, for New South Wales; from Deal.—20. *Barretto, Junior*, Thomas, for Cape, Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. H.C.S. *Vanittart*, Scott, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—20. H.C.S. *Repulse*, Gribble, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—20. *Eleanor*, Cook, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—20. *Argyle*, Stavers, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—21. *Magnet*, Wilkins, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Royal George, from Bombay: Capt. Teller; Lieut. Campbell; Lieut. Godin; Lieut. Hughes; Lieut. Edmonds; Lieut. Whitelocke.

Per Fortune, from Bombay: Lord Ellibank; Lieut. Stark; Lieut. Wathan.

Per George Home, from Mauritius: Mr. Rudd, from Ceylon; Capt. Richards, of the *Tiger*.

Per Dunvegan Castle, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Boyler; Mr. Gilbert; Mr. Fairis.

Per Eliza Jane, from Mauritius: Mr. Stone; Mr. Ware.

Per Egyptian, from Mauritius: Dr. Watham; Mr. Webb.

Per Madras, from Madras: Mrs. G. Sanders; Mrs. Maj. Watson; Mrs. Maj. O'Brien; Mrs. Maj. Clayhills; Major O'Brien, Madras Army; Major Clayhills, ditto; Lieut. Freese, ditto; Lieut. Armstrong, ditto; Lieut. Carter, ditto; Lieut. Crawford, ditto; Lieut. Hume, H.M. 13th L. Dr.; Lieut. Tulloch, H.M. Royals; Dr. Birch, Madras service; W. F. Oswell, Esq., civil service; W. G. Home, Esq., ditto; R. Mayne, Esq., ditto; — Innes, Esq., attorney; Miss and two Masters Watson; Mr. Clayhills; several servants; 37 Company's invalids, &c.—From the Cape: Lieut. Pitts, H.M. 72d regt.; 14 sappers and miners; two women; eight children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.S. Duke of Sussex, for Bombay: Major Fendall, Cornet Maude, and Cornet Blake, all of H.M. 4th Light Drags.; Lieut. Young and Lieut. Dennis, both of H.M. 6th foot; Lieut. Keith, of H.M. 2d foot; Mr. Prendergast, civil service; Mrs. Baillie; Mrs. Fendall and infant; Mrs. Blake; three servants.

Per H.C.S. Farnypherson, for Bengal: Mrs. Mary Muller; Mr. Adolphus Muller; Mrs. Amelia Henderson; Miss Louisa Kellick; Mr. Isaac Jackson, Bengal med. estab.; Mr. John Taunton, writer; Mr. John McKosh, assist. surgeon; one servant.

Per H.C.S. Repulse, for Bengal: Maj. Gen. Dalrymple; Mrs. Dalrymple; Misses Jane, Georgina, and Charlotte Dalrymple; Mrs. R. E. Norton; Misses A. Hervey, Isabella Maclean, and Fanny Treasure; John Fraser, Esq.; Messrs. T. W. Goodwyn, and G. S. Gibbs, writers; Lieut. J. H. Fenton, H.C. service; Ens. Hugh Dalrymple, H.M. service, aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Dalrymple; Ens. Hall, Ens. Bremner, and Ens. MacGregor, all of H.M. 46th foot; Ens. Massey, H.M. 48th foot; Ens. Reed, H.M. 54th foot; Lieut. Denham, Lieut. Coleman, and Ens. Dixon, all of H.M. 58th foot; Ens. Pindar, H.M. 62d foot; Messrs. Hawtry, Kelsa, Walker, Stevens, and Vardon, cadets; Mr. H. C. Van Courtland; Henry Webber; several servants; 100 Hon. Company's recruits; nine women and three children; one soldier H.M. 57th regt., and one woman and child.

Per H.C.S. Vanittart, for Bengal, &c.: Major Faithful; Mrs. Faithful; Capt. Stiles; Mrs. Stiles; Lieut. Beaton; Mrs. Beaton; Mrs. Harvey; Mrs. Farrer; Misses Broughton, C. Broughton, Ness, Marquis, Rose, Norton, and Lane; Major Gray; Lieut. Codd; Messrs. Siddons, Hungerford, Ferguson, and Reid, cadets; three servants.

Per Barretto, Junior, for Ceylon, Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Parker; Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Wilson, and two daughters; Miss Reed; Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.; Major Ross; Capt. Macready, A.D.C.; Capt. Parker; Capt. Lilley; Lieut. Barnes; Lieut. Backhouse; Lieut. North; Lieut. Willins; Dr. Christopher; Dr. Estalle; Dr. Crighton; Dr. Henderson; Messrs. Morghill and Hay, cadets; Messrs. Copp, Stevenson and Scott, and two Masters Johnsons; six native, and two European servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. At Musselburgh, the lady of Major Grey, of H.M. 44th regt., of a son.

26. At Balmadies House, the lady of D. Greenhill, Esq., of the East-India civil service, of a son.

Feb. 13. Mrs. Thornton, of Bennet Street, Great Surrey Street, of a daughter.

Laterly. At Ayr, the lady of W. F. Clark, Bengal civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25. At Bridport, Mr. George Gardner, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Chick.

Feb. 2. At Kennington, Capt. H. B. Mason, R.N., to Ann, widow of Lieut. Col. George Arnold, of the Bengal cavalry.

7. At Edinburgh, the Baron Charles Francis de Lom, chief of battalion in the royal staff of France, to Isabella, daughter of the late John Stuart, Esq., Futtighur, India.

14. At St. James's Church, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Pack to Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart., K.C.B.

19. At Charlton, Henry Thompson, Esq., commander of the East-India ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, third son of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Bathwick, to Jane, only child of C. D. Wagstaff, Esq., of Blackheath.

Laterly. At Mylor, Cornwall, Capt. R. Boucant, of the East-India service, to Miss W. Penn, only daughter of Mr. James Penn, of H.M. victualling department at Mylor.

— At Aylesford Church, H. B. Blake, Esq., 4th Light Drags., to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Chas. Milner, Esq., of Preston Hall.

DEATHS.

Dec. 13. At sea, on board the *Madras*, on the passage to England, Lieut. Plummer, of the *Madras* army.

Jan. 10, 1831. At Poplar, aged 74, Mr. D. Moore, many years a purser in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

21. At Wooler, Robert Cupples, Esq., R.N., and late surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Madras.

24. At Edinburgh, William Elphinstone, youngest son of Capt. Michael Ramsay, 24th regt. Bengal N.I.

25. In his 71st year, Mr. John Hearn, in the E. I. Company's service, formerly of Ashburton.

26. At Liverpool, aged 19, on his arrival from Bombay, George Hadden, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, second son of Alex. Hadden, Esq., Nottingham.

30. At Sudbrook Park, aged 13, Harriet Louisa, second daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Wilmut Horton.

31. At Old Aberdeen, aged 16, George, youngest son of the late Capt. John Cooke, of Calcutta.

Feb. 2. At Edinburgh, John Barton, Esq., surgeon, in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, Madras establishment.

— In Duchess Street, Portland Place, at an advanced age, Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey, author of *Anastasius*, or *the Memoirs of a Greek*.

9. At Clifton, in his 19th year, Alexander Gordon, youngest son of the late John Pringle, Esq., agent to the Hon. E. I. Company at the Cape of Good Hope.

10. At his residence in the Regent's Park, Capt. Peter Heywood, of the Royal Navy, in his 58th year. Capt. Heywood's scientific attainments were of a high order; and his valuable surveys in the Indian Seas are to this day relied on and resorted to by the Government Hydrographers.

12. At Edinburgh, Dr. James Hare, jun., late of Calcutta.

14. At Plymouth, Capt. George Hammett, late of the East-India Company's naval service.

16. In Edward Street, Portman Square, aged 68, Nathaniel Edw. Kindersley, Esq., formerly of the Madras civil service.

18. At Woolwich, Mrs. Buchanan, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Buchanan, royal engineers.

21. At Kensington, in the 21st year of her age, Mary, eldest child of R. Clarke, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.

23. At his house in Park Crescent, in his 77th year, John Chamier, Esq., many years a distinguished servant of the Hon. E. I. Company, and member of Council at Madras.

1831.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

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N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 23, 1830.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0 @ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 12 @ 5 14
Bottles	100 11 0	13 0	— flat	do.	5 12 — 5 14
Coals	B. md.	0 7 — 0 15	— English, sq.	do.	3 2 — 3 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	F. md.	42 0	— flat	do.	3 2 — 3 3
— 30-40	do.	41 12 — 42 0	Bolt	do.	3 0 — 3 2
— Thick sheets	do.	41 8 — 41 12	Sheet	do.	4 12 — 5 0
— Old	do.	41 12 —	Nails	cwt.	12 0 — 14 0
— Bolt	do.	42 4 — 42 12	Hoops	F. md.	5 0 — 5 8
— Slab	do.	42 0 — 42 8	Kentledge	cwt.	1 0 — 1 4
— Nails, assort.	do.	38 0 — 40 0	Lead, Pig	F. md.	5 12 — 6 6
— Peru Slab	Ct. Ra.	44 0 — 44 8	— Sheet	do.	6 6 —
— Russia	Sa. Rs.	44 8 —	Millinery	15 D.	— 20 D.
Copperas	do.	2 8 — 3 10	Shot, patent	bag	3 0 — 3 2
Cottons, chintz	15 A.	20 A.	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14 —
— Muslins, assort.	5 D.	10 D.	Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 14-50	Mor.	0 7 — 0 8	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 8 — 9 0
— 60-120	do.	0 6 — 0 7	— Swedish	do.	13 0 — 13 4
Cutlery	P. C.	5 A.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	18 0 — 19 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	10 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	5 D.
Hardware	P. C.	5 D.	— coarse	P. C.	5 A.
Hosiery	10 D.	15 D.	— Flannel	P. C.	5 A.

MADRAS, June 16, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100	15 @ 17	Iron Hoops	candy	28 @ 35
Copper, Sheathing	candy	330 — 350	— Nails	do.	— 42
— Cakes	do.	300 — 340	Lead, Pig	do.	35 — 42
— Old	do.	200 — 240	— Sheet	do.	42 — 45
— Nails, assort.	do.	350 — 360	Millinery	Unsaleable.	—
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	10 A.	Shot, patent	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	P. C.	10 A.	Spelter	candy	35 — 37
— Longcloth	10 A.	15 A.	Stationery	P. C.	5 A.
Cutlery	10 A.	15 A.	Steel, English	candy	60 — 70
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	do.	105 — 140
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	Tin Plates	box	23 — 26
Hosiery	10 A.	15 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy	35 — 38	— coarse	P. C.	10 A.
— English sq.	do.	22 — 24	— Flannel	20 A.	25 A.
— Flat and bolt	do.	22 — 24			

BOMBAY, October 2, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors	cwt.	15 @ 20	Iron, Swedish, bar....	St. candy	73½ @ 0
Bottles, pint	doz.	1 — 0	— English, do.....	do.	33½ — 0
Coals	ton	23 — 0	Hoops	cwt.	8 — 0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt.	72 — 0	Nails	do.	15 — 0
— 24-32	do.	23 — 0	Plates	do.	8 — 0
— Thick sheets	do.	72 — 0	Rod for bolts	St. candy	33 — 0
— Slab	do.	68 — 0	do. for nails	do.	44 — 0
— Nails	do.	60 — 0	Lead, Pig	cwt.	10 — 0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	do.	9½ — 0
— Longcloths	—	—	Millinery	—	no demand
— Muslins	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt.	14 — 0
— Other goods	—	—	Spelter	do.	9 — 0
Yarn, 20-80	lb	1½ — 25 A.	Stationery	P. C.	0
Cutlery	10 D.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub	19 — 0
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	—	Tin Plates	box	22½ — 0
Hardware	P. C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	25 D.	30 D
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	15 A.	0
			— Flannel	P. C.	0

CANTON, July 17, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	4 @ 5	Smalts	pecul	12 @ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	6 — 7	Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	9 — 10
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	2½ — 3	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.60 — 1.70
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	1½ — 1½	— Camlets	pec.	24 — 25
— Bandannos	do.	1½ — 2	— Do. Dutch	do.	24 — 25
— Yarn	pecul	30 — 65	— Long Ells Dutch	do.	7 — 8
Iron, Bar	do.	3 — 0	Tin	pecul	17 — 18
— Rod	do.	4 — 0	Tin Plates	box	13 — 14
Lead	do.	4½ — 5			

SINGAPORE, September 18, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. Imft. Battick, dble...	6	@ 8
Bottles	100	4	do. do Pullicat	3	6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	40	42	Twist, 20 to 70	45	75
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	3½	Hardware, assort.	P.D.	
Imft. Irish	25	35	Iron, Swedish	5½	6
Longcloths	12	36	English	3½	3½
do. 38 to 40	34-36	6	Nails	10	—
do. do. 30-40	7	0	Lead, Plg	5½	6
do. do. 44	7	9	Sheet	6	7
do. do. 50	8	—	Shot, patent	3	3½
do. do. 55	8	—	Spelter	5	5½
do. do. 60	10	12	Steel, Swedish	10	10½
Prints, 7-8. single colours	3	3½	English	none	
do. 9-8	3½	5	Woollens, Long Ells	N.D.	
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	1½	3	Camblets	25	37
Jaconet, 20	44	46	Ladies' cloth	1½	1½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1830.—The market for Europe goods continues much in the same state as it has been for some time past. There have been a few sales of book muslins, &c. during the week, but at very low rates; handkerchiefs, suitable patterns, in demand for the Rangoon market; mule twist, going off steadily; shop goods, very heavy. The sales of metals since our last have been unusually limited; we have heard of one sale of pig lead, stamped, to the extent of 2,300 maunds, at our quotations. Iron, dull. Copper, generally on the decline, and no business doing in it. Spelter, rather looking up. Block tin steady.

Madras, June 16, 1830.—Europe articles continue without animation, and sales confined chiefly to auction and retail.

Bombay, Oct. 2, 1830.—There has been a good deal of inquiry during the fortnight chiefly for bleached power-loom goods, coarse mulls, and jacconets. Lappets and all other descriptions of muslins are very dull. The following sales of Manchester goods were effected a few days ago, viz. 8,000 pieces bleached long-cloths at 13½ Rs. per piece; 1,000 do. madapolams at 7 6-16th Rs. per do.; 2,000 do. 12-yard cambrics at 4½ Rs. per do.; and there have been some minor sales of coarser

long-cloths at from 11½ to 13 Rs. per do. In the article of cotton yarn we have heard of a sale of 15,000 lbs. (Nos. 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70) at an average of 1 R. per lb., which we believe is the only one of consequence that has been effected during the fortnight. The highest offer made for the Pacha's Nos. 22 and 44 is, we understand, 10d 16th per lb.

Singapore, Sept. 18, 1830.—The market for Europe piece-goods continues heavy. Woollens (long ells) and cotton yarn are in partial demand. Steel and Stockholm tar in demand. Wines and spirits, totally unsaleable except upon the retail principle.

Canton, July 17, 1830.—The vessels daily arriving from Singapore keep this market supplied with iron, steel, lead, piece-goods, woollens, and various European products. Late arrivals of piece-goods meet with ready sales and fair prices. There seems to be a growing demand for cotton yarn with the Chinese, and their favourite Nos. are from 30 to 60.

Sydney (N. S. Wales), June 10, 1830.—British earthenware and glass ware are selling here cheaper than the invoice price on shipment from England.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 14, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 30 4 Remittable	29 4 Prem.
Prem. 4 0 Old Five per cent. Loan ..	3 14 Prem.
Prem. 5 0 New ditto ditto	4 8 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,600 to 6,000.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	6 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 9½d. to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rupee.

Price of Bullion.

Dollars, per 100.—to buy Rs. 209 12.—to sell 210 0	
Sovereigns, each	11 0
Guineas, each	11 11

Madras, Oct. 27, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 355 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 355 Sa. Rs.	1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Pub.	

lic Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per

100 Sa. Rs. 1½ Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2½ Prem.

Bombay, Oct. 16, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee. On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Prem. 5 per cent.—106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, Sept. 18, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, Government Bills, —none.

On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 206 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, July 17, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

On Bombay, — no bills.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 March—Prompt 27 May.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Souchong, and Pekoe, 4,700,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skirt, 1,250,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 8 March—Prompt 3 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece-Goods—Carpets.

Private-Trade.—Piece-Goods.—Nankeens.—Blue Sallampores.—Madras Handkerchiefs.—Bandannoes—Choppahs—Corahs—Silk Corahs—Silk Piece-Goods—Silk Cloaks—Embroidered Crape Shawls.—Carpets.

For Sale 12 April—Prompt 8 July.

Company's.—Indigo.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1831. Apr. 30	Moreley	489	Joseph A. Douglas	Joseph A. Douglas	City Canal	Tomlin & Man, Cornhill.
	May 20	Lady Mac Naghten	538	William Faith	William Faith	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	Graves, Mar. 15	Providence	678	Henry Read	Michael O'Brien	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-st., Lime-st.
Madras & Bengal	Apr. 5	Circassian	400	Edward & A. Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	W. I. Docks	Edward & A. Rule, Leadenhall-street.
	—	Mount Stuart	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	Henry Thompson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	—	Elphinstone	600	Huddart & Co.	William L. Pope	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Bengal	Mar. 15	Casser	630	John A. Meaburn	Thomas A. Watt	E. I. Docks	William Lyall & Co., Billiter-square.
	—	Thomas Munro	331	John Jacobs and Son	Robert Gillies	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	May 20	Lady Flora	755	William Bruce	John Montcliff	City Canal	Wm. Bruce & Co., St. Swithin's-lane.
Bombay	Mar. 1	Sarah	488	Thomas Weeding	Henry Colombine	E. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and W. Abercrombie.
Mauritius & Ceylon	—	Elizabeth and Jane	336	R. Weller	Henry Richmond	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co., Tomlin & Man.
	10	Septings	350	George Joad	Benj. Freeman	W. I. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
	1	Warblington	186	Ralph Fenwick	James Crosby	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Batavia & Singapore	Governm. Stores	John Craig	354	John Craig	Thomas Lawson	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	—	Eagle	200	Thomas Keane	Aaron Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan and W. D. Dowson.
	—	John	200	John Marman	John Davey	Lon. Docks	Edward and A. Rule.
Cape	Apr. 5	Rambler	170	Walter and Kay	John Paulin	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	—	Ersmouth	700	George Graham	George Graham	Plymouth	Ingils, Forbes & Co.
	—	Palambam	394	I. Smith	D. Nash	Cork	John Mason.
New South Wales	Apr. 5	Prize Regent	360	Robert Stephenson	Robert Stephenson	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	—	Mary Ann	309	Buckley and Co.	Chas. Mallard	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	—	Francis Freeling	270	Silas Pearse	James Leach	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Howford Buildings.
Swan River	May 1	Australia	180	Asphal and Co.	James Leach	Lon. Docks	Asphal & Co., Leadhall-st.
	—	Legation	374	F. J. Stokes	John Sleight	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Dod & Co.
	—	Probus	360	John Fenwick	William Litburn	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.
Robert Town and Launceston	Mar. 5	Brilliant	250	S. J. Brown	S. J. Brown	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	—	—	250	John Marman	Abney G. Hopton	St. Kt. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	Apr. 2	Tasmanian Pocket	350	Charles Dod and Co.	Samuel Hawkins	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.

1st March 1831.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voage	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveys.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	To sail to (Overseas).	To sail from (Overseas).	When Sailed.
8	Buckinghamshire	1368	Company's Ship	R. Glaspoole	Robert Robson	A. H. Urnston	C. W. White	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	R. G. Lancaster	Bombay & China	1830.	1831.	1831.	24 Jan
9	Marquis of Huntly	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	Henry Bristow	John Vaux	C. Mac Rae	G. W. de Butts	John Cullen	Rd. Binks	Bombay & China	7 Dec.	20 Jan	20 Jan	23 Jan
10	Lord Melville	1263	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss	G. G. Gordon	A. Allcock	Fred. Palmer	Bombay & China	1831.	1 Feb.	1 Feb.	15 Feb.
11	Thames	1330	Henry Blanshard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Wm. Rudd	Thos. Bush	H. Boulby	F. P. Cockerill	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
12	Duke of Gloucester	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	John Sim	C. D. Morson	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
13	Furquharson	1336	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling	Geo. Lloyd	J. Campbell	W. R. Campbell	T. Foulerton	F. H. Halpin	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
14	General Kyd	1286	Robert Small	Alex. Nairne	Rd. Aplin	John Donett	J. G. Down	F. Mac Donald	R. C. Knight	James Swan	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
15	Repulse	1334	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	Mansel Rogers	Christ. Hill	Wm. Scott	N. G. Glass	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
16	Vancitart	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	H. Clement	A. H. Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
17	Herefordshire	1329	John Locke	Wm. Hope	Edw. Foord	J. R. Lancaster	H. Walford	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson	E. Crowfoot	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
18	Hythe	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland	CK. Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	J. Buttivant	St. Hel., Straits, & China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
19	Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	H. B. Avarne	W. Lidderdale	J. Hamilton	Douglas Wates	J. F. Gunning	Wm. H. Pope	D. Grassick	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
20	Rose	1024	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	Jas. M. Innes	Henry Grant	A. Miller	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
21	Indra of York	1237	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	John Thomson	R. E. Warner	Geo. Stewart	Lewis Reade	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
22	Ingis	1231	R. Borrardale	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Franchen	James Mowatt	John Hayward	John Ramsay	Robert Boyd	J. A. Mercer	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
23	Westerloo	1235	Company's Ship	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Nichol	Henry Cayley	John Tate	John Walker	Adam Elliot	Thos. Storey	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
24	Sandwich Castle	1242	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Fred. Hedges	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	John Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
25	Winchelsea	1331	Wm. Moffat	Patrick H. Burt	C. A. Eastmure	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curdis	J. S. Elliot	John Innes	W. P. Burt	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
26	Bombay	1342	Henry Templar	James Kellaway	Geo. Wise	J. L. Rhind	J. L. Templar	Edw. Routh	Robert Greig	—	China	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
27	Lougher Castle	1307	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	Reh. Treherne	Wm. Toller	Fred. Sims	Henry Friday	Wm. Chanter	J. E. Markland	Madras & Bengal	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
28	Minerva	976	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	R. Anderson	Wm. Grahame	Honey Millett	Madras & Bengal	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan
29	Thomas Grenville	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Peter Pilcher	T. Packman	D. Thomson	Peter Ormsby	Wm. Grahame	Honey Millett	Madras & Bengal	1831.	11 Jan	11 Jan	23 Jan

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla	cwt.	0	5	0	@	0	8	0
Coffee, Java		1	13	0		2	0	0
— Cheribon		1	14	0		2	0	0
— Sumatra and Ceylon ..		1	8	0		1	16	0
— Bourbon								
— Mocha		3	8	0		6	7	0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	43		0	0	53
— Madras		0	0	43		0	0	53
— Bengal		0	0	43		0	0	5
— Bourbon		0	0	7		0	0	93
Drugs & for Dyeing.								
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	10	0	0		16	0	0
Aniseeds, Star		4	0	0		4	10	0
Borax, Refined		2	12	0		3	0	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..		2	12	0		3	0	0
Camphire		4	15	0		5	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	lb	0	4	6		0	5	0
— Ceylon		0	1	0		0	1	6
Cassia Huds	cwt.	4	2	0		4	5	0
— Ligna		2	18	0		3	7	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	4		0	1	3
China Root	cwt.	1	5	0				
Cubels		4	0	0		4	5	0
Dragon's Blood		18	0	0		27	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..		2	0	0		3	10	0
— Arabic		1	8	0		3	0	0
— Assafetida		0	15	0		3	0	0
— Benjamin, 2d Sort ..		15	0	0		30	0	0
— Animi		3	0	0		11	0	0
— Gambogium		8	0	0		22	0	0
— Myrrh		4	0	0		15	0	0
— Oilbanum		0	18	0		3	0	0
Kino		10	0	0		13	0	0
Lac Lake	lb	0	0	6		0	1	7
— Dye		0	3	0		0	3	3
— Shell	cwt.	6	5	0		8	0	0
— Stick		2	0	0		4	0	0
Musk, China	oz.	1	0	0		2	10	0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	18	0		1	8	0
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0	0	43		0	0	5
— Cinnamon		0	13	0		0	14	0
— Corcoa-nut		2	0	0				
— Cloves	lb	0	0	6		0	0	9
— Mace		0	0	2				
— Nutmegs		0	1	0		0	1	6
Opium		none						
Rhubarb		0	1	6		0	3	6
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3	8	0		3	10	0
Senna	lb	0	0	8		0	2	2
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0	18	0				
— Bengal		0	11	0		0	16	0
— China		0	17	0		1	5	0
Galls, in Sorts								
— Blue		4	0	0				
Hides, Buffalo	lb	0	0	3		0	0	5
— Ox and Cow		0	0	3		0	0	7
Indigo, Blue and Violet ..		0	6	9		0	7	0
— Purple and Violet		0	5	9		0	6	6
— Mid. to good Violet ..		0	4	3		0	5	3
— Violet and Copper		0	3	9		0	5	0
Copper		0	3	6		0	4	3
Consuming sorts		0	2	4		0	3	9
Oude, ord. to mid.		0	2	4		0	3	5
Madras gd. (few chests) ..		0	3	6		0	3	11
Do. bad to mid.		0	1	7		0	3	0
Do. Kurpah		0	2	5		0	3	9
Bimlipatam		0	1	8		0	3	3
Trash and bad dust ..		0	0	10		0	2	0

		£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Mother-of-Pearl	Shells, China	cwt.	4	5	0	—	—
Nankeens	piece	—	0	6	0	—	—
Rattans	100	—	—	—	—	0	10
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	—	0	14	6	—	0
— Patna	—	—	1	3	0	—	—
— Java	—	—	0	10	0	—	0
Safflower	—	—	6	0	0	—	10
Sago	—	—	1	0	0	—	1
— Pearl	—	—	—	—	—	2	0
Saltpetre	—	—	1	16	0	—	1
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb	—	—	—	—	1	18
— Novi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Ditto White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Bengal and Privilege	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Organzine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon	—	—	0	4	6	—	0
— Cloves	—	—	0	1	2	—	0
— Mace	—	—	0	4	0	—	0
— Nutmegs	—	—	0	3	8	—	0
— Ginger	cwt.	—	1	5	0	—	—
— Pepper, Black	lb	—	0	0	23	—	0
— White	—	—	0	0	43	—	0
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	—	1	2	0	—	1
— Siam and China	—	—	0	15	0	—	1
— Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Manilla and Java	—	—	0	15	0	—	1
Tea, Bohea	lb	—	0	1	11	—	0
— Congou	—	—	0	2	0	—	0
— Souchong	—	—	0	4	3	—	0
— Campol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Twankay	—	—	0	2	21	—	0
— Pekoe	—	—	0	3	4	—	0
— Hyson Skin	—	—	0	2	31	—	0
— Hyson	—	—	0	4	1	—	0
— Young Hyson	—	—	0	3	03	—	0
— Gunpowder	—	—	0	4	10	—	0
Tin, Banca	cwt.	—	3	4	0	—	—
Tortoiseshell	lb	—	0	15	0	—	2
Vermillion	lb	—	0	3	5	—	0
Wax	cwt.	—	4	0	0	—	6
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	—	14	0	0	—	16
— Ebony	—	—	4	0	0	—	6
— Sapan	—	—	5	0	0	—	12

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Oil, Fish	ton	52	0	0	—	—	—	—
Whalefins	ton	220	0	0	—	—	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Best	lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
— Inferior	—	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
— V. D. Land, viz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Best	—	0	1	0	—	0	1	93
— Inferior	—	0	0	6	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	1	3	0	—	—	—	—
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	1	0	0	—	5	10	0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Ilides, Dry	lb	0	0	43	—	0	0	7
— Salted	—	0	0	43	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm	cwt.	30	0	0	—	—	—	—
— Fish	ton	49	0	0	—	—	—	—
Raisins	cwt.	40	0	0	—	—	—	—
Wax	—	4	15	0	—	—	—	—
Wine, Madeira	pipe	9	0	0	—	19	0	0
— Red	—	14	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak	load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, February 23, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India	68	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	63	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	77	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	100½	4½ p. cent.	500,600	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India	135	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	12½ dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	91½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	80½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	6 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, Feb. 24.

Indigo.—The late letters from Calcutta state that the crop has been estimated too high, it is now mentioned at 120,000 to 125,000 maunds. There is no alteration in the market here. On the 18th Feb. 20 chests of Madras were sold by auction, at from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., being full market prices.

Silk.—The East-India sale commenced on the 21st February, consisting of 2,800 Company's Bengal's, 591 private-trade Chinas, and 111 ditto Bengals, of which 1,370 bales had been sold on the 22d, and 58 bales refused. The prices obtained are upon an average the same as last sale, except the C. sizes, which have gone about 2½ to 5 per cent. better. The sale will probably close on the 25th, when another sale is advertised to follow, consisting of 336 bales different descriptions of silk, all the property of private individuals.

Saltpetre.—There is some briskness in saltpetre; sales of rough sound at 37s.; and 38s. has been paid for refined.

Cotton.—The advance of ¼d. per lb. on cotton is maintained; the market is firm.

Spices.—Sale on the 22d, 637 bags 118 barrels pimento, 53 casks nutmegs, 20 casks mace, 20 chests cassia buds; pimento all withdrawn, the others at former prices.

Sugars.—The Mauritius sugars last sale did not sell with so much briskness as usual; the mid. and

good sugars went off 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower on account of the supplies being generally of good and fine descriptions; the low browns supported prices. On the 22d, at public sales, 754 bags Siam sugar, 336 kranjangs Java, 3,573 bags Mauritius; the latter sold steadily at former prices, the quality very good; Siam steadily 21s. 6d. a 25s. 6d.; Java all taken in. Nearly 20,000 bags of Mauritius sugar are advertised for sale next week. The stock of Mauritius is 27,073 bags, being 43,490 less than last year. The delivery last week is 5,477 bags, being 800 more than in the corresponding week of 1830.

Coffee.—The sales of coffee by private contract have been very extensive, nearly 2,500 East-India; Sumatra 28s. a 32s., Batavia 34s. a 36s., and good Ceylon 36s. By private contract there is still business doing, particularly in foreign and East-India. By public sale 22d, 125 bales Mocha, at former prices.

Tea.—The market is firm at our last quotations; the prompt on Friday next is rather light.

Alterations in the Duties.—The duty proposed on wine from the Cape of Good Hope is reduced to 2s. 9d. per gallon. The proposed 1d. per lb. on all cotton is settled at ¼d. per lb. on foreign cotton; the former duty on colonial and East-India to remain. The drawback on printed cotton withdrawn after three months. The duty on sugar and all colonial produce not to be varied.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 January to 24 February 1831.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 3½ Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	204	81½81½	80½81½	90½90½	90½90½	89½90½	17½17½	—	14 15p	34 35p
27	203	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	15p	31 34p
28	202½3	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	13p	32 33p
29	203	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	13 15p	32 33p
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb.										
1	202 3	81½81½	80½81	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 16p	32 33p
2	—	81½81½	80½81	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 16p	32 33p
3	—	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	212 13	15 16p	33 34p
4	202	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	212	15 16p	33 34p
5	—	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	15p	33 34p
7	200	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	33 34p
8	201½2½	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	33 34p
9	—	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	33 34p
10	201	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	34 35p
11	200	80½81	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	209 10	14 15p	34 35p
12	200	80½81	79½80½	89½89½	89½90	88½89½	17½17½	—	13 15p	34 35p
14	201½	81	80½80½	89½89½	89½90	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	34 35p
15	201 2	81½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	34 35p
16	—	80½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	34 35p
17	201½2½	80½81½	80½80½	90½90½	90½90½	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	34 35p
18	202	80½81	80½80½	89½90	89½90	89½89½	17½17½	—	14 15p	33 34p
19	201½	80½80½	79½80½	—	89½89½	89½89½	17½17½	—	12 13p	30 33p
21	199½	79½80½	79½79½	—	89½89½	88½88½	17½17½	—	—	25 30p
22	199200	79½79½	78½79½	88½88½	88½89	87½88½	16½17	207	5 7p	20 26p
23	—	78½79½	78½79½	88½88½	87½88½	87½87½	16½17	—	4 6p	20 22p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 22.

Plea of Bankruptcy in England.—This day the *Advocate-General* moved, that the order of the King and Council, in an appeal case, should be placed among the records of the court. It was important in so far as it settled the point, that a plea of bankruptcy in England is a good plea in bar of debt in this country.

Respecting this decision (of the title of the appeal we are not informed), the *Madras Gazette* has the following observations :—

“We are glad to find by the Bengal papers that a point of very great general importance, applicable to all the presidencies in India, has been determined by the Privy Council at home, and has become established law in India, and that is, that a plea of bankruptcy in England is a good plea in bar of debt in this country. On the first day of the last term in Calcutta, it was moved by the Advocate-General, that a judgment of his Majesty in Council to the above effect in an appeal case should be recorded, from which it may be conjectured that the Supreme Court at Calcutta had decided to the contrary. Speaking from recollection, we know that the learned chief who presides upon the Calcutta bench, who is as tenacious of his opinions as any man living, has long felt a strong one perfectly opposed to the judgment of his Majesty in Council; for the point was once raised in the Supreme Court at this presidency in 1823, when the learned Judge above-mentioned was upon the Madras bench. The case here related to a Capt. Betham, who had contracted debts to a very large amount with the house of Baxter and Co., of Bombay, and went from thence to England in command of a ship called the *Asia*, which was seized, and himself declared a bankrupt. Capt. Betham got his certificate in the usual way, and, with the assistance of his friends purchased a ship, called the *Lady Campbell*, in which he afterwards came to Madras. Mr. Baxter having been apprised of Capt. Betham's intended movements, came from Bombay to this place shortly before Capt. Betham had arrived, and immediately arrested him on his arrival in these roads. Captain Betham was, of course, anxious to avail himself of his bankruptcy, in order to obtain his release, and consulted two counsel then at this bar, one the late Mr. Pugh, the other still practising at it: and both were of opinion, *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. Vol. 4. No.16.

upon the principle of the case of “*Odwin v. Forbes*,” reported in Buck's cases on bankruptcy, and which by the way was also one of the Privy Council, and which decided that a plea of bankruptcy to a suit instituted in the Dutch Colonial Court at Demerara was a valid plea, in bar of the debt claimed; that a similar plea would have held on behalf of Capt. Betham, more especially as Baxter and Co. had notice of the bankruptcy, though they did not prove their debt under it. But the learned Judge alluded to expressed so strong an opinion to the contrary, that the course recommended by counsel was abandoned, and Capt. Betham consequently was compelled to procure his discharge on other terms. We are glad, however, that a point of so much importance is now finally settled, and settled as we should say in accordance with every principle of justice.”

October 25.

Bank of Bengal v. The United Company.—In this case, the particulars of which are fully before our readers.*

Mr. *Prinsep* moved, upon the liberty granted by the court at the trial, for a rule to show cause why the nonsuit entered for the plaintiffs should not be set aside. There was no point particularly reserved, but the question was, whether the evidence was sufficient; the Chief Justice thought the plaintiffs could not recover on such an instrument against the defendants if a private corporation.

The Chief Justice said, that such was not his view of the case. His Lordship here stated his view of the law, which was in substance this: that the acknowledgment of Mr. Oxborough could not bind the Company as it would a private party, for he was agent for the registered debt, which was chargeable upon the territorial revenue, and no mistake that he could make would bind them to pay out of that fund, for they could not do as they pleased with that which was specially appropriated by act of parliament; they did not stand as private parties, but under the shackles of an act, and if they paid, it must be out of their trading fund, which could not be applied in this country but by the Court of Directors, and there was an act which prohibited the government from charging any thing upon them unless under authority signed in a particular manner. For these reasons, his Lordship did not think they could be compelled to pay, either out of the commercial or territorial funds; and if he wanted any thing to strengthen his opinion, it was found in the preamble of

* See *Asiatic Journal*, N. S. vol. ii. p. 191; vol. iii. p. 49; vol. iv. p. 6.

a bill which he had accidentally seen, now in its progress through parliament, the Madras Registrar's Bill.

The *Chief Justice*, in reply to a remark of Mr. *Prinsep's*, said that if the notes were good, the court would have held the defendants liable; and he requested that no such mischievous and dangerous opinion should go abroad, as that it would be otherwise, if the papers were fictitious; no acknowledgment the Company could give them would make them valid, for they had no power to appropriate the territorial revenue to the payment of them.

Mr. *Prinsep* said, he hoped to convince the court, that it did not signify whether or not the paper was valid, or whether it was to be paid out of the territorial revenue, or what fund it was to come from, but that execution should go against them; of course the territorial revenue would not be seized, but such other assets as could be found.

The rule was granted; and the court suggested the propriety of allowing the further consideration of the case to stand over till the return of Sir J. Franks; however, if the matter was pressed, it would be decided.

October 27.

In the matter of Palmer and Co., Insolvents.—Mr. *Prinsep* moved, upon a joint and several power of attorney, granted to Messrs. Palmer and Co. by parties in England, that letters of administration, with the will annexed, should be granted to Mr. Robert C. Jenkins. It appeared that the power of attorney was granted to "J. Palmer, W. Prinsep, C. G. Prinsep, C. B. Palmer, and Richard Jenkins, esqrs. trading under the style and firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.;" but the latter had never been a partner, though it was understood that he was to have been admitted one.

The *Chief Justice* refused the motion, on the ground, that a person ignorant of law would suppose, that, in sending out such a power, he had the security of the whole firm and not of one private individual, and it was a question whether they could now act upon it; and if any thing was wanting to confirm his lordship's opinion that the power of attorney was granted under a mistake, it was the fact, that they had misnamed Mr. Jenkins, which showed the party could have had no local information. His lordship further suggested, that granting such a motion might lead, in cases of this kind, to dangerous consequences, supposing the parties, to whom it had been granted, to have separated in hostility.

Capias by Attorney against Attorney.—The *Chief Justice* remarked, that rather an extraordinary application had been made to one of the judges in chamber, which he would state without mentioning names, to

have been by one attorney for a *capias* against another, on an undertaking for costs: which might be a good ground of action if the other party had no sufficient circumstances to urge in defence, and if none, he wished it to be understood, that it was highly improper and disgraceful conduct to oblige the party to bring an action; the *capias*, his lordship said, was now granted, or rather would be granted, if no intimation upon the subject was made to Sir E. Ryan before the rising of the court.

Sir E. Ryan stated, that the undertaking was given upon a charge of attorney, which made it more incumbent upon the party to pay, if he had no good ground of defence.

Martine Charity.—In the case of the Martine Charity, the *Chief Justice* said, that according to the intimation he had given to counsel a few days back, he had prepared the paper to which he then alluded, and which, when copied, he should hand to both parties. It was in two columns, the one showing those points in the case upon which he considered there was evidence sufficient to enable the court to decide; and the other, those upon which their lordships could not decree for want of evidence, for it was to be remembered there was no evidence in the examiner's office. The point upon which most doubt was cast, though he could not conceive why something to throw light upon it could not be procured in one or other of the courts of the three presidencies, was as to the usage of Mahomedan states where Christians died, either intestate or not. There were in this country the Mysore and Travancore territories, the kingdom of Oude, in all of which such persons must have died, and when there was public offices, what was to prevent the practice in such cases from being ascertained? His lordship had no doubt that in such cases they would permit the resident of some proper person to take charge of the property and assets of the deceased; but the only point upon which he had any doubt was the sufficient usage to be found in the case of a foreigner: now this was a point referred to the master, and his lordship could not but complain of the want of inclination on his part to assist the court, for he had reported, that on it no evidence had been adduced before him. But what on earth was the use of the master if he did not put himself in communication with the officers of the court? What was to prevent him from writing a note to the registrar, requesting him to call at his office, and thus gain such information as could be had from the records of the court? On this point, his lordship said, some usage should be found, and that it could, he conceived, be found in some of the three presiden-

cies; and further added, that he had a serious intention of introducing a new practice; that one of the judges should sit during the vacation, *de die in diem*, and then the court would prevent a further reference to the master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDOO COLLEGE.

We have been favoured with the October number of the *Christian Intelligencer*, containing an article on the recent order of the Hindoo College managers. The writer announces that the proposed lectures, which the order had the effect of causing to be discontinued, are about to be resumed, and that many of the native youth are resolved by their attendance to assert their rights. We are glad of this; and we hope the native youth will recollect that "their rights" were attempted to be abridged by the gentlemen who conducted the lectures as well as by the managers of the Hindoo College, and that an equally firm resistance to the restrictions of both is required of them. To the managers they may say, "Produce the authority by which you attempt to regulate and restrain our investigations into religious truths beyond the walls of the college;" and to the missionaries they may say, "Give us in every respect equal terms, else we shall decline to listen to your arguments." If they are temperate, firm, and united, they must be successful in obtaining from each party a full acknowledgment of their claims.—*Ind. Gaz. Oct. 4.*

NATIVE INFANT SCHOOL.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese has established a native infant school, which promises interesting results. From the last number of the *Christian Intelligencer*, we learn that it is flourishing as well as can be expected, considering the novelty of the thing in this quarter of the world. The children, we have heard, are those of the poorer classes, whom their parents have scarcely the means of subsisting, much less of educating. "There are about forty-eight children in daily attendance, from two years old to eight, and the neat and clean appearance of the youthful group, as well as their progress, do great credit to those in superintendence of the establishment. The children are brought to the school about nine o'clock in the morning, and remain until five in the afternoon; they get a good dinner of curry and rice at one o'clock p. m."—*Gov. Gaz. Oct. 11.*

EGYPTIAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a Bombay letter, dated the 9th ult. from a merchant. We content ourselves at present with pointing attention

to it, convinced that our mercantile readers will fully appreciate the importance of the facts which it announces. Did the projectors of the Fort Gloster scheme ever anticipate to have the pacha of Egypt for a competitor here? We presume not; and it remains yet to be seen whether the viceroy of Egypt can meet the competition of those who he will find have already possession of the market. Hitherto we learn that that establishment, contrary to our expectations, although not contrary to our wishes, has fully answered the hopes of its owners. We wish them the amplest success, and we hope they will be able to stand their ground, notwithstanding the appearance of a new rival in the market:—

"Our market has become exceedingly dull. In the latter part of July, and up to the middle of August, considerable sales of cotton piece goods had effect; but the arrival of the *Fortune*, *Neptune*, and *Minerva*, with about 4,000 packages of cottons, has alarmed the buyers, and lately nothing has been doing. Another circumstance has had considerable effect on prices, and done much harm, the importation from the Red Sea of 800 bales of cotton yarn, the manufacture of the pacha of Egypt, who, it is confidently reported, is bringing forward cloths from his power looms specially for the Indian market and Persia, and that he is also establishing print fields, and his agent here and at Bushire are transmitting him all sorts of patterns. The twist now imported is numbered 20 to 30, but is equal to our Nos. 40 to 55. We have seen it, and although uneven in thread, and crumpled, it is remarkably strong; 500 bales have been sent to Surat, and 1,000 to your port. These goods are admitted here on addition of 60 per cent. to invoice, and 4½ per cent. duty on gross amount. Considering the advantages the pacha possesses and his vicinity, we conceive the British manufacturer is entitled to greater protection than the above duty, and it is the intention of the agents here to address government on the subject. We bring the matter to your notice, and shall be happy to hear from you if any steps are adopted on your side."—*Ind. Gaz. Oct. 5.*

OUTRAGES IN THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

We understand that twelve of the people concerned in the abduction of Dick or Ames in the Kishnagur district, and for which Yonge was tried at last session of the Supreme court, have been convicted in the Mofussil Court, and sentenced to the roads.—*John Bull, Oct. 1.*

RETRENCHMENTS.

Several important retrenchments and financial arrangements are in contemplation; to take effect after the departure of the Governor General for the Upper Provinces, and of the above-mentioned public

functionaries for Europe. One of these is the abolition of the office of secretary to government in the territorial and financial departments. The former will be united with the judicial, and the latter with the general department, as was formerly the case. Mr. W. H. Macnaghten will be secretary to government in the judicial and revenue departments, and Mr. Henry Shakespear will return to the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut, as a puisne judge of that court, in the room of Mr. Sealy.

Mr. Thoby Prinsep will proceed with his lordship to the Upper Provinces as secretary general, aided by the Hon. Mr. Erskine and Mr. B. J. Colvin; and Mr. Geo. Saunders will officiate for Mr. Prinsep as secretary in the general department, aided by Mr. Patullo, ex-secretary to the late Penang Government.—*India Gaz.* Sept. 27.

QUALIFICATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

A report is prevalent in Calcutta, that an order has passed the Court of Directors, and will shortly be sent to this country, authorizing the governor-general at his own pleasure to dismiss from the civil service those writers who, within a year after their arrival in this country, are not reported by the examiners of Fort William College as qualified in the native languages for the public service. Such an order, it must be evident, will open a wide door to caprice and favoritism, and a correspondent, who uses language which we cannot permit ourselves to quote without altogether disapproving of it, adds, that in his opinion, it will "make the junior members of the civil service a set of sycophants, and convert the small remains of independent and honourable feeling, which all young men on their first entry into public stations are in some degree possessed of, into true oriental subserviency."—*Ibid.* Oct. 8.

EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

It cannot be denied that the present Indian administration is the most unpopular we have for a long time had, both with the military and civil services, and even with the majority of the interlopers whom its first measures apparently aimed to conciliate. Into the causes of this we do not now inquire; the fact we believe is undoubted; and we have not hesitated on various occasions when the proceedings of Government have come before the public, with some temerity perhaps, but always with candour, and according to our best knowledge and judgment, to point out where the public interests would suffer by the changes either actually made or contemplated. Having performed what we consider to be our duty in this respect, we have had the greater pleasure in giving labour where honour is due; and it is our

sincere conviction that some of the measures of Lord Bentinck's government will constitute lasting memorials of the enlightened and comprehensive principles by which his Lordship has been influenced. In support and illustration of this view we might refer to his Lordship's forbearance towards the press, his endeavours to promote internal improvement, and his abolition of the rite of Suttee-burning; but we are particularly desirous of drawing the attention of our readers to the measures which we are enabled to state are now either in prospect or in progress for the extension of native education. This is beyond doubt the germ and root of all other improvements, since without it, however wisely planned in other respects, they must all wither and decay; nor can any ruler propose to himself a worthier or a nobler object, than to elevate the slaves of ignorance that he now governs to the dignity of rational beings, rendered competent by intellectual culture to estimate aright the benevolent purposes and acts of his government.

The attention of Government, we learn, has been recently attracted to the means available for improving the intellectual condition of the higher classes of the native community; and with this view, a communication has been addressed to certain boards, committees, and individual servants of Government, containing suggestions for their consideration, and requesting such remarks on them as the subject may in their judgment appear to demand. It is justly considered that the necessity of imparting education to the children of the landholders is more urgent than that of communicating tuition to any other class. The Zemindars residing in the interior are remarkable for their general want of instruction, for their ignorance, their prejudices, and their resistance to every thing like improvement. An education in Calcutta would, it is hoped, not only be the means of supplying them with useful knowledge, but would liberalize their feelings, enlarge their minds, and qualify them to become the instruments of much agricultural and social improvement. There is great difficulty, however, in persuading them to trust their children out of their sight, removed from their own immediate superintendence. Few of the landholders have near connexions at the Presidency, and they would be very naturally reluctant to surrender their offspring to the care of strangers. Calcutta too is considered an unhealthy and immoral place, and this impression gives strength to the various apprehensions that are entertained by parental affection, whether real or unfounded. However difficult the task of combating these objections may at present appear, it is hoped that they might gradually cease if a commencement could

be made with the boys who, being minors and inheriting landed property, are under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. If some of these were educated in Calcutta, the measure would be doubly beneficial in the superiority of intelligence it would confer upon them, and the inducement it might hold out to other landholders in the interior to send their children also to Calcutta. Independent also of the education thus obtained, a favourable effect might be anticipated upon the moral character of young men of rank, by their being withdrawn from the society of the sycophants and retainers that surrounded them at home, and from their passing some years when impressions are most lively amongst a number of companions, who would soon teach them to feel that they were at best only equal and very often inferior to their competitors and playmates. It appears practicable to Government to devise a plan for the care as well as education of the young men above alluded to while pursuing their studies at the Presidency. It would be attended with some expense, but, as many of the individuals are opulent, this should not form an insurmountable obstacle. The plan proposed is to establish a boarding-house in the vicinity of the college, under the superintendence of a Hindoo of respectability, and if an individual possessed of the requisite qualifications could be procured, there seems to be little doubt of the success of the scheme. The Mussulman Zemindars are in general better educated than the Hindoos; but it appears very desirable that they should be encouraged to pursue their studies at the Mudrissa in Calcutta, where, in addition to the ordinary course of Mahomedan learning, they might acquire a competent knowledge of the English language and literature. The difficulty of superintendence and the expense of educating Mussulmans in Calcutta would be comparatively small, and the prejudices of their friends would be more easily overcome. There are besides, we learn, several Mussulman minors under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, whose income would easily admit of their being liberally instructed in Calcutta.

Such, we are informed, is the truly philanthropic and praiseworthy plan which Government have projected for extending the advantages of education among the higher classes of the native community. The simplicity of the means proposed to be employed, the moderation of the views entertained, the cautious abstinence from every thing than can offend the prejudices of native parents, and the careful provision of those securities which parental affection naturally requires, will be its best recommendations, and will, we have little doubt, obtain for it in time the full confidence of

the natives. The most intelligent observers of human nature and of Hindoo society have long been convinced that the improvement which it is so desirable to effect will not ascend from the lower to the higher classes, but must descend from the higher to the lower; and the present scheme will admirably aid in diffusing knowledge amongst those who must themselves be the chief practical instructors and exemplars to their countrymen in the humbler walks of life.—*India Gaz.* Oct. 6.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.

A representation was made to the Magistrates of the Police Office by the commander of the ship *Atlas*, bound to London, that several of the men whom he had shipped here had refused to do their duty on the arrival of the vessel at Diamond Harbour on a plea of claiming "small stores," although they had the usual advance of two months' wages made to them; on not complying with such extravagant demands the men "struck," as it is called, *i. e.* refused to work any longer; in consequence of which the captain was obliged to leave the ship and return to Calcutta for advice how to act. The ship being then at Diamond Harbour, which is out of the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, they could take no cognizance of the complaint, and the captain returned to his vessel.

Subsequently, six of the crew appeared at the office, to complain of the captain, who they stated had on his return to the ship sent all the complainants on shore after having flogged three of them; the only magistrate on the bench was Mr. Trower, who told them that, from the statement made by their captain, he considered their conduct to have been extremely bad. He added that as Diamond Harbour was not within the jurisdiction of Calcutta, he could not take any notice of their complaint, but intimated that if the report he received was correct, they received nothing but what they well deserved. Serjeant Major M'Cann observed to the bench, that this was not the only instance of sailors taking advance money, and on the arrival of the vessel at Diamond Harbour or Kedgerie demanding higher wages than what they originally agreed for, and frequently required what they term small stores; should the commander refuse to comply with such extravagant demands, they "strike" from their work (as it is called), and return to Calcutta, leaving the ship short of hands, as was the case with the ship *Argyle* very recently; this too often induced captains of ships to receive deserters from the army on board for the purpose of assisting in navigating the vessel. The magistrate passed an unqualified censure on the conduct of the

applicants, and they quitted the office in a humour that evinced any thing but satisfaction.—*Beng. Chron. Sept. 21.*

JOURNEY OVER THE ARRACAN MOUNTAINS.

By the *Brougham*, Lieut. Pemberton has come around from Chittagong from Ava, over the Arracan Mountains. The news from Ava is very satisfactory, and the understanding between the court and the British resident is stated to be very gratifying.

We have been favoured with the following summary of Lieut. Pemberton's journey. He left Munneepoor for Ava on the 14th of July last, and marched through the Kubo valley to the Pinthee river, where boats being provided for his accommodation by the Burman governor of Gondub, he embarked on the 31st of July, and reached Ava on the 13th of August. Throughout nearly the whole of its course, this river runs between ranges of wooded mountains and hills, and numerous villages are passed on the banks inhabited by Shans and Burmese. After communicating with the resident, &c. upon the subject respecting which he went to Ava, he left that city on the 13th of September, and proceeded down the Irrawaddy by boats (kindly supplied by order of the king) to Memboo, a town of some importance on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, not far from the confluence of that river with another of insignificant size, called the Man, which flows from the eastern side of the Arracan Mountains, nearly at right angles to the general direction of the Irrawaddy. Immediately after quitting his boat at Memboo, on the 19th of September, Mr. Pemberton set out, accompanied by his followers (for whom, as well as himself and horses, provisions and coolies had been held in readiness), and at dusk, the same evening, reached the town of Tsagoo. From thence they continued still travelling towards the Arracan Mountains until the 24th (having been obliged to halt a day), when they reached the base of this stupendous mass of mountains. From the 22d to the 24th, they had been travelling altogether in the bed of the main river, which they repeatedly crossed; but on the morning of the 25th they commenced the ascent of the mountains, which for about two miles proved excessively steep, and at half-past nine had reached the loftiest point in the whole line of route, which proved, by barometrical measurement, to be 4,594 feet above the Irrawaddy. This point is called by the Burmahs, *Tsat ou'doung dyek*, and by the Arracanese, *Rooma-Natyagain*, or Fairy Tank, which was supposed to be on the very summit of the range, is seventy-four feet lower down on the western side. In fine weather, a

magnificent view is obtained from this height; but a dense and piercingly cold mist enveloped the whole range when Mr. Pemberton was upon it, and they were glad to descend to a less painful eminence. Although they had on this day encountered the most precipitous part of the route, Lieut. Pemberton marched twenty-four miles and a-half with his Munneepoores sepoy; but the Burmahs did not make their appearance until the following morning. On the 28th, he reached the Ang Thanna, and found the road the whole way far superior to any thing he could have anticipated, and presenting so few steep acclivities or descents, that he rode on horseback nearly the whole way; and there is no doubt that, in the cold season, a company of pioneers might render it perfectly practicable for cavalry, infantry, and artillery. He was detained at Ang by heavy rain until the 2d of October, when he set out in a Mug boat for Akyah, which he reached on the 6th, availing himself of the tides, and proceeding with as little delay as possible. On the 7th, he succeeded in obtaining a passage in the brig *Charles Paton*, and arrived at Chittagong on the 15th, light baffling winds having been met with the whole way. On the 20th, Mr. Pemberton again sailed in the *Brougham* for Calcutta.

It is impossible, Mr. Pemberton states, to speak too highly of the extreme attention and kindness shewn him by the different local officers in Ava through whose districts he passed; every want was anticipated, and he knew the national character too well not to be assured that their conduct was regulated by the instructions they had received from the court.

The simple fact, of Mr. Pemberton's having accomplished such a journey in the most unpropitious season of the year, clearly shews that the difficulties and dangers are much less than were generally imagined.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct. 28.*

PREVENTION OF A SUTTEE.

We are informed by a letter from Burdwan, that Bishwumber Dutt having died after some sickness, in the town of Tet-hoor in that zillah, his wife was desirous of burning with his body; and having prepared every thing necessary for the occasion, proceeded to the appointed place. But the chowkeydars of the place, according to the regulations of government, informed her that her wish could not be allowed. And when they saw that she paid no attention to them, they sent to the tannah; and the people of the tannah having come, effectually prevented the suttee. And fearing, we suppose, that from her grief because of her separation from her departed husband, she might make some attempt upon her life, they

placed her in safe custody. After two days, her hunger overcame her sorrow; and she with much importunity and distress requested some food, which was brought to her immediately. From that time she has remained contentedly with her family, and busied herself with the work of the house. The loss of a husband is the heaviest of all afflictions; for the widow is at once cut off from every pleasure in food and all other things. Therefore, in such privations, they do not feel the preservation of life an object of desire; and many, on the decease of their husbands, manifest a reluctance to continue in life. Nearly all are now aware that the practice of suttee is not commanded in the chief Shasters, and has therefore been forbidden by the orders of government; suttee is therefore now impracticable. Yet a number, for the sake of distinguishing themselves among their relations, still express their wish to become suttees; and were it not for the manifestation of the Governor-General's compassion, there could be no hope of good to our country in the preservation of life. Him, however, we shall continue to bless both with our hearts and our lips.—*Cowmoody, Oct. 15.*

THE CHOLERA.

We are sorry to understand that for some time past cholera has been committing its ravages in Calcutta, and that several Europeans have fallen victims to it. In Jessore, we learn, it is also raging to a great extent among the natives.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct. 28.*

EXECUTION OF SOME THUGS.

The following account of the execution, at Jubulpore, of eleven Thugs, or professional stranglers, who had been seized in the neighbourhood of Bhilsa, and being convicted of the murder of no less than 35 travellers, at different places between Bhopaul and Saugor, were sentenced to death by Mr. Smith, the governor-general's agent, appears in the *Calcutta Literary Gazette* :—

"As the sun rose, the eleven men were brought out from the jail, decorated with chaplets of flowers, and marched up to the front of the drop, where they arranged themselves in line, each seeming to select the noose or situation that pleased him best, with infinitely more self-possession than men generally select their positions in a dance or at a dinner table. When arranged, each opposite the noose that pleased him, they lifted up their hands and shouted "*Bindachul Ke Jae, Bhowanee Ke Jae,*" "*Glory to Bindachul, Bhowanee's glory,*" every one making use of precisely the same invocation, though four were Mahommuduns, one a Brahmun, and the rest

Rajpoots and other castes of Hindoos. They all ascended the steps and took their position upon the platform as they had chosen them from below; and taking the noose in both hands, made the same invocation to Bhowanee, after which they placed them over their heads and adjusted them to their necks with the same ease and self-possession that they had first selected them; and some of the younger ones were actually laughing during this operation at some observations that were made upon the crowd around them. The Nazir of the court, who superintended the execution, being requested to see that their turbands did not drop under the nooses, they threw them all off upon the ground; and being directed to have their hands tied to their sides that they might not in their agonies seize the rope, and thereby prolong their sufferings, one of the youngest, a Mahommudun, impatient of the delay, stooped down so as to tighten the rope, either to prevent it from breaking with the jerk, or with a view to prevent pain from it, and stepped deliberately one leg after the other over the platform and hung himself, precisely as one would step over a rock to take a swim in the sea. This young Musulman was known to have assisted in strangling a party of six travellers at Omurpatun, in the Kewah Rajah's territories, one hundred miles east of Jubulpore, in December last; and closely pursued upon that road, to have gone off, joined another gang, and in less than a month after to have aided in the strangling of about thirty more in Seindhees and the Bhopaul territories, above two hundred miles west of Jubulpore: such is the rapidity with which these murderers change the scene of their operations when conscious of keen pursuit! He was, however, taken at Bhilsa, the scene of his last murders, by the very man whom he found upon his trail at Omurpatun, three hundred miles distant.

"The platforms were now drawn out from under them, and six besides the young Musulman who had hung himself remained swinging; but, owing to some rains that had fallen during the night and wet the thongs, four of the ropes gave way with the jerk, and the men came to the ground. Spare ropes thicker and stronger were at hand and they were soon again swinging by the side of their companions; and among the people, of all religions and all colours, that were present, not one, I believe, felt the smallest emotion of pity for their prolonged agonies, in such utter abhorrence are they held by all classes of society. On being asked whether they had any wish to express to the magistrate, they prayed that for every man hung, five convicts might be released from jail; and that they might have a little money to be distributed in charity—their invocation of

Bhowanee at the drop, was a confession of their guilt, for no one in such a situation invokes Bhowanee but a Thug, and he invokes no other deity in any situation, whatever may be his religion or sect. She is their tutelary goddess, and is worshipped under her four names, Davey, Kalee, Doorga, and Bhowanee, and her temple at Bindachul, a few miles west of Mirzapore on the Ganges, is constantly filled with murderers from every quarter of India, between the rivers Nurbudda, Ganges, and Indus, who go there to offer up in person the share of the booty they acquire from the victims strangled in their annual excursions. This accounts for the invocation "Jae Binduchul" made use of by these men on approaching and ascending the drop.

"If these people are led by the priests of Doorga to expect great rewards in this world and the next, we must oppose to its progress a greater dread of immediate punishment; and if our present establishments are not sufficient or suitable for the purpose, we should employ others that are, till the evil be removed; for it is the imperative duty of the supreme government of this country to put an end in some way or other to this dreadful system of murder, by which thousands of human beings are now annually sacrificed upon every great road throughout India. In the territories of the native chiefs of Bundelcund, and those of Seindheea and Holcar, a Thug feels just as independent and free as an Englishman in his tavern; and they will probably begin to feel themselves just as much so in those of Nagpore, now that European superintendency has been withdrawn. But they are not confined to the territories of these native chiefs—they are becoming numerous in our own; and, as hares are often found to choose their forms in the immediate vicinity of the kennels, so may these men be found often most securely and comfortably established in the very seats of our principal judicial establishments; and of late years they are known to have formed some settlements to the east of the Ganges, in parts that they formerly used merely to visit in the course of their annual excursions."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Earl of Dalhousie left the Presidency on the 23d October, on a tour of inspection in the Upper Provinces. An advertisement in one of the Calcutta papers declares that his Lordship's household furniture was to be disposed of by auction on the 30th, which implies a long absence from Calcutta.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

It appears by the ukhbars received this week, that orders were issued to the guard

stationed at the residence of Ramdyaal, to suffer the windows of the house to be opened, and his gomastahs allowed free access to him. Ramdyaal paid a visit to Hakeem Mehdy Ally Khan, and, after some conversation, returned to his house, under a guard. Aga Meer waited on the resident, and had a long conversation respecting his pecuniary distress, and asking permission to send away Auzumally, Rowshunally, Ellaby Buksh, and Nyazhussen, on the other side of the Ganges; to which the resident saw no objection, save that some claims are preferred against Rowshunally and others, which, however, Aga Meer agreed to be responsible for. Hakeem Mehdyally Khan, with Tanjuldeen Hussin Khan and Ameer Hyder, waited on his Majesty, and had a long conversation. Six thousand and twenty-three rupees, on account of the allowance of Mumtauz Mehal, and expenses of the Imaibarrah, were received from the resident, and delivered over to Futtehally. One lakh rupees was despatched to the pay-office, for payment of servants' wages, and a remittance of twenty thousand rupees from the countries under charge of Buktyar Sing was received into the royal treasury. His Majesty, understanding that the resident has sent some cavalry and infantry soldiers from Cawnpore and Secapore, to accompany Aga Meer, retired to the palace rather vexed. Aga Meer waited on the resident, and, on return, mentioned to his followers that it was supposed that permission would be granted for their departure to Cawnpore. A letter arrived from the resident, accompanied by two brokers, purchasers of stolen goods, who were immediately ordered to be imprisoned. The soldiers sent for by the resident had arrived at Aga Meer's house, and considerable number of hackeries were laden with the household goods preparatory to his departure. Mirza Mozufferally Khan received orders to place two chokedars under the direction of the resident. With an intention to create vexation in his Majesty's mind against Hakeem Mehdyally Khan, it was arranged between Akberally Khan, Momon, Mohamed Buksh, Dewan Mewaram, and an eunuch of the palace of Molkezemane, that the former would address a petition of complaint against the hakeem, and deliver it into the hands of the latter, who will present it to his Majesty in the palace, while the others would make verbal representations to the same effect, as opportunity offered. Accordingly a petition was drawn up by Akberally Khan, stating that the difference which now exists between his Majesty and the resident, as well as the confusion in the affairs of the state, are solely to be attributed to the mismanagement of the hakeem, and that the writer, if permitted, could bring them all to rights

again, and was delivered to the eunuch, who brought it to his Majesty's notice, as previously arranged. But his Majesty having great confidence in the hakeem, he was sent for, and the petition was shown to him. It would not be a matter of surprise if the evil doers incur his Majesty's displeasure.—*Taum Jehan Numah.*

HARBOUR OF KYOUK PHYOO.

On the 15th of September, his Majesty's ship *Satellite* sailed from Kyouk Phyoo, where she had been employed during the south-west monsoon in observing its effects on the harbour and vicinity, as well as making plans of the most eligible situation for a naval station. Our correspondent observes, that, during the fifteen weeks they were there, no instance occurred in which boats could not lay at their grappels, so perfectly secure is the harbour from all winds, and its extent equal to admit all the fleets in Europe. If, from experience, any opinion can be formed by those on board, Kyouk Phyoo is a healthy station; for the crew of the *Satellite*, consisting of 140 Europeans, were necessarily much exposed in boats. She left it but with one man in the sick list, and only one casualty occurred during her stay, and that a case of consumption of long standing. Kyouk Phyoo harbour and cantonment is situated at the northern extremity of Ramree Island, the latter on a beautiful plain with much high land in its vicinity. The soil is gravel, of which excellent roads are made, with as fine a beach for bathing as any in Europe, and no doubt would prove very beneficial to invalids: the sepoys there, and at Sandoway, are very healthy, frequently not a man in hospital; while those at Akyab, on the Arracan river, have been and are still suffering much. Those that recover are so much reduced as to render an immediate change necessary.—*Beng. Chron.*

TREASURY BILLS.

We understand that the Treasury has ceased to issue bills payable at nine months and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which we are happy to hear, as we have always looked on this species of paper as inadequate to relieve the wants of government, and at the same time as interfering more with the commercial community than any permanent loan. In fact, these notes were nothing more or less than bank notes bearing five per cent. interest, and, although nominally not redeemable for nine months, really payable at sight, as they were received as cash in all government payments, and also in all transactions in the Calcutta bazaar. We need scarcely point out that all the floating capital hitherto held in open account for the purpose of trade, was withdrawn from

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its usual places of deposit and invested in this paper. We look on this measure as likely to prove highly beneficial to commercial credit, and we should not be surprised, moreover, if this was the forerunner of financial arrangements tending to relieve government gradually from the necessity of making such heavy annual remittances for the payment in London of the bills drawn for the interest of their debt. We understand that the treasury is particularly rich; and the present high rates of all descriptions of government securities offer an excellent opportunity to this government to follow the example of England.—*Ibid.*

SICKNESS.

The cholera has begun to prevail to an alarming extent at Calcutta. H.M.'s 26th regiment, which marched from Madras to this presidency, in the beginning of October, in order to be placed under the immediate command of their colonel, the Earl of Dalhousie, suffered much from cholera on their first arrival.

An influenza, or some catarrh with fever, prevailed in the early part of October, which affected children with great violence, though not fatally. In the native town, fever has appeared as well as amongst the lower orders in Bengal generally, which a native paper ascribes to their drinking water collected from different streams, their overrated toil in the day time, and sleeping exposed to cold wind at night, and also bathing in the river, and remaining in wet clothes for some hours. In the Black Town, Madras, fever prevailed to an alarming extent in the middle of November.

NEW POLICE.

We understand the departure of his Lordship the Governor-General is postponed until Tuesday the 12th inst. The cause assigned, is a new and important organization of the police department, which comes before council on Monday. We have heard of many changes, but our readers may rely on the following. The superintendence of the Thanadars, and subordinate establishments, is to be vested in future in a military commandant with suitable officers under him, and the whole will be conducted on the present plan of the London police. Other rumours are afloat, but we forbear noticing them at present.—*Cal. John Bull*, Oct. 11.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF A NATIVE BY AN EUROPEAN.

We lament to hear that the chief officer of the *Caledonia*, now in these roads, has

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been taken from on board that ship, and is now detained in the police gaol, upon a very serious charge occasioned by the loss of life to a tailor of Lubbay caste at this presidency. As we have heard the story, the chief officer sent for a tailor to repair his clothes, who went on board the *Caledonia* to him, for the purpose of seeing what was necessary to be done, and of the bringing things ashore to be completed. The chief officer objected to the man's taking the things out of the ship, and insisted on their being done there. The man refused, and an altercation, followed by personal violence on the part of the chief officer, ensued, in which the unfortunate man got a kick, whereby he sustained so great an injury that he died on the following day. The case is under investigation, and the chief officer is detained in the police gaol until it is decided what course the magistrates feel themselves bound to adopt.—*Madras Gaz. Nov. 3.*

Without offering any opinion of our own which can injure feeling or character in any quarter, or tend to prejudge a case either one way or other, which is of almost vital importance to all parties immediately interested in its termination. We are extremely happy to hear that Mr. P. B. Carruthers is about to apply to the Supreme Court for his liberation on bail, under circumstances which we hear and sincerely hope will shew that there must have been some serious misapprehension upon the minds of his accusers as to the cause of the decease of the tailor on board the *Caledonia*.—*Ibid. Nov. 13.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR J. P. GRANT.

The following is the address of the higher classes of natives of Bombay, presented to Sir J. P. Grant Sept. 13th. It was signed by nearly 300 native gentlemen, and was read by Bomanjee Hormujee.

"Respected Sir:—We the undersigned, natives of Bombay, beg to assure you that we have heard with feelings of deep regret of your resignation of the judicial office at this presidency, which you have filled with so much honour to yourself, and advantage to the whole of our community; and we cannot allow you to take your departure from Bombay, without offering you the well-earned tribute of our gratitude and applause.

"The patient and laborious attention you have at all times bestowed on all questions brought under your judicial consideration; the temper, moderation, and impartiality you have uniformly displayed in their investigation; the wisdom

and justice which have characterised your decisions, and the general satisfaction which they have diffused, merit and claim our best and warmest thanks.

"We have in our recollection the embarrassing situation you were placed in by the lamented demise of your late excellent colleagues Sir Edward West and Sir C. H. Chambers. In that emergency, unaided and with accumulated toils of business you displayed a firmness of purpose and an unremitting attention to the various interests of our community which claim from us our lasting gratitude.

"It would be no compliment to offer you our warmest commendation for the solicitude you have invariably evinced on the bench to preserve inviolate the various manners and usages of our respective religions, as we have always been fortunate in being blessed with judges who evinced a similar disposition to pay a scrupulous regard to our sacred rites. These are indispensable to our happiness, and every liberal minded man admits the duty of respecting them however they may differ from his own. But our religious usages have not been the solitary object of your judicial care; our property, our liberty, our characters, and our lives, shared largely of your benevolent solicitude, and you have protected them with a degree of vigilance, courage, and fidelity which has produced the comparative security we now enjoy in our persons and property,—a state of things that demands our highest admiration and unqualified praise.

"Experience has taught us to form a just estimate of the beneficial tendency of the British laws. The establishment of the supreme court in this presidency has infused a spirit of universal satisfaction amongst us. This confidence and satisfaction, Sir, are not limited to the native community of this island, but are enjoyed in common by our fellow-countrymen residing beyond the limits of Bombay.

"Though from feelings of delicacy we abstain from any comment upon those collisions which have led to your departure, we yet lament their having occurred, as they deprive us of your fostering care at a time when your liberal and enlightened views were acquiring solidity and permanence, and we are deeply sensible of the loss which we sustain.

"In conclusion, Sir, we assure you that in your honourable retirement from office you carry with you the united regards of a grateful people, with their earnest wishes for your future happiness and success; and in order to enable us to preserve to our posterity the remembrance of those benefits which we are proud thus to acknowledge, we beg you will permit a full length portrait of you to be taken for the purpose of its being placed in some suitable and public situation; and we

further request your permission to present a service of plate, to descend as an heirloom in your family in token of our grateful sentiments and esteem.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

"Bombay, 13th September, 1830."

The reply, which was more than double the length of the address, consisted of mere common places, greatly distended, except, perhaps, the following passages:—

"Gentlemen, your various religions and your respective customs and usages, which have been handed down to you from your ancestors, are secured to you by the laws and by the charter of justice. It is the duty of the judges so to administer the laws as not merely to avoid any violation of your religious usages, but so as to protect them against violation at all hands. There is no duty which an English judge will at any time be found more anxious strictly to perform. There are many differences of opinion respecting the government of India. But upon this subject all Englishmen are agreed,—the duty of paying a scrupulous regard to the religious and customary usages of the native inhabitants; and so long as India shall remain under the government of Englishmen you may rely with perfect security upon their entire preservation. Among many very interesting traits which your society exhibits, there is none more striking or more amiable than the perfect toleration which prevades it in matters of religion. You wisely estimate the value of every man's religion by his sincerity, and consider him who respects the manners of his nation, the religion of his fathers, and the decent observances which have been taught him in youth, as most likely to respect the rights and feelings of others, and to adhere to those rules of morality in the intercourse of life, which it is the object of all religions to enforce, however their moral precepts may be mixed up with other matters which a stranger may be permitted to consider as of less importance. Thus I have the happiness to see now before me persons equal in respectability of character, equally distinguished by their intelligence, embarked in equally extensive commerce, and equally fortunate in the possession of wealth resulting from it, mixing freely in the same society, pursuing the same objects, and adopting the same views, mutually interchanging assistance and good offices with the same readiness as they barter commodities in the course of trade. It is not the least agreeable feature of this most pleasing spectacle that this assembly of such mixed composition is drawn together, to thank an English judge for watching over all their rights, and to express their anxiety, not every man for the advancement of his own faith, though professing his steadfast resolution to adhere to it, but all for the equal protection of the several religions of all.

"I know well that you form a just estimate of the beneficent tendency of the English laws. It is in truth only such as are ignorant of them, in which number many Englishmen are to be included, who can doubt that an administration of justice according to the law of England, of which it is one of the first principles to hold sacred all ancient usages and customs not opposed to all just laws, namely, such as are inconsistent with natural equity, and good morals, must be the object of admiration and the means of security in all countries with whom it may be introduced. You, gentlemen, from your extensive intercourse with your countrymen residing in the provinces, both from the great commercial connexion which all of the subscribers of this address have with them, and the domestic connection by relationship and by marriage, which many of you have with them, must be much more competent judges of their opinions and feelings than any European can possibly be. It cannot but give an English lawyer,—permit me to say it cannot but give to every English statesman who takes a just view of the interest, both of India, and of England, in the prosperity of India, —to know upon such good authority that the spirit of confidence and satisfaction infused by the establishment of a court of the king, composed of judges bred to the study of the laws of England is not confined to the inhabitants of this island, but is felt in common with you by your fellow countrymen residing beyond its limits."

A letter from Bombay appears in the *Calcutta John Bull* of October 7, in which the writer animadverts with great severity upon these "indelicate proceedings." With respect to the address (see p. 80), said in the advertisement to be from *all* the natives of Bombay, the writer declares that it is notorious that great dissension exists among the natives upon the subject, and that is "with hardly an exception, signed by only the *scum* of the place;" that it was "notoriously known to have been promoted and concocted by one or two individuals of long and well-known radical character, to answer ends of their own." He further says, that the address was presented in an auction-room over a cotton-godown, and that the meeting was "altogether composed of the inferior orders of the native population, a majority of whom were Parsee priests of the lowest description." The number of the signatures was owing, he says, to "means little short of coercion;" and "nearly all the parties so signing knew not to what they affixed their names."

With respect to the address we have inserted above, the writer says:—"The address which was yesterday presented, though signed, certainly, by many of the

most respectable of the native community, assimilates in one respect too nearly to its predecessor, to entitle it to be considered as an *honest manifestation* of the feelings of its subscribers; like that of the 10th, it has been submitted to, if not entirely written by, one, in no slight degree connected with concocting the former; on this account, therefore, it is to be viewed with mistrust, for though the 'march of intellect' has no doubt made rapid strides on this side of India amongst the natives, yet how few, very few, fully understand the force and meaning of the English language! It is, however, entitled from the respectability of the signatures it bears, to a certain degree of respect, to which its predecessor has not the most distant pretention, though the promoters of both seem entirely to have overlooked, in the heat of dissension, and in anxiety of feeling for Sir John, that, in their elaborate praise of him, they by inference reflect upon our present highly respected chief justice. In short, the indecacy of the whole affair is most disgusting; and when to this is added the fact of Sir John having received the address (of yesterday) in his late chambers in that court-house, from which by his king's commands he had been removed, and by his own act he had resigned all claim to on the 10th instant; and when it is still further known that the officers of the court, the barristers and attorneys, were invited by a note written by Sir John Grant to the prothonotary at the court, to attend in his chambers on the occasion, the world will not have much difficulty in duly appreciating the whole proceeding."

The following "notice" was published previous to the presentation of the first address:

"To the Gentlemen of the Committee,
&c. &c. &c.

"Gentlemen,

"I observe an advertisement in the newspapers of yesterday requesting the attendance of all the natives of Bombay at the court-house on Friday the 10th instant, when the general address of the natives of Bombay will be presented to me.

"The general expression of the kind feeling of the native population of Bombay, which it is the object of this address to convey, I consider as the most gratifying, as it is the most honorable thing that could mark the close of my public services in this presidency, and therefore I need make no apology for stating to you the doubts I entertain of the prudence upon the present occasion of inviting the assembly of so large a number of persons as may be brought together by so general an advertisement. It is my wish to avoid so far as I can any thing that might be construed as the affecting a greater display than is

necessary to make known the good wishes of the native community, which I so highly value, and which I cannot think it the mere indulgence of an idle vanity that I should desire to receive and to acknowledge. But I would wish to suggest to you, that the assurance of these being the general sentiments might be equally conveyed by such number of those who have done me the honor to subscribe the address as may be conveniently received in my chambers attending as a general representation of the whole body, whereas a numerous assemblage at the door of the court-house might not seem altogether suitable to the character of the place.

"If, however, it is the wish of a greater number to be present than can conveniently be received in my apartment, I would then suggest fixing upon some other place more spacious where all may be accommodated, and I shall be most happy to meet you wherever you shall think fit.

"I have the honor to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,
"J. P. GRANT."

"The Hermitage, Sunday,
5th Sept. 1830."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

We regret exceedingly having to state that the Chief Justice has been so indisposed as hitherto to prevent his uninterrupted sitting during the present term. It is even rumoured that he will not be able to resume his sittings during the remainder of it, although many cases remain unheard.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Sept. 29.

SUTTEE.

The widow of a native of Bombay, in August last, determining to perform the rite of suttee, proceeded from Bombay to Allybagh, in Angria's territory, where she ordered a pile to be erected. She refused to accept the dress which is usually given by Angria to suttees coming to his country. Having performed the religious ceremony preparatory to self-immolation, she approached the pile, with courage and in high spirits, accompanied by a crowd of people, and the horsemen and other retinue furnished by Angria; and as she was about to ascend the pile, she took a pinch of snuff, and gave her nose-ring and earrings to her son, who was standing by her. She requested that the posts supporting the shade over the pile (which are usually cut down, and thus shorten the sufferings of the suttee), might on no account be cut away.

CRIMES.

Robberies appear to increase in number and in daring character at this presidency,

within and without the fort. The burglaries are committed in a very workman-like manner. In one instance, the robbers left behind a crowbar, chisels, and other implements.

An atrocious murder has likewise been committed upon a poor old woman.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO SIR JOHN MALCOLM, PREVIOUS TO HIS LEAVING BOMBAY.

To Major-General the Honourable Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. and K.L.S. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir:—We do ourselves the honour of transmitting to you a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of gentlemen, who, assuming a title which is valued by them, and which they trust will be admitted by you, of your friends, have joined in requesting that you will oblige them by sitting to an eminent artist, after your return to England, for your statue, to be erected in Bombay.

In conveying to you the request of the meeting, and our hope that it will meet with your concurrence, we should ill satisfy the feelings of esteem and regard with which we are animated, were we not to express the high respect with which we contemplate your character, and your honourable and glorious services; and our ardent wishes, that these may meet with their appropriate and due reward, in the high estimation of the British nation, and that you may enjoy that uninterrupted course of happiness in your native country, which your long and splendid career in this, gives you so just a title to expect.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Sam. Goodfellow. C. Norris.

Thos. Carr. J. Barr.

Jas. Sutherland. H. Dickinson.

P. Frederick. R. Cogan.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1830.

Reply.

To Colonel Goodfellow, the Venerable Archdeacon Carr, James Sutherland, Esq., Lieut-Col. Frederick, Charles Norris, Esq., Lieut-Col Barr, Major Dickinson, and Captain Cogan.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge your letter, transmitting the resolutions of a meeting of my friends (for such I shall ever be proud to call them), which informs me of their desire to confer an honour on me, which is beyond all others the most gratifying to my mind. It perpetuates the opinion entertained of the success of my efforts to serve my country in India; it associates me with those high and eminent individuals who have received similar marks of regard, and it is heightened in value by the manner in which it has originated; for among those who have united on this occasion to be-

stow on me this testimony of their esteem, there are numbers who are intimately acquainted with the motives and principles that have regulated my conduct, throughout the period of more than forty years of public life. I beg of you to convey to all those who have thus honoured me, the sincere expression of my warmest thanks, and to assure them that, if by the execution of my public duty, as Governor of this settlement, I shall have the good fortune to add to any claims I before had to estimation in my native country, I shall ever remember, with gratitude, that I owe that highest of rewards, less to my own efforts, than to the support I have received from the cordial and kind feeling of the community, among whom I have lived, and to the great aid afforded me by the spirit of zeal, honour, and public virtue, that I found pervading every branch and department of this government, and which it has been my earnest endeavour to cherish and preserve undiminished, as the best of legacies to my successor.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Malcolm Pett, 23d Oct. 1830.

Royal Asiatic Society, to Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

It is in the name of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, formerly the Literary Society of Bombay, that I have now the honour of addressing you. For, though your distinguished talents and abilities are much too well known to require any further public testimony to their great extent and variety, still the Society would relinquish one of its most gratifying duties, did it permit you to resign its presidency, without, at least, thus evincing that it also is, and has always been, fully sensible of your eminent literary merits. Even the spacious and elegant room in which we are now assembled, and the adjoining apartments, fitted up as they are in the most complete manner for all the purposes of a literary institution, which you have bestowed on the Society, would alone attest the spirit of munificence, with which you have been always anxious to promote the cultivation of literary pursuits.

But, though belonging to a different establishment, your repeated embassies to Persia, and other public relations with that country, in the performance of which arduous and important duties you acquired the highest character, necessarily occasioned you to form an intimate acquaintance with this presidency, and hence has this Society had the honour of including your distinguished name in the list of its members for the last twenty years. The records of the society (for there is no member now present who

has any personal knowledge of circumstances in this country of so remote a date), at the same time, fully show that, on the departure of its founder from Bombay, its prosperity, after having been deprived of that all-commanding mind by which it had been first formed, and for many years guided, was most particularly to be attributed to the active zeal and literary ardour with which, during the considerable period that you then resided at Bombay, you animated its labours. Years passed on since that time, but you again returned to Bombay, as Governor of this presidency, and actuated by the same wish to promote the interests of society, the benefits likely to be derived from the institution of which you had early anticipated, and in the fulfilment, to a great extent, of such flattering anticipations, you had not been disappointed, you condescended to become its president.

The period, however, of three years which, as the society much regrets, is all the time that circumstances have allowed you to preside over the society, is much too short to admit of its producing, in that state in which literature exists in this country, any results which could be considered of sufficient importance to require particular mention in such an address as this. But the society may be permitted to express its surprise that, during the momentous public duties which have occupied your attention, during the last three years, you have been able to spare any time for taking its interests into your consideration. Because, though deprived, by your unavoidable absence from Bombay, of your personal presence, and that powerful influence which would not have failed to have re-invigorated the society with new energy, to pursue the objects for which it was instituted, and to prevent that exhaustion so characteristic of all literary societies, yet the frequent communications of highly interesting papers, and various valuable donations, clearly prove that, amidst all the perplexing and laborious duties of your public situation, that love for literature, which led to your being first introduced into the arcana of political life, was never for a moment forgotten.

Bright, indeed, and illustrious is the example of the success in this world, which that principle, that longing after a full development and improvement of the mind, will invariably ensure. For arriving in this country at the early age of thirteen years, it must be a just subject of the proudest reflection, to consider that the various situations of the highest importance which you have held, were conferred upon you, not through the means usually resorted to, of intrigue or patronage, but solely on account of the duties to be performed requiring the knowledge of oriental languages, habits, and customs,

united with that sound judgment and various ability, which you so eminently possessed. Nor in selecting you for such duties, has superior authority ever erred.

For your "History of Persia" evinces in every page a familiar acquaintance with the early traditions of that country, with its modern history, and with its actual state, as a nation and a political power. At the same time, it conveys a most interesting picture of the manners and customs of the people, and affords an accurate and valuable description of Persian literature. In all, however, which tends to make a stranger familiar with the people of Persia, the "Sketches" which you have also published, will, perhaps, be preferred by the general reader to the more elaborate work; but, whatever opinion may be formed on this point, these two works are most convincing proofs of your literary qualifications, and of your constant and sedulous devotion to the cultivation of literature, and to the promotion of true knowledge, and the removing of error.

India, also, is equally indebted with Persia to you for having introduced to public notice more correct and enlightened notions of its people, and their usages and manners. For your "Political History of India" contains much valuable information, founded not on mere supposition and theory, but derived from long practice and experience; and your "Account of Central India" has still farther explained the only real grounds, and the only just principles, on which the government of this country can be conducted, so as to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the people. The public also is anxiously expecting to derive not only gratification from the perusal of the "Life of Lord Clive," in the composition of which you have been for some time engaged; but at the same time, much authentic and interesting information, with respect to the manner in which the first conquests of the British in India were effected. Since no person could be so capable of re-establishing the memory of that distinguished general and illustrious statesman, and of incontrovertibly refuting the unfounded calumnies to which not only his own fair fame, but the honour of his country as connected with his acts, has been so long unjustly exposed, as one who, possessing an intimate acquaintance with the events requiring to be related, and the country where they took place, has so repeatedly received from the highest authorities such well merited applause, for the conspicuous and eminent military and political talents and abilities, which he has himself invariably displayed in a long course of military and political employment.

Deeply, therefore, as the society regrets, that in the short space of three years it should have been deprived of two

presidents, whose intimate knowledge and love of literature shed a lustre over the institution, and stimulated its exertions; it will still be always a circumstance which this society will, with justice, be proud to remember that, besides its illustrious founder, it has had the high gratification and honour of including amongst its presidents an Elphinstone and a Malcolm. But to perpetuate in a more lasting form than words, though the sentiments of admiration of your various and extensive literary acquirements, now expressed, however inadequately, are such as are sincerely entertained by the society, it begs to request that on your return to England you will do it the favour of allowing your bust to be executed, in order that it may not only form one of the principal ornaments of its library, but that it may remind every person who contemplates it, of the important benefits which never fail to be derived from the cultivation of literary pursuits.

Reply.

JOHN ROMER, ESQ.

SIR:—Before I reply to your flattering address, I must remove an impression which may be made by your secretary having alluded to me as connected with the foundation of the society. That merit, and it is a great one, belongs exclusively to that distinguished individual Sir James Mackintosh; but I was, I rejoice to say, one of the very earliest recruits, and it was my good fortune, when in this chair for a day, which I now fill as your president, to propose the same high honour to Sir J. Mackintosh, which you intend to confer upon me, and its value is, I assure you, greatly enhanced, by its associating me in a flattering token of your estimation with him and your late president, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone.

The way in which you have mentioned my literary merits is gratifying to me, for it comes from those who are fully able to appreciate them. The intimate acquaintance which my public duties have led to my forming with this presidency, have ever been deemed by me one of the most fortunate circumstances of my life; and there is no result which it has produced that has been more estimated by me than the continued friendship and intercourse on all literary subjects with many of its members from the day of its institution to the present moment.

I have not been able to contribute as I could have wished during the last three years, but I have endeavoured to stimulate others to exertion; and with me a knowledge of the native languages, and the pursuit of science and literature has ever been a strong recommendation to preferment; for experience has fully taught me the great benefits which result from blending the study of the his-

tory, usages, character, and habits of private life of the natives of Asia, with the performance of public duty:—nor are the minutest objects to be neglected, for what may seem trifling to us, is often deemed of much importance by those with whom we communicate, or who are subject to our authority; our knowledge, like that of the musician, must extend to every chord of the instrument, or there will not be complete harmony. It is to a desire I have always had to render myself competent to my public duties, and a sense of the benefit of communicating to others what knowledge I attained, not to any qualifications or even hopes of distinction as an author, that I have published the various works to which you have alluded, every one of which has been facilitated, and, indeed, created, by the opportunities afforded in the course of a long career of public service, extended throughout every quarter of Asia. I state this fact, as I wish others to know that they will find the most arduous employment will, instead of impeding, greatly promote the facility and success of their researches into the history of the country, and the character and customs of its inhabitants.

I can assure the society that I look round these noble rooms with as much, if not more delight, than any of its members. The court of directors had sanctioned your occupying a space in the most magnificent structure that taste and munificence combined have as yet erected in India, "The Town Hall of Bombay." I have the merit of suggesting that the rooms you now occupy should be appropriated to you, and that we should aid you in furnishing them in a suitable manner: but I only share the merit of this act with my colleagues. They concurred with me, that even amid financial difficulties, it was true economy to give every facility to the acquirement and diffusion of knowledge, for, in a country like India, it is on the resources which must arise from improvement that we must greatly depend for her future prosperity. Every means therefore, that can, by increasing information, disseminate science or a knowledge of the arts, is of financial as well as political importance. My colleagues thought also, as I do, that outward appearance has a value even in such societies; that it is not to be overlooked. The spacious accommodation you now have—the display of your fine library, and of your increasing museum, in such apartments as these, will bring increasing valuable recruits to the cause of science and of knowledge. Members will no longer be oppressed with heat, as they were in the confined rooms you had before, or see valuable contributions of curious specimens of antiquity or of native

art lie like lumber in a dark room. These will be displayed in a manner that must gratify those by whom they are given, and encourage others to imitate their example.

I am flattered by what you state regarding a work in which I am at present engaged, the *Life of Lord Clive*; and it may be satisfactory to the society to know that the work is in such forwardness, that I hope it will be published soon after my arrival in England.

The manner in which you have expressed your desire for my bust being executed, in order to be placed in the library of the society, gives increased value to the honour you have done me, while it adds to the many ties which have long bound me to this society, that of warm personal gratitude.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) JOHN MALCOLM.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1830.

Address of Native Gentlemen at Bombay.

To Major-General the Hon. Sir John Malcolm, G. K. B., Governor of Bombay, &c. &c.

Hon. Sir:—We have done ourselves the honour of waiting upon you, to present an address from the principal natives of Bombay, on the occasion of your resignation of the office of governor of this presidency, and approaching departure for your native country, and we do so with feelings which it would be vain for us to attempt to express. We are sensible that we are come to pay the last tribute of affection and gratitude to an old and esteemed friend, and under such impressions our inability to give utterance to our sentiments may be pardoned.

We beg your permission to read the address, which we have prepared to express our unanimous admiration of your virtues and talents. Our friend Dadabhoy Pestonjee will read it.

Honourable Sir,

Your sincere well-wisher, and

most obedient servant,

(Signed) FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1830.

To Major General the Honble. Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., Governor of Bombay, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir:—Contemplating your approaching departure for your native country, on your resignation of the government of this presidency, we the undersigned native gentlemen of Bombay, cannot, in justice in our own feelings, permit such an opportunity to pass, without expressing our regret on parting with so old and tried a friend, from whom we are in all human probability to be soon separated for ever.

It is not our intention to revert to your long and important career in this country,

neither would it be becoming in us, on such an occasion, to enter circumstantially into the manner in which you have presided over the Government of this presidency; from the more competent authorities in Europe, you will no doubt receive the full measure of approbation, to which your high talents so justly entitle you; while we are persuaded that the recollection of the several measures propounded and carried into execution under your fostering care, for the advancement of the moral and intellectual character of the natives of this country, must ever afford you more lasting gratification.

For the very great consideration which you have on all occasions shewn for our personal interests, customs, manners and usages, we feel and must always feel most grateful, as well as for that condescension, openness, frankness, and kindness of manner and deportment, with which you have always received us, and listened to our representations, however much engaged in more important duties.

Impressed with these sentiments, and in view to perpetuate the remembrance of them, we beg to request, that you will allow a full-length portrait of you to be taken before leaving Bombay, for the purpose of being placed in the native education society's rooms, or at any other public place, which we trust Government will permit us to carry into effect; and in wishing you every happiness in the bosom of your family and friends, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sir,

Your sincere well-wishers,

And most obedient Servants.

Nowrojee Jamsetjee,

Cursetjee Rustomjee,

Framjee Cawasjee,

Cursetjee Cawasjee,

Dady Cursetjee Ardaseer,

Cursetjee Manockjee,

Sorabjee Vachagandy,

Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel,

Dadabhoy Pestonjee,

Muncherjee Pestonjee,

Vicajee Merjee,

Pestonjee Merjee,

Pestonjee Cursetjee Moody,

Aga Mahomed Soostry,

Aga Mahomed Rahim Serajee,

Mulla Ally Mahomed Rasitt,

Jethmull Cootharemull,

Ardaseer Ruttonjee,

Byramjee Framjee,

Cawasjee Manockjee,

Wasdew Gunnessjee,

Ragoba Dewajee,

Dena Manockjee,

Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Patell.

(With other and equally respectable signatures).

Bombay, 29th November, 1830.

Reply.

To the Native Gentlemen of Bombay.

Gentlemen: I am much flattered by the manner in which you have evinced your kind attention to me on the occasion of my departure for England.

My residence in India, from youth, has attached me to its inhabitants, and an acquaintance of more than thirty years with many of the natives of this presidency, renders me gratefully sensible to every expression of their esteem or proof of their regard.

It has ever been my desire to promote the moral and intellectual character of the natives of India, as far as I have had the power; and in that consideration which I have given to your customs and personal interests, I have been alike governed by a sense of duty, and by my personal feelings. With several of those who now do me the honour to address me, I have for many years lived in habits of friendship, which will, I trust, continue, however we may be separated; and all of you may be assured that during life my utmost efforts will be invariably used to advance the prosperity of this flourishing and rising settlement.

I am happy in complying with your request for my portrait; and am gratified that you contemplate placing it in the room of the Native Education Society, as it associates my name and memory with that excellent institution, and strengthens my ties with those by whom it was founded.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Bombay, 29th November, 1830.

Indo-British Address.

To Major General the Honourable Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S.

Honourable Sir: As members of an institution which has been founded under your auspices, fostered and sustained by your philanthropy, and honoured by the association with it of your distinguished name as its patron, we should betray an insensibility which would be a reproach, were we to allow you to leave this country without thanking you for the warm interest you have taken in its success, and the generous aid and support it has uniformly received from you since its first establishment.

Though it is unquestionably the wisest policy in the government of a rich and highly civilized people, to content itself with providing for the security of property, leaving its subjects to pursue their own interests according to their own judgment, the government of a people, like that of India, may often, with advantage,

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assume a more parental character towards its subjects.

Such has been the character of the government over which you have presided, in the encouragement it has afforded to the institution which we represent. That institution, though formed with the immediate object of ameliorating the condition of a particular class, cannot but ultimately prove more extensively useful, should its endeavours in the attainment of its immediate object be successful; for such are the wise dispensations of Providence, that any portion of the community best promotes the common good of all, when it seeks by legitimate means to promote its own interests.

We cannot but believe that in the encouragement which your government has given to the Bombay East-Indian Amelioration Fund, the good that institution has a tendency to effect generally, was kept as much in view as the benefit likely to result from it to the class in particular; nor does this view, while increasing the obligation of the members of the association to a diligent discharge of their trust, in any way diminish the debt of gratitude which has been imposed upon them.

We should be entering into a lengthened detail, were we to enumerate all the favours which have been conferred on the association by your government, but the liberal grant of the extensive building at Phoolshair,* in the Deccan, and the valuable gardens and lands adjoining, demands particular notice. It has enabled us, under peculiarly advantageous circumstances, to form an establishment there, for instructing East-Indian youth in agriculture and the mechanical trades. The practical knowledge and early habits of industry and frugality they will there acquire, will essentially promote their future success in the occupations for which they are intended, and in which, while they advance their own interests and those of the class, we are sanguine in the expectation of their proving a benefit to the community in general.

But the encouragement which the association have received from your government is not the only favour for which they have to express their gratitude: the liberal aid which their funds have received from you, personally, as well as in consequence of your example and influence, and the honour you have done the institution in condescending to become its patron, also demand their warmest acknowledgments.

These sentiments the members at large feel it incumbent upon them to express; but such of them as belong to the class of

* Phoolshair is situated about fifteen miles from Poonah, near the high road to Ahmednuzsar; it is on the banks of the Beema, and is remarkable for its salubrity.

East-Indians, feel themselves peculiarly called upon to acknowledge the deep obligations under which you have laid them, besides those conferred through the medium of the institution. Rendered by circumstances a distinct and separate class, and debarred the advantages and privileges alike of Europeans as of natives, their path has been strewn with difficulties, and their advancement in life has been impeded and retarded. Some of these difficulties you have removed, by opening to the East-Indians situations in the public service, of greater trust and higher responsibility than any to which they were previously considered eligible. So liberal a course, while it will not fail to give a stimulus to their exertions, will also be attended with the additional benefit of weakening the prejudice, with which it has been their misfortune too frequently to be viewed.

Impressed with a deep and lively sense of their obligations to you, the East-Indian members of our association avail themselves of this opportunity to solicit you will do them the honour to accept a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription thereon, which will be presented to you, on their behalf, by Messrs. James Cockburn and Co. of London; and which they beg you will receive as a token and memorial of their heartfelt gratitude for the benefits you have conferred upon the class, and the disposition you have ever evinced to promote their interests and welfare.

We cannot close this address without assuring you that our humble, but zealous and diligent endeavours shall ever be directed to realize, to their fullest extent, the objects of the institution, and thereby to afford you the gratification (a gratification prized above all others by every great and good man) of contemplating the benefits and blessings diffused by your benevolence and liberality.

With sincere wishes for your safe return to your native country, for your health, happiness, prosperity, and the long enjoyment of your well-earned honours, we beg leave, with the greatest respect, to subscribe ourselves,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servants.

(Here follow the signatures of the members of the association, about seventy in number.)

Reply.

To the Members of the East-Indian Amelioration Association.

Gentlemen: I could receive no address with feelings of more sincere satisfaction than that with which you have presented me. That I am proud of being your patron, and gratified by the feelings with which

you regard my endeavours to promote your future welfare and success, is solely to be ascribed to your own conduct. Your views of your condition, and the means of its improvement, have entirely coincided with mine. You have looked to the attainment of a high place in the mixed community of British India, through the only means by which a solid footing in society can be attained, by virtue and knowledge.—These high qualities, when combined with habits formed in early life, of frugality and independence, will earn for your class a rank in the vast population of India, that no Government can grant, or take away. That over which I have presided has been most anxious to give you, as individuals, and as a valuable part of its subjects, every encouragement; and it has been more disposed to open to you situations in the public service, of higher responsibility than you had before, from its observation of the moderation and good sense with which the East-Indians at Bombay pursued their path to gradual advancement.

There is no act of the institution which you represent that I view with such hope as the establishment of Phoolshair. If you pursue with that zeal and judgment you have hitherto shown, the course of education at that colony which is now in happy progress, you will greatly benefit the class whose best interests are in your hands, and amply repay government for the support it has afforded to this establishment. I have watched it from the commencement with anxious anticipations of the good that will arise from it. It will be a great consolation to me in that retirement which my age and long services require, to hear that this favourite plan for the promotion of your interests, and those of the public (the two cannot be separated), has been crowned with complete success; but it cannot fail, for the youth of this establishment, removed as they are from all temptation to idle and vicious courses, are brought up in a manner that combines the simple and frugal habits of natives with the attainments and qualities of Englishmen. Men educated at such an establishment will possess advantages that will ensure employment. They will become the most useful of instruments in promoting improvement in every useful art of life, and be found most efficient as aids in the administration of the provinces of this presidency. Time, however, is required to produce such happy results. Precocious efforts to attain rapid advancement, or impatience, will injure plans which, if steadily persevered in, must effect the most beneficial changes in the condition of those of whom you are the representatives.

I shall always be proud to have my name mentioned as the first patron of the

Bombay East-Indian Amelioration Fund, and in England, as in India, your institution shall have my warmest wishes and best support. With these impressions I cannot reject the piece of plate which you desire to give me: but you will best consult my feelings by making it of very moderate value. Let me have the gratification of viewing it not only as a memorial of your kind regard, but as a type of that economy which is, beyond all other qualities, necessary to secure the attainment of the various objects of your association.

I am, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1830.

Address from the Missionaries.

To the Honourable Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., Governor of Bombay, &c. &c. &c.

Sir: On the 1st November, 1830, at the meeting of the Bombay Missionary Union, which is composed of the agents of the London mission in Surat and Belgaum, —the Scottish mission in the Konkun, Bombay, and Poonah, and the American mission in Bombay,

It was cordially and unanimously resolved—

“That the grateful acknowledgments of the Union should be presented to the Hon. Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., Governor of Bombay, for the facilities which he has granted for the preaching of the gospel in all parts of the Bombay territories, for his honourable exertions in the abolition of Suttees, and for the kind manner in which he has countenanced Christian education.”

The preceding resolution will be accepted by you as the humble but sincere offering of those connected with it. It contains the expression of their gratitude for the aid received from you in the prosecution of a work, which, I am persuaded, is associated with the best feelings of your heart, and the furtherance of which must be viewed as the most glorious result of Britain's sway in these extensive and interesting regions.

I have the honour, Sir,

To subscribe myself,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN WILSON,
Sec. to the Bombay
Missionary Union.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1830.

Reply.

To the Reverend John Wilson, Secretary of the Bombay Missionary Union.

Sir: I entreat you to convey to the Bombay Missionary Union, that they may communicate to the societies of which they are agents, my warm and sincere

thanks for the kind expression of their sentiments, and I beg that you will assure them that it is solely to their zeal and Christian humility, combined, as I have ever found it, with a spirit of toleration and good sense, that I owe any power I have possessed of aiding them in their good and pious objects, which, pursued as they are by the members of the societies who have honoured me with their approbation, must merit and receive the support of all who take an interest in the promotion of knowledge, the advancement of civilization, and the cause of truth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1830.

Netherlands India.

Extract of a Letter.—“Major Elout, a very clever fellow, late resident at Rhio, is removed to Padang. The Dutch are building a strong fort in Menancabow, and sending 2,400 European troops from Java, with the ultimate object of conquering Sumatra. They have secured the port of Siak, on the eastern side, by treaty, and look to reduce the Achenese.”

Persia.

The *Bombay Sumachar* of the 25th Oct. contains the following paragraph of a letter received from Bussorah:—“The cholera and plague had been raging at Tabreez, to a most alarming degree, and it was reported that upwards of 10,000 inhabitants had fallen a prey to that fatal disorder.”

China.

AFFRAY AND HOMICIDE.

A serious affray, accompanied by the homicide of the master of a Netherlands ship, occurred in the month of October, at the Dutch Hong, which, in its consequences, might have embroiled the English factory with the Chinese authorities, but for the firmness of the Select Committee. We give the following copious digest of the facts which were elicited in the inquiry at the Netherlands consulate.

In consequence of the death of Capt. F. Mackenzie, of the Netherlands ship *Vrouw Helena*, a jury, consisting of English, Americans, Hollanders, and Parsees, was summoned on the 1st October by Mr. M. J. Senn van Basel, provisional acting Netherlands consul, to inquire into the circumstances attending such death. Mr.

John Mac Vicar was chosen foreman. After examining and identifying the body, the following evidence was taken on oath.

Mr. C. Bovet stated, that on the preceding evening, about half-past six, he was taking tea with Capt. Mackenzie and Capt. Auger, in his own house in the Dutch Hong, when a message was delivered him from Marvanjee Hormajee (a Parsee merchant residing in the adjoining house), requesting the key of the door of the passage of the Hong, to which the witness replied that he was welcome to the key whenever he wished it. Soon after, Damiao, Marvanjee's clerk, came with a similar message, and intimated to witness that if he went out of the Hong he should be attacked by a gang of Parsees, recommending him to be on his guard. Hearing, soon after, a noise, as if people were breaking open the Hong back gate, witness went out, taking a sabre, and found four or five Parsee servants, whom he told to desist from breaking the lock; when the sabre was seized by one, and the others fell upon the witness with iron crow-bars. Witness retreated to his house, and told Capt. Mackenzie to load the guns, fearing an attempt on the house. He went up stairs, and immediately heard a "screeching out" in the Hong, and saw a noisy crowd of Parsees and Chinese. Soon after Capt. Auger brought Capt. Mackenzie up stairs bleeding profusely; he was delirious, and died about seven o'clock in the morning. There had been no recent misunderstanding between witness and the Parsees residing in the Dutch Hong. Witness had had the key of the back gate* in his possession for the last four or five days, in consequence of the gate-coolie being absent, which appeared to have been a ground of dissatisfaction to others residing in the Hong. The reason the key was not delivered to Marvanjee's servant was because witness wished it to be used and returned into his possession, as he had the custody of the gate.

Capt. Auger, master of the French ship *Courrier de St. Denis*, deposed, that after tea, at Mr. Bovet's, he and Bovet had retired, leaving the deceased reading; and almost immediately after he heard a striking at the back gate of the Hong. He came down stairs, and met Mr. Bovet, who said he was going to get the guns ready, as some Parsees were about to attack the house. The witness went out upon the terrace, and saw the deceased

receive a blow on his head from a Parsee; he fell immediately. Witness came down from the terrace, and with the assistance of the servants raised the deceased and brought him into the house, the Parsees retiring. He could only articulate, "what have I done to these people that they should treat me thus?" The Parsee who struck the blow was a stout man.

Damiao d'Noronha, clerk to Marvanjee Hormajee, deposed, that he carried a message from his master requesting Mr. Bovet not to lock the Hong gate, or to give the key to Marvanjee, who would return it, otherwise "there would be a row." Bovet replied, that the key was his at any hour of the night, but he would not deliver it up to Marvanjee. The latter was not satisfied, and said if the key was not delivered, he would send his servants and break the lock. Witness heard Marvanjee tell his servants to be ready to break the lock if the gate was locked, and told witness to inform Bovet that there would be a fight in case he did not give up the key.

William Haylett, who was sitting, at the time of the affray, in Mr. Fearon's house in the Dutch Hong, heard a knocking at the back gate, and heard Bovet running up the Hong using irritating and abusive language to those at the gate, who were three Parsees. Bovet attempted to draw the sabre he had, when a scuffle ensued, the sabre fell to the ground, Bovet using his fists, the Parsees clubs. Bovet ran down the Hong, the Parsees following. He saw nothing of Capt. Mackenzie.

Dr. J. H. Bradford and Dr. Ed. Turner proved the nature of the deceased's wounds, and that they were the cause of his death.

James Ilbery, jun., was in Mr. Fearon's house, and saw from the back terrace three Parsees attempting to force the lock off the Hong gate. Bovet came up with a sword in his hand; an altercation took place; Bovet attempted to draw the sword; the Parsees seized it; several blows were exchanged; and Bovet made the best of his way towards his own house. Saw nothing more of either party, immediately afterwards heard groans in the passage. He did not hear Bovet use any irritating language to the Parsees. Mr. Haylett was with witness on the terrace, and both could hear equally well what was said at the gate. I heard no irritating language from Mr. Bovet while at the gate, nor immediately before his coming to it. Knows of no animosity between the Parsees and Capt. Mackenzie, but believes the immediate cause of the disturbance was a misunderstanding between Bovet and the Parsees living in the Hong, about locking the back gate earlier than customary. No European except Bovet engaged in the scuffle.

Joseph Henry went in company with

* By the agreement between Marvanjee and the lessor of his house, it was stipulated that "a porter will be stationed at the front gate of the Hong, and will be closed every night at ten o'clock; the bottom gate, opening into old China Street, will be fitted with a lock to open on both sides; the factory will be supplied with a key to the same for their use during the day; and at ten o'clock at night the gate will be bolted on the inside."

Mr. Haylett and Mr. Ilbery out to the small terrace which overlooks the gate, where three Parsees were attempting to break or remove the lock; immediately after, Mr. Bovet came up to them with a sword in his left hand, and addressed them in irritating language, demanding what they were doing. Words passed, and Bovet attempted to draw his sword, when the Parsees rushed upon him; the sword fell to the ground; blows were exchanged freely; Bovet ran towards his own house, followed by the Parsees. He saw nothing more, but in two minutes after heard groans, and much loud noise in the Hong.

Marvanjee Hormajee.—“ I sent my comprador with a message to Mr. Bovet at about half-past six o'clock last night, to request him to leave open the back gate, and not put on the padlock. His answer by the comprador was, that he would lock up. I then sent Mr. Damiao, who is a clerk in my house, with my compliments, that he must not lock the door, but if he did he must send me the key. The answer brought back was, that he must lock, and if I wanted the key I could have it. I said I want it now, and Damiao said I could not have it: the lock was not then on the gate. Going out, I ordered my servants, that if he locked the gate to break the lock; as the lease of my house states the gate shall not be locked before ten o'clock at night. On Damiao bringing the second answer, I observed to him that Mr. Bovet must be anxious to quarrel. I then went out to several places. When I returned I was obliged to enter by the front gate, the other being locked. All was quiet in the passage, and I had no knowledge of any disturbance or scuffle having taken place until informed by my servants on entering my own house. I heard on my return home, that a scuffle had taken place, in which Capt. Mackenzie was wounded. I have not had any cause of quarrel myself, nor has any of my servants had cause of quarrel, that I know of, with Mr. Bovet, before last evening, except once, about two years ago, when a similar discussion arose about the right to the key of the gate; having paid the porter from that time to this, I think I have a right to keep the key. My three servants, Framjee, Nowrojee, and Jamsetjee, are now confined in the British factory, having been given up by me to Mr. Lindsay, at his request, this morning, on his informing me that they were suspected of being concerned in the affray of last night. I did not know Capt. Mackenzie. I had no cause of enmity against him. My servants above-named I do not suppose had any cause of enmity against him. My above-named servants told me that they were the persons who attempted to break the lock, and had the scuffle with Mr. Bovet at the gate. They were obey-

ing my orders in attempting to remove the lock.”

Acow, comprador to Messrs. Ilbery, Fearon, and Co., and Marvanjee Hormajee, deposed, that on the evening before last, he saw two Parsees go to the gate for the purpose of breaking the lock; their names were Framjee and Jamsetjee, servants to Marvanjee Hormajee. When these two men were at the gate, Mr. Bovet came up with a sword in his hand; in a minute after he was followed by Nowrojee, another servant of Marvanjee, with clubs in his hands, and immediately a squabbling took place. Bovet attempted to drive them from the gate, and they to pursue their business of breaking the lock. Bovet attempted to draw his sword; it was seized hold of by the two servants Framjee and Jamsetjee. Nowrojee seized him from behind; the other two wresting the sword from his hand. Having shaken himself free, he retreated towards his own house, keeping up a running scuffle. On reaching his own door he ran in. At that moment a gentleman in dark clothes was coming out of Bovet's door, with a closed umbrella in his hand, which he raised up and with it struck the Parsee. The latter had some weapon in his hand, the other two Parsees came up on the instant, and a general scuffle ensued in the passage. Witness turned round, unwilling to look at it; *felt sick*, and went into Mr. Fearon's house: in a few minutes all the noise in the Hong ceased. He saw blood on the pavement near Bovet's door, which was open. Marvanjee's door was closed, and no person in the Hong. The two Parsees at the gate had an iron chisel and file, for the purpose of opening the lock. Nowrojee had clubs, one of which was a large bamboo. Could not say who the person was who came out of the door at Bovet ran in; saw blows exchanged between the person who came out of Bovet's gate and the first Parsee. Did not report what he saw to Mr. Fearon; did not suppose it more than a little *kow-kow*, and a small trouble, the same as had taken place previously, and soon finished. There was no Chinese concerned. The person engaged with the Parsees was not Bovet, as he was in white, and the other was in dark clothing.

Akeau, a cooley of Marvanjee Hormajee's house, saw the Parsees at the gate attempting to force the lock; when Bovet came up, and the scuffle ensued. In the scuffle Nowrojee succeeded in taking the iron scabbard from Bovet, with which he beat him. Bovet ran to his own house. As he entered, witness saw an European in dark clothing coming out, with an umbrella folded, in his hand, with which he attempted to defend himself. The Parsees attacked him with clubs. Nowrojee had the scabbard in his hand, and in his other

hand a club. Witness saw blows given; cannot say whether all struck or not. The European retreated towards a boat lying in the passage. Witness did not see him fall. The Parsees were Framjee, Nowrojee, and Jamsetjee, servants to Marvanjee Hormajee. Nowrojee had a bamboo club. No Chinese took part in the affray. Does not know where Marvanjee Hormajee was at the time. The European struck first with the closed umbrella.

On the 2d October, the jury returned the following verdict: "that the death of Capt. Mackenzie was caused by blows inflicted upon him by three Parsees, named Nowrojee, Framjee, and Jamsetjee (servants of Marvanjee Hormajee), in an affray which took place in the Dutch Hong, on the evening of the 30th ultimo."

In consequence of this affair, the Chinese government demanded the surrender of the three Parsees, who were kept in custody in the British factory; and the demand being refused, the governor sent a message by some Hong merchants, intimating his intention to take the men by force. The Select Committee thereupon issued the following public notice.

"We, the President and Select Committee, do hereby give public notice to all British residents in Canton, that in consequence of a threat of the Chinese government to send an armed force to the factory, with the avowed purpose of seizing British subjects, a body of seamen will be retained in the Company's factories for the protection of all British subjects who may feel desirous to resort to them.

(Signed) "William Baynes, Charles Millett, J. Bannerman, J. N. Daniell."

"Canton, 20th October, 1830."

The following extract from the *Canton Register* of Nov. 2, communicates the result of this act of firmness and vigour:—

Although the measure of guarding the factory with armed sailors was merely the revival of an old custom formerly very generally observed here; yet, from its disuse for several years, the unexpected appearance of men with naked swords, pieces of artillery, and all the appurtenances of war, could not fail to create a great sensation in men's minds, foreigners as well as natives. We are informed that the threat to which it refers was conveyed orally by the Hong merchants to the select committee, but in the most formal manner, and with a request that it might be committed to writing as the express words of the governor; and whether we suppose it put in execution, to enforce compliance with his demand for delivering up the three Parsees concerned in the late fatal affray, or that of expelling foreign women from Canton (to use the phraseology of the Government edicts), we con-

ceive there was but one way of treating it, and this, we are happy to say, appears to have been completely successful. The message, from the mode of its conveyance, was evidently an experiment to try the firmness of the committee; and no sooner was it met by them with a proper spirit, than the timid policy of the governor became apparent. He desired the Hong merchants to tell the committee it was a mere hasty ebullition of temper never seriously meant. How could it be supposed that he would be the first to take any step to interrupt the harmony between the two nations? The committee might be quite sure any such proceeding would be completely at variance with Chinese policy, their settled maxim being to act merely on the defensive in their negotiations with European powers, and never to proceed to extreme measures.

Such was the language of the Hong merchants; but those who know Canton know full well that its government is uniformly disposed to outrage and insult foreigners just as much as it finds foreigners will tamely submit to; and that there is scarcely any length to which, if unchecked, it will not proceed, while it uniformly succumbs to a temperate resistance founded on propriety and reason. We can be at no loss therefore to conjecture the real grounds of the governor's forbearance in explaining away rather than acting up to the letter of his message.

We believe his Excellency has already virtually desisted from demanding the Parsees, while his repugnance to foreign ladies will probably be gradually overcome, although he may continue to fulminate government edicts against them. We regret, for the sake of our fair readers, that on this subject we cannot write in a more decided manner.

The object, for the attainment of which a defensive position was assumed, having been gained, by written assurances from the governor of the inviolability of the factories, the armed sailors, &c. returned to their respective ships on Sunday the 31st ultimo.

NEGOCIATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The following intercourse has taken place with the Chinese authorities, to which allusion is made in the preceding extract:—

"To William Baynes, Esq., President, &c. &c., and Select Committee.

"Gentlemen: We have lately seen with feelings of indignation two chops issued by his Excellency the Viceroy, and placarded on the walls of the Company's factory; one, an exaggerated repetition of an annual proclamation respecting servants, &c., the other, prohibiting foreigners from using sedan chairs: both of them unusually in-

sulting in their language, and promulgated with the evident design of holding up foreigners to the eye of the Chinese as an inferior and abject class; which must tend to bring them into contempt with the lower orders of society, and ultimately endanger their personal safety.

"We are firmly convinced from experience that the relative situation of foreigners in this country is made worse, and never improved, by tame submission to indignity.

"Under this conviction, we deem it essential to make known to you our sentiments on the occasion, and beg to express our hope, that you will feel disposed to co-operate with the community at large in making them the subject of a remonstrance to government.—We have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed by the British residents at Canton.)

"Canton, 16th Oct. 1830."

To this representation, the following reply was sent:—

"To James Innes, Esq., and the gentlemen whose names appear as signatures to the address of the 16th instant.

"Gentlemen: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you express a hope that the Hon. Company's representatives will join in a strong remonstrance to the Chinese government, in consequence of the aggravated insults that it has lately indulged in towards foreigners in this country, with the evident intention of debasing them in the eyes of the Chinese.

"2. We perfectly agree with you, gentlemen, in opinion, that a tacit submission to indignities only tends to make our situation worse than it was before, and we consider that so far from concession operating to procure for us the enjoyment of a trade free from interruptions and annoyances, experience has shewn it to have a decidedly contrary effect.

"3. We perceive in your letter a disposition highly creditable to the feelings of Englishmen, and trust that the unanimity displayed on this subject will be attended with the happiest results, in demonstrating to this government that there are limits to insult, beyond which it cannot venture with impunity.

"4. It is our intention to forward a strong remonstrance to the authorities of Canton, which we shall have presented at the city gate by a party chiefly composed of officers from the Hon. Company's ships, and we shall be happy to co-operate with you, should you determine on a like step.—We are, &c."

(Signed by the Select Committee.)

"Canton, 18th Oct. 1830."

The Governor's answer to the remonstrance was as follows:—

"Le, member of the Military Board,

Governor of Canton, &c., to the Hong merchants, requiring them to inform themselves fully of the contents.

"It is now authenticated that the English nation's * chief, Baynes, and others, presented a statement, saying. (Here follows a copy of the committee's letter of the 18th.)

"Further. It is authenticated that the English private merchants, Innes and others, presented a statement to the same effect. They both have come before me, the governor.

"Concerning these authenticated topics, on examination, it is found, that foreigners (E-jin) bringing with them foreign women (fau-foo) to Canton province, they (the women) were merely allowed to remain on board ship. Afterwards it was granted that they should land at Macao. This was an extraordinary manifestation of the graciousness of our sage and benevolent dynasty. It cannot by any means be allowed to bring them (foreign women) to Canton. All the various nations of foreigners have, for a long period, obediently submitted to this.

"As in the 16th year of Keen-lung (A.D. 1751-2), the Dutch foreign merchant, Lauleen, in a boat, brought to Canton a foreign woman, and resided in the Suy-fung Hong. At that time the foreign women was, in custody, sent to Macao, and there was issued a severe interdiction.

"In the 34th year of Keen-lung (A.D. 1769), the English foreign merchant, Fei-shun, clandestinely brought a foreign slave woman to reside in E-wo factory. Then the said foreign slave woman was sent in custody to Macao, and the Hong merchants, linguists, compradores, and government messengers, were severally chastised and degraded, as is on record. Afterwards, whenever foreign women were brought clandestinely to Canton, they were always sent back, under custody, to Macao.

"Of late, for ten or more years, the foreign merchants have all obediently submitted; and there has been no such thing as bringing foreign women or girls to Canton; by which, it may be seen, that the said foreigners were by no means ignorant of the law.

"Now the said chief Baynes, how can he intentionally oppose the prohibitions and orders, and bring with him a foreign woman to Canton city, to dwell with him in the foreign factory? And after having given orders to him, he still, again, stupidly introduces the case of those in courts taking with them their Mandarin families, &c.—a lying, specious argument. Does he not know that the native Mandarins

* The former phraseology is here revived, and the condescending to reason on the subject marks a lowering of the tone. It is said the remonstrance of the 18th produced a "sensation."

must be resident in their courts, before they are allowed to have their families with them? If they be deputed on public business, whether for a longer or shorter time, they are not allowed to take their families with them. The law is fixed and manifest. Now the said nation's chief has received the commands of his king to come to Canton provincial city to trade, which is not different from receiving an Imperial commission to go on a certain errand. Then, even if he does fallaciously compare his case with native Mandarins, he ought not (according to his own showing) to bring his family with him. Still if he (or rather she) remove early to Macao, he will avoid a very severe scrutiny.

"As to sitting in sedan chairs, originally it is a small business. But foreigners, being in the provincial city, have not heretofore been allowed to ascend chairs. In going out and in from their factories to their boats, or from their boats to the factories, if it rained, or if they were sick, and found it impossible to walk, still it was only proper for them to lean on some support and proceed. They were not allowed to drag in topics, and dun with petitions.

"Again: heretofore, in consequence of various nations coming to Canton province to trade, whose languages were unintelligible, and they incapable of understanding the proprieties, laws, prohibitions and orders of the Celestial Empire, it was difficult (or impossible) for them to avoid pride and profligacy. Further: being apprehensive that the security merchants, &c. might be unjust in their dealings, or that traitorous natives might seduce to a violation of the laws, &c.; therefore, ever since the reign of Keen-lung, every year, when the foreign ships in succession came into the port, proclamations containing severe interdicts were published once, really with the intention of looking down and compassionating the foreigners, to prevent their being entangled in the net of the law. This was the design. But the said foreigners, in their petition, turn it into a disgraceful insult to them, which really shews their ignorance of the 'substantialities of business.'

"To sum up all: the interdicts and orders are of old standing, and have not by any means been commenced to-day. The said foreigners have only, as they ought, to conform obediently to old regulations. Then, no doubt, there will be mutual tranquillity, without disturbance. If, in respect of former interdicts, there be an intentional opposition and disturbance created, it is all brought upon themselves by the said foreigners. It is by no means the case, that the Celestial Empire has bestowed a gracious compassion. . . and ask. Have these said foreigners, in an immense ocean, several

times 10,000 le (miles), for the purposes of commerce? or to create a disturbance? With an impartial mind, silently consider, and you will then be vehemently aroused (or awakened to a sense of your condition).

"Uniting the above circumstances, an order is hereby issued to the Hong merchants to enjoin, forthwith, perspicuously, these orders on the said foreigners for their obedience, that they may take the foreign woman now living in the factory, and immediately order her to be returned to Macao. Moreover, order that, hereafter, whether moving or at rest, there must be in all cases an implicit obedience to the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire.

"The foreign women, coming in ships, are only allowed to reside, temporarily, at Macao. It is not allowed that they should be brought to Canton. Further: it cannot be, that at the provincial city (foreigners) may ascend to sit in Chinese shoulder carriages. If there be presumptuous intentional disobedience, all the offenders will be involved in a severe scrutiny. Hasten! hasten! These are the orders.

"Taou-kwang, 10th year, 9th moon, 5th day." (Oct. 21, 1830).

The Ioppo's reply to the Committee's remonstrance was as follows:—

"Chung, Imperial commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c., to the Hong merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents hereof.

"It is authenticated that the English nation's chief, Baynes, and others, have presented a foreign petition written in the Chinese character, saying. (Here follows a copy of the documents of 18th instant.)

"And it is authenticated that the said nation's private merchants, Innes and others, presented a foreign petition with a Chinese translation, saying. (Here follows a copy.)

"In consequence of these, examination being made, it is found that the taking off the interdict against ingress from the southern sea, and permitting foreigners to a commercial intercourse, occurred at the commencement of the dynasty, from which time to the present is a hundred and some score of years; during which period, for the foreigners of various nations who came to reside at Canton, there has been no affair which has not had old regulations, and there has been no man who did not obey the fixed laws. For the language and the dress of natives and foreigners are entirely different. And the Celestial Empire's usages are all honourable and strict. How is it possible to suffer the want of a marked difference being made between those inside and those outside?

"Since the said foreigners come to

trade, it is only incumbent on them to obey implicitly the orders of government. If they dislike the restrictions as difficult to be endured, it is perfectly competent to them not to take the trouble to come so great a distance.

"All the great officers of Canton look up and realize (his Majesty's) desire to treat foreigners tenderly, and they continually stoop to manifest kindness to those who come. But in matters which regard prohibitions, how can they in the least indulge in remissness?

"Now, according to what the said chief, Baynes, and others have stated, they say that on the 4th of the 8th moon a proclamation was put up, containing language intended to degrade and insult the said foreigners.

"Heretofore, it has been the rule concerning foreign ships entering the port, for my office to examine the old records, and uniting with the governor, issue proclamations to be pasted up against the foreign factories. From the 57th year of Keen-lung (A.D. 1792) till now, it has been in successive years conformed to. The practice was by no means commenced this year. Heretofore, the said nation's trading foreign merchants never heard that it was designed to treat with insult, and disgrace them. The said chief has resided in Canton many years, and has been constantly going out and into the foreign factories—how did he remain ignorant of the proclamations which were put up according to usage, and in past years never observe the disgrace and insult, but only this year open out his irregular crazy proceedings?

"The language of the said chief and others is fallacious, and let you alone, you exclude yourselves from the life which nature gives; as, for example, what is said in the petition about overstepping station or rank, and ascending sedan chairs.

"The said foreign merchants have resided in Canton city for many years past. In past days, when going from the factories to the boats, and from the boats to the factories, did they ascend chairs, or did they walk on foot? Were there no times of hot weather or of rain then? Did it never happen that men's bodies were wearied then? If, formerly, the said foreigners had ascended chairs, and at this time were interdicted and stopped, then, perhaps, there would be a semblance of a little tyranny. But if, originally, they walked on foot, and now suddenly ascend 'shoulder-carriages,'* is it not overstepping their station?

"The important ground of the provincial city is exposed to the view of every eye, and inside native people may not be 'menially employed' by outside foreign-

ers (or barbarians). The said chief and others say that the person who sat in a chair is the son of a member of their national legislature. When that foreign merchant lives in his own country, he is, no doubt, the son of an honourable officer; but when he comes with merchant ships to Canton, and is not proceeding to court with tribute, here, no doubt, he must merely be viewed as a trading foreign merchant. Since the said chief, and others understand what is reasonable and just, how is it they will not apply their thoughts and awaken to a sense of propriety?†

"As to what the petition says about foreign women residing in the factory; heretofore, when foreign women came to Canton province, they were originally allowed to reside temporarily at Macao. If they were brought to Canton city, it was, for a long time past, an offence against the statutes of the local government.

"In the 16th and 34th years of Keen-lung (A.D. 1751 and 1769), there were cases in the courts of foreign women, and slave (or servant) women, being brought up clandestinely to Canton; all of whom were, by the then governors, sent back in custody to Macao: there are papers which may be examined.

"The said chief and others, in attending to the commercial affairs, have their fixed residence at Macao. Canton is only their temporary residence. Every day (or ordinarily), by requesting a permit, they can go up and down, and perfectly attend to their families. What necessity is there for persons with different dress and different languages (from the natives) to excite a commotion in the factories, and by a possibility of one in ten thousand, create a bloody quarrel, and make disturbance, which would turn the subject into matter of infinite after-regret. Let the said chief and others consider intensely their own persons and families, for the safety of whom it is very incumbent to take precautions (and not bring them into places of danger).

"To sum up the whole:—The said chief and others having passed over the ocean so great a distance to come and trade, our sacred dynasty, which benevolently nurtures ten thousand states, doubtless will not, in the least degree, view them in different ways. But the Hwa and Ee, the flowery natives and the barbarian foreigners, must be distinctly divided. Between those inside and those

† In the Governor's reply, the interdict was against ascending the shoulder-carriage, or sitting in a sedan chair; but if sick and not able to walk, the foreigner might lean with his hands or arms upon the *yu*. What *yu* means, in this connexion, it is not easy to say. It denotes "a mortar held up by the hands," and may probably be the name of some mean bamboo hurdle. But he is not to ascend or sit, but hold on by this hurdle, which statement it is difficult to make sense of.

(2 C)

* This seems to refer to the low sedan chair, called the Peking chair.

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outside, there must be erected a great boundary. Heretofore, there has been no precedent for entering the factories in shoulder-carriages; therefore, walking on foot is no harsh treatment. Heretofore, it has not been the rule for foreign women to reside in Canton; therefore, sending them to Macao is really the way to give entire security.

"The said chief and others must, as is proper, consider the subject deeply over and over again, and be careful not to let other people befooled them, vainly spending their angry breath in restive conduct, which may turn to self-cutting off the road to commerce.

"Uniting these things, an order is hereby issued to the Hong merchants to enjoin these commands on the said chief and others, for their obedience thereto. Oppose not. A special edict.

"Taou-kwang, 10th year, 9th moon, 6th day. (Oct. 22, 1830.)

(A proclamation, containing ideas much the same as the above, is pasted up at the Hong Merchant's Hall. It is issued in the united names of the Governor, Hoppo, and Tseang-Keun, dated Oct. 23, 1830.)

The Tseang-Keun's reply:

"King, the Tseang-Keun (or commandant), hereby replies officially to the two petitions of the foreign merchants, Baynes, Jardine, and others.

"On examination, I find, that all foreign merchants coming to Canton to trade, ought to obey the usages and regulations of the Celestial Empire.

"This has long been a fixed rule; and all foreign merchants, with reverence and obedience, have also, hitherto, long yielded respectful submission. The great officers appointed on the borders have, likewise, from time to time, explained clearly the prohibitions and commands, and issued proclamations and perspicuous edicts. And, fearing that the various foreign merchants are not yet able to understand fully, they have also commanded the Hong merchants, clearly and minutely to enjoin their edicts; and to apply themselves to cause that all the foreigners should know the laws of the Celestial Empire; and that traitorous natives, also, should not dare, in the midst of these circumstances, to excite disturbances. This was to quiet the feelings of the foreigners. These proclamations are really to shew tenderness to foreigners, and to soothe and tranquillize them. But the said foreigners, ignorant how to be excited to gratitude, turn round, and because of the proclamation disallowing them to bring foreign women with them to Canton provincial city, and disallowing them to sit in sedan chairs—whining—whining—present petitions.

"I, the Tseang-Keun, have no connexion whatever with the management of foreign affairs; but as it is authenticated

that a petition has been presented to me on these various topics, I have examined, and find that, hitherto, foreign women were only allowed to be in the Macao ships, and to reside temporarily at Macao. They have never yet been permitted to be brought up by others to Canton provincial city.

"As to the various foreign merchants trading, after ascending the shore from their ships, it is incumbent on them to keep themselves quiet, and wait in their factories, staying till their merchandize is disposed of, and they have purchased and set in order new merchandize. Then it is incumbent on them to get into their ships, return to Macao, and (thence) return to their countries. Hitherto, it has not been allowed to sit in sedan chairs. The fixed regulations being thus, how can it be allowed to dun with disputatious petitions?

"Besides, the words contained in the petitions are very wild and fallacious. But in consideration that they are foreigners, and that their language and notions of justice are different (from ours), I do not inflict severe chastisement. Since it is authenticated that they have also petitioned the Governor, the Foo-yuen, and the Hoppo, it is incumbent on them to wait till they have replied by proclamation, for their commands to be obeyed.

"Taou-kwang, 10th year, 9th moon, 7th day." (Oct. 23, 1830.)

NEW FORT AT THE BOGUE.

From the *Peking Gazette*, No. 91.—An Imperial Edict. Le and his colleagues have presented a memorial, stating that they have been engaged in consultation about building an additional fort. The great entrance from the sea called Hoo-kow (the Bogue) belonging to Tung-kwan district, in Canton province, is the general entrance from the sea, on the way to Canton city. And on the two sides of it, there have been originally established three forts. Now it is authenticated, that the said governor and his colleagues have personally gone over and examined the said places. Towards the east there is a hill called Sandy-point, opposite to which, towards the south, there is another hill called Great-point. There has long been a fort on Sha-keo; it is now requested to build an additional one on Ya-keo, in order to complete a double power (literally, cow-horn's power) for a closer defence from the sea. Be it as requested. It is permitted that they should require the Hong merchants to present the money for workmen and materials; and the government will distribute it, that the work may be done speedily.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES.

Macao, November 16th, 1829.—The comprador has to-day presented a list of

reduced fees for Company's large and small ships. The items are very numerous, and refer to the custom-house at Whampoa; the upper and lower custom-houses at Second Bar; the various forts on the river, &c. &c.

The amount on each large ship was heretofore ... Drs. 1165 534

The reduced rate amounts to 763 074

Beside, there are a great many annual charges, which are reduced about one-third. Some are done away with altogether, such as 1,100 dollars a year, for eleven days' plays, to amuse the Whampoa custom-house people. The total of these annual fees is not given. Two dollars and a half for a "new purser" going up to Canton is retained. Twenty dollars for casting anchor, and twenty for weighing it, are done away with. Eight dollars a year for the worship of idols is also done away with. Besides some annual expenditure, the charge on small ships is reduced from 847 dollars to 496.

Former fees on each ship	Dollars. 1,165
Annual fees for the fleet	2,352

New fees on each large ship....	703
Annual for the fleet	602

Twenty large ships old fees	25,652
New rate	14,662

Difference 10,990

Say an annual saving to the compradors of 11,000 dollars.

From Hoppo Chung, concerning the enter-port fee, and other port charges, dated May 11th, 1830.

"Chung, by imperial order, Hoppo, &c. &c., to the Hong merchants. Concerning the enter-port fee paid by the ships of all foreign nations, a memorial was sent to the emperor, and his gracious pleasure has been received, sanctioning a reduction. A copy of the documents was sent to the Hong merchants for them to communicate the orders, and require obedience thereto; this is on record. Now, the said merchants have, by petition, requested a particular and explicit statement of the amount of reduction.

"On examining the law on the subject, it appears that the enter-port fee levied on foreign ships has been Ts. 1,125 960, with a discount of one-tenth, making really Ts. 1,018 364.

"Having now received the imperial will to diminish this charge, hereafter, without distinguishing the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, classes of ships, let there be, in obedience to the orders received, a reduction on all equally, of two-tenths: and on each ship be levied Ts. 810 691.

"It is further contained in the laws

that the French foreign ships; the single eagle* and the double eagle nations' ships, should pay 100 taels more; and the Soolà† nation's ships 100 taels less than other nations. Hereafter, should any of these four nations—the French, &c. have any ships come to Canton, let there be a reduction of two-tenths in obedience to the above order, estimated according to what they paid more or less than other nations, and so magnify imperial benevolence, and conform to fixed regulations.

"As to the fees for going out of port, and opening the barrier, the memorial to the emperor recommended it as unnecessary to deliberate about any reduction, and the old law on the subject should be conformed to.

"Besides giving a public reply to the petition received, an order is hereby again sent to the Hong merchants to enjoin my commands on the merchants of all the foreign nations, that they may, one and all, reverently and obediently conform thereto. A special order."

"Taou-kwang, 10th year, 4th month, 19th day."

The items for making full weight, sending the duties to court, &c. must all be exacted according to law.

List of charges enclosed with Hoppo Chung's order, by the merchants, May 20th, 1830.

The enter-port, outgoing, barrier opening fees, &c. are clearly stated below.

I. The measurement and its accompanying charges, making three items in all, are still, according to the old regulations, to be levied by dividing the ships into three classes, and estimating the amount.

II. The enter-port fee is now, according to the new regulations, to be levied without any regard to first, second, and third classes, on all ships alike. The true amount to be paid is Taels 810 691.

III. The great custom-house for opening the barrier (giving a port clearance), is still to proceed according to the old law; charging on all ships, without distinction of size, the exact sum of Taels 480 420.

The charges on the above items at the chief custom-house continue according to the old law. On each hundred taels, there is, for the scales, a charge of six taels; and to send the same to court a charge of six mace; the silver must all be pure Sysec, and the scales employed those of the custom-house treasury.

IV. The fee charged at the office of the Leang-taou (keeper of public granaries, &c.) for opening the barrier, is to be continued according to the old law without distinction of classes; on each ship the

* The Prussian and Austrian flags.

† We do not know what nation is mean

exact amount is in Sysee silver Ts. 116 424.
No charges for weighing, or transport.
The scales to be used are the Szeima scales
of the Leang-tau's treasury.

*List of Charges payable by every English
country ship frequenting the Port of
Canton.*

	Old Rate. Drs.	New Rate. Drs.
Fees to Whampoa custom-house on taking out provision permit	120 —	60 —
The head officer of do. on provision of sea stock	75 —	38 —
For stamping the permit	15 —	7 360
Cruising boats	1 —	1 —
On compradore's introduction to the head of the custom-house	26 —	16 —
Custom-house runners, "shoe-money"	2 —	2 —
Fees to servants, "small chest money"	30 —	18 —
Allowance for fuel	1 —	1 —
Wharf-keeper	5 —	5 —
Permits for carpenters to work, per head	— 385	— 385
Custom-house boatmen for whole period of ship's stay ..	29 160	29 160
Permit for supply of extra provisions	6 360	6 360
Fee to "Wi Tuen," of Canton custom-house, on delivering bonds	5 —	5 —
Charge for proclamations	2 180	2 180
Fees to the Tsung Tsun custom-house (between the two folles)	31 —	16 —
Additional do., to boats at do. ..	1 —	1 —
Fees to Eastern fort (French folly)	18 —	10 —
Additional do., for boats at do. ..	1 —	1 —
Western fort	1 —	1 —
Si Ho (Creek) Chop-house ..	1 —	1 —
Chop-house in front of factories ..	— 360	— 360
Fee to Pwan Yu magistrate on presenting bond	8 —	8 —
Fee to the Sze-office at "Kaou-Tong" (near Whampoa)	8 300	8 300
Fee to assistant magistrate at "Wengning," on presenting bond	3 360	3 360
Monthly fees to officers on Dances' Island	— 662	— 662
Policeman, for taking care of Banks-halls' foundations	1 100	1 100
Fee to the two officers of the E Mo-foo on ship anchoring ..	5 —	— —
Do. on weighing anchor	5 —	— —
Clerks on ditto	8 —	8 —
Charge for ships having European crews, according to new regulation, on anchoring	27 560	— —
Do. on weighing anchor	27 560	— —
Charge at the autumn holidays ..	10 —	7 —
For clerks, &c. at do.	3 —	3 —
Annual general charge on each ship	10 —	10 —
Officer from Viceroy's office on guard on larboard side of ship ..	18 360	11 —
Additional fee to crew, on first roll of service	1 —	1 —
Compensation for lanterns, basins, &c	2 —	2 —
Fee upon provision of sea stock ..	40 —	24 —
Allowance for fish and vegetables to boats accompanying ship to the Bocca Tigris	1 —	1 —
Compensation for ducks, fowls, &c.	1 —	1 —

	Old Rate. Drs.	New Rate. Drs.
Additional charge on every country ship having an European crew, according to a late regulation	9 —	9 —
Fee on additional supply of provisions	56 —	34 —
Additional charge for ducks and fowls	1 —	1 —
Fee on ship taking in ballast ..	1 —	1 —
Fees to Hoppo officer on guard on the starboard side of the ship	16 —	10 —
To crew on first roll of duty ..	1 —	1 —
Compensation for basins, &c.	— 180	— 180
Fees on provisioning	32 —	20 —
On ship taking in ballast	1 —	1 —
Allowance for ducks and fowls to boat attending ship to Bogue	2 —	2 —
	Dollars.... 672	391 —

The new charges are said to amount to 410 dollars, being 19 dollars in excess of the above.

The above charges used to amount to 672d. 2m. 6c. 5c., but are now reduced to 410d. 5m. 2c. 7c.

Furthermore, on relieving the several officers at intervals of three months, there is an allowance to each of 40 dollars for providing bedding, furniture, &c. now reduced to 20 dollars, and divided equally among all the ships that anchor at Whampoa. Foreign boats employed for carrying ballast each pay a fee of 4½ dollars.

CHINESE TRANSLATOR.

Mr. J. R. Morrison, son of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, has been appointed Chinese translator to the British merchants resident in China.—*Canton Reg.*, Nov. 15.

EARTHQUAKE.

The *Peking Gazette*, of June 26th and 29th, announce officially the occurrence of most destructive earthquakes, a few days before, on the frontiers of Pe-che-li and Ho-nan provinces. By consulting Du-Halde's Maps, or D'Anville's, which seem copies of the same original documents, our readers will see,—in latitude 36½°, Tayming-fou, on the south of Peking province, and lat. 36°, Tchang-te-fou, on the north of Ho-nan province, where the provinces seem to splice by two dove-tails—the region of the earthquake. The distance from east to west, and from north to south, is about 200 English miles. The shocks continued several days. Beyond these few facts the official accounts give no details. His Majesty expresses the deepest concern for the loss of human life, and directs the local officers to afford suitable aid to the maimed and destitute survivors. About a dozen towns and cities were involved in this awful catastrophe, and the emperor is said to have shed tears.

The gazette, which notices the earthquake, remarks, at the same time, the destructive effects of a hail-storm which occurred in Ching-ting-fou, lat. 38° 20' N. and the neighbourhood; and also of an inundation or flood, which occasioned great mischief somewhere between the region of the earthquake and that of the hail storm. The popular belief in Canton is, that from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of human beings must have perished by these natural calamities. The scene of these events is about 200 or 300 English miles from the Gulf of Chih-le, and from the Eastern Ocean, commonly called the Yellow Sea. Tay-ming-fou is about 60 miles north of the Yellow River.—*Canton Reg.*, Aug. 25.

BANKRUPT HONG MERCHANTS.

Man-hop, who was sentenced to be banished to Ele, died on his way thither, according to report, through the excessive use of opium at the beginning of the journey and the want of it afterwards. The bankrupt merchant who preceded him, Pak-qua, who was cheated out of all he possessed on his way to Ele, has arrived safely there. By the influence of Judge Ching, now in Canton, who was at Kan-suh as Pak-qua passed, he has been made rector of a temple, and superintendent of the prayers and sacrifices.

PLAYS.

Of late in Canton, all the officers, both civil and military, from the Governor down to the local magistrates, have desisted from plays, parties, and all such useless expenditure of money, in consequence of a severe decision of the emperor against the commander-in-chief at Moungen for having plays and entertainments at his official residence. His majesty has also degraded a military officer for having punished another for getting drunk and making a disturbance, by fining him a sum of money to pay for a play.—*Canton Reg.*, Aug. 2.

AFFAIRS OF CASHGAR.

An Imperial edict, issued in reply to the Chinese resident at Cashgar, seems to imply fresh disturbances in that quarter. It speaks of bands of robbers, called also rebels, who have plundered the granaries and treasuries. Some had been seized and promptly executed.

IMPERIAL TOMBS.

The emperor during the third moon was to visit the imperial tombs on the western mountains. He commanded the Geomancers to examine them, and report what repairs or alterations were required by the Fung-shwuy, or wind and water fortunes. He was to leave the premier, old Tot-sin,

the hero of Cashgar, Chang-ling, and the assistant minister, Loo-yin-poo, in Peking for the management of state affairs. The first and last named were to remain overnight in the palace, alternately. Chang-ling was to go outside the sacred city every day at noon.—*Canton Reg.*, Aug. 18.

Australasia.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Finances.—The lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land has laid before the public his abstract of the revenue and expenditure of that place, for the year 1829. Exclusive of a balance from 31st December 1828, of £3,736. 1s. 4½d., the receipts are stated at £60,427. 12s. 4½d. while the expenditure is put down at £44,146. 18s. 1¾d., leaving a balance applicable to the services of the year 1830, of £20,016. 15s. 7¾d.

Intelligence from Hobart Town, dated 11th September, states that great preparations were making for a general attack, by the white colonists, on the blacks, who, it is said, had become so daring, that it was determined to see whether they or the soldiery should be masters. A general arming was accordingly in progress, and the 7th of October was fixed upon for commencing general hostilities.

Chinese Emigration.—The *Nimrod* has landed at Launceston a number of emigrants from China, all of whom are carpenters!

Egypt.

One of the Pacha's large ships of 100 guns was launched on the 2d of January at Alexandria with great success. On the next day a corvette of 26 guns, as a present to the Grand Seigneur, was also launched. There are in great forwardness three other ships of 100 guns, and it is said his highness intends to have three more laid on the stocks.

Mauritius.

We lament to find that, by late advices from this island, a mutiny had occurred in the 99th regiment. It appears that instructions had been received out there, either regulating or prohibiting the flogging of slaves; and on an occasion when a soldier of this regiment was brought out for punishment, a serjeant stepped from the ranks and said that the regiment was determined not to submit to corporal punishment in future, alleging, that as the blacks were no longer to be flogged, there was no reason the whites should continue

to be so. This man and others, who were ringleaders, were tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but the governor, Sir Charles Colville, did not deem it necessary to carry the sentence into effect.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

New Zealand.

It will be observed by our shipping report, that the *Argo* has returned from New Zealand in ballast. This confirms what we lately mentioned, that there is now a

serious difficulty in collecting flax; the natives have become averse to trade, and indifferent even to muskets and powder. We think, however, that this is only a temporary whim, which their own necessities will shortly cure. Besides her disappointment of a cargo, the *Argo* has met with very foul weather, and lost two anchors.—*Sydney Gazette, Sept. 11.*

The *Sydney Gazette*, of October 6, states, that it was expected that a French corvette was about to attempt to form a settlement of that nation on the banks of the New Thames, in New Zealand.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

Most of our readers are probably aware that Baboo Rammohun Roy has taken his passage to England, on board the *Albion*. The Baboo who is, in some degree, a reformer, may be considered as one of those remarkable men who attract attention in their day and generation, by outstripping the prejudices and shackles of a peculiar position, and, taking nothing for granted, examine every thing for themselves. With an intellect of no common order and capacity, it is scarcely surprising that Rammohun Roy should not have rested satisfied with the mere routine of Braminical acquirement. Conscious of high intellectual powers, he determined, by a course of self-education, to bring them to bear with as much advantage as possible upon society and circumstances around him. His attention in the first instance, was directed, we believe, to the sacred writings of the Hindoos—to the corruption that, in progress of time, obscured their original scope and tendency; and to the adscititious superstitions that arose out of such corruption, some of which were of a demoralising and cruel character. At length the Baboo grappled with one of those in its strong hold, and in a series of arguments addressed to his countrymen, demonstrated that the practice of cremation was not authorised by the sacred text. The circumstance of a learned Brahmin conducting an argument of such a nature in his native tongue, would have been sufficiently remarkable, but Rammohun, who had attained an extraordinary facility of English composition, was also anxious to shew his European friends how matters stood, and accordingly he published several tracts in the English lan-

guage, condemnatory of the rite alluded to, and proving that it was not enjoined in the Shasters. According to him, Hindooism was a system of pure 'theism, which became gradually corrupted, and his aim was to restore it, if possible, to what it originally was. At length he extended the field of his inquiries, and became even a polemical writer upon the Christian religion. Whatever may have been the precise nature of his own convictions on the subject of religion—Rammohun Roy's name attained considerable celebrity both among his countrymen and foreigners; and there is little doubt that he was considered as a 'mark of likelihood'—by all who view the extension of Christianity as the most imperative of duties—and its establishment as that of the highest morality and civilization. His mental powers, his learning, his capability, from his knowledge of the English and other languages foreign to this country, of conveying much recondite information respecting India, and his engaging manners, made his company be sought after by many European gentlemen—giving rise to an agreeable and friendly intercourse, as far as his strict conformity to Hindooism, in essentials, would admit of. In the mean time, several of his countrymen took the colour of his opinions; but with many there is great reason to suppose that he was viewed with those feelings of repugnance, if not of hostility, which it is too often the destiny of the most conscientious philanthropist or reformer to excite. Be that as it may—to a mind like Rammohun Roy's, thirsting for knowledge, the wish of seeing other countries, and the working of systems which he knew of only by history or report arose as a natural result of what had preceded. For several years therefore, this idea has been entertained by Rammohun Roy—and he has at length carried it, to a certain extent, into effect. We

should not have taken the liberty of making these remarks, but for the notoriety which the circumstance has already attained, and the speculations to which it has given rise. The Baboo, we understand, has taken his own servants with him, and means during the voyage, and his residence in England, to live entirely according to the rules of his order in essentials, maintaining, as he does, that there is nothing in his undertaking such an adventure opposed to the authentic institutions of caste. Some of his countrymen in Calcutta appear much puzzled to account for Rammohun Roy's motives in undertaking such an unusual thing as a voyage to Europe. Accordingly, we have all sorts of guesses on the subject—which perhaps might have been as well spared. Surely rational curiosity of itself will be sufficient to account for what they seem to consider such an astounding affair. With respect to the consequences of the visit, we hope they will be beneficial to the individual and others. When the Baboo returns (as we trust he will safe and sound), he will be enabled to present his countrymen with a work in their own language, if so inclined (and should it be conceived to be capable of doing good, we feel assured the inclination will not be wanting)—that will enlarge their knowledge, dispel many of their prejudices, and perhaps impel others to follow his example. It only remains for us now to wish him, as we sincerely do, a pleasant and prosperous voyage.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Nov. 18.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

After a most prosperous voyage, the Governor-general, we understand, arrived at Buxar on the morning of the 5th November. The fleet had not met with any difficulty worth mentioning, in its progress, and was expected to reach Benares, at the latest, on the 12th. His lordship, it was understood, would spend a day or two at Ghazepore. Our correspondent adverts to a circumstance of a gratifying nature, which occurred at Buxar, and which was not the less so from its being wholly unexpected. Rajah Gopaul Surren Singh, of Buxar, and Baboo Koor Sing, availed themselves of the opportunity of his lordship's passing the station, to present to the Governor-general an address of thanks for the suppression of the

suttee. The address (which bears the signatures of all the zemindars, merchants, &c. of the district), after a reference to the Shasters, in proof of no such rite being enjoined in the sacred records of the Hindoos, conveys a strong expression of the gratitude of the subscribers to the Governor-general in council for its suppression.

CALCUTTA ASSEMBLIES.

In consequence of the number of subscribers to the Calcutta assemblies having fallen so far short of what was expected, as to render the expectation of remuneration for trouble and expense doubtful, Messrs. Gunter and Hooper most respectfully beg to state that they, under the direction of the stewards, feel themselves compelled to postpone the first assembly of the season for the present, in the hope that the subscribers may become sufficiently numerous to hold out a fair prospect of remuneration for expenses to be incurred; should that not be the case, the intention of having assemblies at all for the season must be altogether abandoned. Messrs. Gunter and Hooper will do themselves the honour of giving further notice on the subject, as soon as they are enabled to do so.—[*Public Advertisement*.

The Calcutta assemblies have again been put off *sine die*, owing to the paucity of subscribers.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Nov. 15.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DEWAR.

Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, died on the 25th of November last. Sir John Audrey, the successor of Sir. W. Scymour, had not then arrived, and Sir J. P. Grant having quitted in September, the bench was, by the death of Sir James Dewar, left without a judge.

THE EARL OF CLARE.

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, which brought Sir John Malcolm to Cosseir, sailed again on the 1st. Jan. for Bombay, with Lord Clare, his successor, and suite on board.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1830.
—The recent reduction in the strength of the regiments of the line and the increase of public duties which has in consequence devolved on them, rendering it necessary that their employment on guards and escorts should be more restricted than it has been for some time past, the major-general in command of the forces is pleased to direct, that no guards or escorts shall be furnished to officers traversing the country unless they be actually employed on the public service.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ATTACHED TO CIVIL
STATIONS.

Fort William, Sept. 29, 1830.—The following resolutions passed by government, under date the 18th June 1830, are published for general information:—

The Governor General is pleased to resolve, that when a medical officer attached in his professional capacity to a civil or political station shall proceed on leave of absence, whether on private affairs or medical certificate, he shall be entitled to draw, subject to the rules in the military department, during such absence, if a surgeon, Sonat Rupees 415. 6, and, if an assistant surgeon, Sonat Rupees 256. 10. per mensem; the medical officer performing the duties of the absentee, if not attached to a military corps at the same station, receiving the entire allowances of the situation in which he may be appointed to officiate.

His Lordship in Council further resolves, that when a medical officer is nominated to a civil or political station, he shall continue to draw the pay and military allowances of his rank until he enters on the duties of his civil appointment, when his civil salary will commence.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL
APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Sept. 29, 1830.—The following resolutions passed by government, under date the 8th Sept. 1830, which are to have effect with regard to all military officers appointed to civil stations, who had not on that date joined their stations, are published in General Orders, for the information of all concerned:

Military officers, including those in the medical department who may be appointed

to stations in the political and other civil branches of the service, are not to be entitled to receive the allowances attached to such civil appointments, until they join their stations, from which date only their civil allowances will commence. In the interval between the date of their appointment and that of assuming charge of the office, they will continue to draw their regimental pay and allowances in the military department.

In the case of military officers holding civil appointments, who may be transferred from one civil appointment to another, the individual so transferred will not be entitled to draw the civil allowances of either situation while in transit from one station to the other; but, for the relative period, will be considered in the predicament of a military officer appointed to a civil situation, the allowances of which will commence from the date of his taking charge, and in like manner he will be entitled, in such interval, to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the discretion of making exceptions to the foregoing rule, as affecting military officers removed from one civil appointment to another, in cases where the transfer shall be made by the orders of the government and not at the request of the individual himself.

Sept. 30, 1830.—The following resolutions passed by government, under date the 16th Sept. 1830, are published for the information of the army:

The Governor General in Council, having had under his consideration the rules regarding the allowances of military officers holding appointments in the political and other departments of the civil branch of the service, while absent on sick leave or on private affairs, is pleased to revise those rules, and to pass the following resolutions, which are to have effect from and after the 1st proximo, as well with regard to those officers already absent as to those who may hereafter obtain leave.

From the date of their leave of absence all military officers employed in the civil departments, and drawing a civil allowance, will be considered to be on the footing of an officer holding a staff situation in the military branch of the service, and, agreeably to the rules in the military department, will be entitled to the military pay and allowances of their rank, and after deducting the amount thereof from their aggregate allowances to a moiety of the remainder, while absent on leave, the other moiety being reserved as available

for the payment of such military officer as may be appointed to officiate for the absentee.

Military officers holding civil appointments are farther to be liable to the following and all other military orders bearing on the subject; viz. to those of the 15th Sept. and 28th Nov. 1821, of the 11th Feb. 1825, and of the 20th Nov. 1829. The orders declare that a regimental or staff officer, on leave on private affairs, shall not enjoy his regimental allowances and half-staff salary for a longer period than six months, after which, though he may be absent under authority, he becomes entitled to pay or subsistence only; absent without leave he receives nothing. If obliged to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs the period is extended to an officer from Cawnpoor and the neighbouring stations to seven months; from Futteghurh to seven and a half; from Agra to eight; from Delhi to eight and a half; and from more distant places to nine months.

The orders above referred to also provide, that an officer from his situation on sick certificate shall draw, if he remains in India, his regimental pay and allowances and half-staff salary so long as such certificates testify that absence continues to be absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of health. Leave to sea, on sick certificate, is limited to two years, with the enjoyment of military pay and allowances and a moiety of staff salary. An officer returning from a voyage, taken for the restoration of his health, must rejoin his situation within the period allowed from travelling by water, subject, in failure of doing so, to a forfeit of regimental allowances and half-staff salary. As applicable to military officers in the civil department, the above rules regulate the periods of absence, and with regard to forfeiture of allowance, their moiety of civil salary will be subject to the same provisions as affect the moiety of military staff allowances under similar circumstances.

With respect to military officers officiating in civil situations, the officiating officer is to receive the forfeited moiety of the civil allowance of the officer for whom he acts. In departments and public offices, a subordinate acting for a superior is entitled to the forfeited portion of the principal's salary and to a moiety of his own, and if an extra officer is temporarily appointed, he is to receive the half salary of the subordinate, which otherwise becomes a saving to the state.

The portion of the civil salary to be drawn by the absentee will be passed by the civil auditor, and the military pay and allowances by the military auditor general.

In any case of doubt, in regard to the amount of pay and allowances to be passed under these rules in the military depart-

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ment, by which the portion of the civil salary receivable by the absentee will be regulated, the civil auditor will apply for information to the military auditor general.

CHITTAGONG PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Oct. 1, 1830.—The Governor General in Council directs, that the Chittagong provincial battalion be disbanded on the 1st Nov. 1830, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores, now in use with the corps will be minutely surveyed and reported upon to the Military Board, when the whole will be forwarded to the nearest magazine, or otherwise disposed of as the Board may direct, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the major of brigade at Dacca.

HIS MAJESTY'S 26TH REGT.

Fort William, Oct. 13, 1830.—His Majesty's 26th regt. of foot is to be considered as attached to this presidency, from the date of its embarkation at Fort Saint George.

CRUELTY TO NATIVES.

Fort William, Oct. 13, 1830.—In continuation of the instructions formerly received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, on the subject of cruelty to natives, which were promulgated in Gov. G.O. of the 18th Sept. 1813, the 26th April 1816, the 17th Nov. 1821, and the 26th July 1822, the Governor General is pleased to publish for general information the following extract, par. 5th, of a military letter, No. 52, of 1830, from the Hon. Court, under date the 2d June last.

"We have frequently exhorted you, and now again very earnestly call upon you, to use your best exertions to check, both in our civil and military services, this offensive, and, in some cases, inhuman behaviour; and we trust that if such an instance of unjustifiable and disgraceful conduct shall occur in any branch of our service, you will immediately make a severe example of the offender, without regard to his rank or standing, and we assure you that in any such instance you shall receive the fullest support from our authority."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 13, 1830.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief having re-

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turned to this presidency (from sea), all reports of the army are to be addressed as usual, for his Excellency's information.

Oct. 16, 1830.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify, that his Excellency will leave the presidency on the 22d inst., and proceed by water to Benares, where his Lordship's head-quarters will be established on or about the 25th Dec. next.

All reports and communications from the different stations of the army, which are intended for his Excellency's information, as well as the usual reports to the adjutant-general of the army, are to be addressed, until further orders, to "Head-quarters, by the river route."

The deputy adjutant general will remain at the presidency, and conduct the details of the office there. The details of the quarter master general's department at the presidency will be conducted by Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen. Capt. J. N. Jackson.

KING'S DEPOT AT CHINSURAH.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having resolved on the abolition of the depot at Chinsurah for the reception of recruits, &c. for his Majesty's service, all expenses connected with that establishment will cease from the 1st proximo, when the charge of unattached men of the Royal Army will devolve, as formerly, on the brigade-major king's troops, Fort-William.

VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Oct. 15, 1830.—The Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor General, having nominated the Hon. William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., to be Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, on his Lordship's proceeding on a tour to the Upper Provinces, the Hon. Wm. B. Bayley, Esq., has this day taken his seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

Appointments by the Hon. the Vice President.

John Russell Colvin to be private secretary to the Vice President.

Capt. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., to be military secretary and aide-de-camp to the Vice President.

Nov. 11, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general having nominated the Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., to be Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William on those offices being vacated by the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., the Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., has this day in conformity thereto taken his seat as Vice President in Council, and assumed the functions of deputy governor.

The Hon. Court of Directors having appointed William Blunt, Esq. to a seat in the Supreme Council of Fort William, on the same being vacated by the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., the Hon. W. Blunt, Esq. has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat, as a member of the Supreme Council of Fort William.

The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, as a mark of public respect due to the character and services of Mr. Bayley, that all honours and distinctions to which he has latterly been entitled as vice president and deputy governor, be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

Appointments by the Vice-President and Deputy Governor:

Capt. John Sutherland, 3d Bombay L.C., private secretary and aide-de-camp.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, to officiate as private secretary during absence of Capt. Sutherland.

Lieut. Higginson, 58th N.I., to officiate as military secretary.

POLITICAL AGENCIES OF ODEYPORE AND JEYPORE.

Fort-William, Oct. 22, 1830.—The medical officers attached to the late political agencies of Oodeypore and Jeypore are placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, those agencies having been abolished.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 22, 1830.—With the sanction of government, the following movements of corps will take place at the periods specified:

H.M.'s 26th foot—from Chinsurah, to Kurnaul, on the 1st Dec. 1830.

43d Regt. N.I.—from Benares to escort duty with the Commander-in-chief, to return to Benares when relieved.

48th Regt. N.I.—from escort duty with the Governor General, to Barrackpore, when relieved at Keitah by the 20th N.I.

59th Regt. N.I.—from Barrackpore to Allahabad, when relieved by the 48th N.I.

GENERAL MOURNING.

Proclamation.—Fort William, Oct. 22, 1830.—In consequence of the lamented death of his late Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, the Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that mourning be worn by the officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's civil, military, and marine services belonging to the presidency of Fort William.

The mourning is to commence at Calcutta on Sunday next the 24th instant.

The Vice President in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may be observed on this most melancholy occasion

by all other classes of British subjects residing within the provinces subject to this presidency.

Ordered that the flag of Fort William be hoisted half-mast high at sun-rise tomorrow, and that minute guns corresponding with the age of his late Majesty be fired on the flag being hoisted.

CAWNPORE PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1830.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion be disbanded on the 1st June 1831, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores, now in use with the corps, will be minutely surveyed and reported upon to the military board, when the whole will be lodged in the Cawnpore magazine, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the assistant adjutant-general at that station.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURGEON W. JACOB.

Head-Quarters, on the Jellinghee, Nov. 4, 1830.—At a European general court-martial, assembled in Fort-William on the 17th July 1830, of which Lieut.col. J. G. Baumgardt, H.M. 2d foot, is president, Mr. Assist.Surg. W. Jacob was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"Mr. Assist.Surg. W. Jacob, attached to the artillery regiment, placed in arrest by order of Major-Gen. Pine, commanding the forces, for conduct unbecoming an officer, in the following instances:

"1st. That contrary to the usage of the service, he did apply to Lieut.col. Dun, commanding the 35th regt. N.I., in a letter dated July 18, 1830, for a fee, for professional attendance, and demand the sum of 500 rupees, on the following pretence, specified in the said letter: 'the medical attendance by Act of Parliament for the number of visits I paid you amounts to 500 rupees; and by the regulation of the college I belong to, I am restricted from receiving less than the sum I am lawfully entitled to.'"

2d. "That after Lieut.col. Dun, upon a cursory review of the letter referred to in the first charge, had sent Assist.Surg. Jacob a draft for 100 rupees, and a short time subsequently, on the same day, discovering the demand was for 500 rupees, had sent him a draft for such sum, he

(Assist.Surg. Jacob) did, on the 20th of July, address a letter to Lieut.col. Dun, of a highly disrespectful and insulting character."

Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, from the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Mr. Assist.Surg. W. Jacob, attached to the artillery regiment, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court adjudge Mr. Assist.Surg. W. Jacob, attached to the artillery regiment, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowance, for a period of three calendar months."

Confirmed,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

The suspension to be calculated from the date of the sentence.

Remarks by the Right. Hon. the Commander-in-Chief:

The Commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence, considering the conduct of Mr. Jacob justly entailing it.

The Commander-in-chief does not conceive the order of government of the 19th July 1822, immediately comprehends the case where a medical officer attends a brother officer of another corps, that corps having its medical officer present.

In such a case, and it is precisely that under review, an officer has no right to call upon a medical officer of another corps, and the latter would be fully justified in declining to give his assistance.

The custom of the service is the chief rule by which officers must be guided. Mr. Jacob gave his voluntary attendance, and the custom of this service, like all other military services, has opposed the demand of a fee from a brother officer.

The suspension awarded in this case is to commence from the 31st of last August, the date on which the general court-martial passed the above sentence on Mr. Assist. Surg. Jacob.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Oct. 14. Mr. George Saunders, to officiate as secretary to government in general department.

Political Department.

Oct. 14. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, deputy secretary to government in political department.

Mr. Geo. T. Lushington, assistant in political department.

Major John Low, Madras establishment, resident at Gwallor.

Capt. J. D. Dyke, assistant to resident at Gwallor.

Major T. A. Cobbe, 18th N.I., agent to governor-general at Moorshedabad.

Capt. R. Ross, 18th N.I., assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1830.—Assist.Surg. W. Montgomerie to be surg., v. C. Bay, dec.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. G. T. Graham brought on effective strength of corps, v. J. D. Crommelin, dec., 7th Sept. 1830.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 20.—Capt. F. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., to act as brigade-major to troops quartered at Delhi, during absence on medical cert. of Major of Brigade Ramsay; date of order 1st Sept.

Lieut. C. G. Ross, 19th N.I. (recently app. a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab.), posted to station at Neemuch, for purpose of carrying on duties of his department connected with troops quartered in Meywar, Rajpootana and Malwah.

Surg. C. Renny removed from 59th regt., and posted to 5th L.C., v. Cooper.

Sept. 21.—Assist. Surg. Hugh Mackenzie posted to 66th N.I.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. H. Apperley to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I., from 2d Sept., as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I. at Bhurtpure, during absence, on medical cert., of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Rice.

Sept. 23.—Assist. Surg. B. Bell, 10th N.I., directed to afford medical aid to public establishments at Hissar, during absence, on general leave, of Assist. Surg. Child; date of order 2d Sept.

Lieut. G. B. Michell to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 9th N.I., during Lieut. Beckett's absence, on general leave; date of order 1st Sept.

Ensigns posted to Regts. W. H. Ryves to 61st N.I., at Shajehanpore; R. C. Pennington, 6th do., at Agra; E. G. J. Champneys, 14th do., at Loodiana.

Fort-William, Sept. 29.—Lieut. col. Fielding, 8th L.C., first assistant to resident at Gwalior, placed at disposal of major-general commanding the forces for regimental duty.

Oct. 1.—Cadet of Engineers J. N. Sharp admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 24.—Ens. T. Brodie, 1st N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 32d regt., during indisposition of Lieut. Woods; date of order 6th Sept.

Capt. H. Norton, 60th N.I., to act as major of brigade to troops at Muttra, during absence, on general leave, of Brig. Major Thompson; date of order 7th Sept.

Sept. 27.—Ens. D. H. Brodie, doing duty with Sylhet Light Inf., to act as adj. to that corps during absence of Lieut. Egerton; date of order 15th Sept.

Ens. Geo. Hutchings, 69th, to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 31st N.I.

Sept. 30.—Cadet H. Y. Bazett app. to do duty with 9th L.C. at Neemuch, and M. E. Sherwill, with 16th N.I., at Saugor.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following officers of personal staff of Commander-in-chief, and of general staff of army, directed to hold themselves in readiness to embark on or about 20th Oct., and to accompany his Exc., by water, from presidency to Benares:

Colonel the Hon. J. Ramsay, mil. sec. to com-in-chief.—Capt. A. MacLachlan, aide-de-camp.—Capt. George Lord Ramsay, ditto.—Capt. J. Byrne, ditto.—Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, Persian interpreter.—Assist. Surg. D. Murray, surgeon to com-in-chief.—Col. C. Fagan, adj. gen. of army.—Capt. J. J. Hamilton, assist. adj. gen. of army.—Capt. W. Pasmore, ditto ditto.—Col. R. Stevenson, qu. mast. gen. of army.—Lieut. Col. Sir J. Bryant, Kt.; judge adv. gen.—Col. R. Torrens, C.B., adj. gen. of H.M. forces.—Capt. J. Elliott, assistant ditto ditto.—Colonel Sir J. Dickson, qu. mast. gen. H.M. forces.—Dr. W. A. Burke, inspector of H.M. hospitals.

Fort-William, Oct. 6.—Capt. George Everest, regt. of Artill., having reported his arrival at presidency, directed to assume duties of his situation of surveyor-general of India—also, to discharge duties of superintendent of grand trigonometrical survey.

Oct. 8.—*Regt. of Artill.* Major John Rodber to be lieut. col., Capt. Samuel P. Fry to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. capt. H. . . Hughes to be capt.; from 26th Sept. 1830, in suc. to H. Stark, dec.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. F. K. Duncan, brought on effective strength of regt.

9th L.C. Cornet G. E. Herbert to be lieut., from 16th June 1829, v. J. Farmer (dec.), struck off from expiration of two years after date of his arrival in England.—Supernum. Cornet W. V. Mitford brought on effective strength of regt.

22d N.I. Capt. Edw. Lawrence to be major, and Lieut. Geo. Temple to be capt. of a company, from 3d May 1830, in suc. to T. J. Baldwin, retired.—Supernum. Lieut. John Baldock brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. M. J. Bramley app. to medical duties of residency at Khatmandhoo, v. J. M. Macra, prom. to rank of surgeon.

Mr. Jas. Stewart admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Cadet W. E. Lucas, of inf., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of 11on. Company.

2d-Lieut. E. L. Ommaney, corps of engineers, to be an assistant to Lieut. Wilcox, engaged on a survey of the Berhampootre.

Surg. A. Wood to officiate as surgeon to general hospital, during absence, on duty, of Surg. J. Turner.

Assist. Surg. A. A. McAnally, app. to medical charge of Governor-General's body guard, and to join corps at Benares.

Cadet of Engineers J. R. Western admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry H. Laing and Geo. Ramsay admitted on establishment.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 5.—Capt. N. Penny, deputy assist. adj. gen., to act as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. A. Knox, on departure of Lieut. Ross, app. a deputy judge adv. gen.; date 28th Sept.

Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery. Capt. C. G. Dixon (new prom.), to 3d comp. 7th bat.; Lieut. G. R. Birch, from 7th comp. 7th bat., to 1st tr. 2d brig. Horse Artill.; Lieut. P. T. Cantley, from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 7th comp. 7th bat.; Lieut. H. Clerk, from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 5th comp. 7th bat.

Fort-William, Oct. 13.—*European Regt.* Supernum. Lieut. Charles Clark brought on effective strength of right wing of regt., from 29th Sept. 1830, v. A. F. Maginness, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. L. C. Fagan brought on effective strength of left wing of regt., from 30th Sept. 1830, v. D. A. Johnson, dec.

2d N.I.—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. Ridley brought on effective strength of regt., from 9th Oct. 1830, v. H. Smith, dec.

Messrs W. A. Green and C. B. Handside admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Staff Appointments. Brigadier J. N. Smith to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general from this date, v. Maj. Gen. Pine, whose regular tour on staff has expired.—Colonel Martin White, 70th N.I., to be brigadier on estab., v. Smith.

Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, regt. of artill., to officiate for Commissary of Ordnance Lieut. L. Burroughs (indisposed), and to have charge of Allahabad Magazine.

10th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. W. Lindsay brought on effective strength of regt., from 2d Oct. 1830, v. B. W. Ebhart, struck off.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Welchman to be surg., v. S. Durham, retired, with rank from 15th Aug. 1830, v. P. Mathew, dec.

Cadet of Infantry J. D. Pinder admitted on establishment.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 7.—Surg. T. B. Barker posted to 66th, and Surg. C. B. Francis to 47th N.I.

Oct. 8.—Ens. H. C. Jackson directed to join 45th regt., to which he stands posted.

Oct. 11.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, 8th N.I., app. to do duty with 4th bat. of Artillery at Dhim Duni, during Surg. A. Wood's absence on duty.

Oct. 12. Lieut. B. Boswell to act as adj. to 2d N.I., v. Smith, dec., as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 13.—Ens. T. G. Menham to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 38th N.I.; date of order 6th Oct.

Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick removed from 1st to 7th L.C., and Lieut. Col. S. Reid, from latter to former.

Cadet Edw. Harvey, at his own request, to do duty with 1st L.C., at Muttra.

Oct. 15.—Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls removed from Cawnpore to presidency division.

Col. Ximenes, H.M. 16th Foot, to assume command of presidency division until arrival of Maj. Gen. Nicolls.

Brigadier Gen. A. Knox removed from Dinapore to Cawnpore division, but to retain command of former until relieved by Brig. Gen. Smith, app. to Dinapore division.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Hoare removed from 30th N.I., and app. to Europ. regt. at Agra.

Oct. 16.—2d N.I. Lieut. B. Boswell to be adj., v. Smith dec.

Fort William, Oct. 22.—Surg. Alex. Garden, app. to charge of medical dépôt at Cawnpore, v. Mathew dec.

Assist. Surg. John Macrae to be garrison assist. surg. at Monghyr, v. Clarke prom.

Lieut. Wm. Palmer, 39th N.I., removed from his situation of deputy judge adv. gen., and remanded to his corps.

Lieut. A. W. Tayler, right wing Europ. regt., lately employed on Madras staff, placed at disposal of com. in chief.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 19.—Capt. A. MacLachlan, aid-de-camp to com. in chief, to have charge of post-office with head-quarters.

Assist. Surg. D. Murray, surg. to com. in chief, to afford medical assistance to officers of general staff at head-quarters on tour to upper provinces, and to take med. charge of his Excellency's escort.

4th L.C. Lieut. C. Lowth to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Benson resigned.

8th L.C. Cornet C. G. Fagan to be interp. and qu. mast.

13th N.I. Lieut. J. P. Wade to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Brittridge prom.

Assist. Surga. E. H. Allingham and C. McKinnon to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Assist. Surga. J. Stewart and W. A. Green attached to hospital of H.M. 16th Foot.

Cadet Geo. Ramsay, at his own request, to do duty with 37th N.I. at Kurnaul.

Cadet H. Howarth, at his own request, to do duty with 29th N.I., at Meerut.

Cadet Jas. Duncan, to do duty with 64th N.I. at Dacca.

Fort William, Oct. 29.—17th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. P. Shortreed brought on effective strength of regt. from 27th Oct., v. J. C. Maclean dec.

Cadets of Infantry W. D. Goodyear and J. W. Macbarnet admitted on estab.

Mr. Alex. Laing admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Major Beatson, deputy adj. gen., and Capt. Jackson, assist. qu. mast. gen., to have seats at military board during absence of head-quarters from presidency, or until further orders.

Nov. 1.—Capt. J. Davies, fort adj., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 20.—Assist. Surg. John McClelland directed to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at Benares.

Oct. 22.—Assist. Surg. J. Hervey to do duty with H.M. 26th regt. at Chinsurah.

Oct. 23.—2d Lieut. J. N. Sharp, of engineers, to do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Cadets of Infantry to do duty. J. D. Pinder, with 11th N.I., at Barrackpore; H. Laing, 53d do., Barrackpore; G. Shalpy, 68th do., Dinapore; J. G. Gaiskell (at his own request), 20th do., Allahabad.

Fort William, Nov. 5.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful to be col., from 1st Nov. 1830, v. J. Vaughan dec.—Major C. R. Skardon to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Faithful prom.

40th N.I. Capt. W. H. Hewett to be major, and Lieut. Geo. Thomson to be capt. of a comp., from 1st Nov. 1830, in suc. to Skardon prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Jos. Boscoe brought on effective strength of regt.

62d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. J. Bellow to be capt. of a comp., from 20th Oct. 1830, v. H. G. Nash dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Edm. Ironside brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 28.—Assist. Surg. W. Mitchellson app. to 3d N.I. at Nusseerabad.

Surg. A. Murray app. to 23d N.I. at Loodianah.

Assist. Surg. J. Duncan to do duty under orders of Superintend. Surgeon at Nusseerabad.

Assist. Surga. P. McCallum and C. McKimmon to do duty under orders of superintend. surgeon at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. D. Russell to do duty under orders of superintend. surgeon at Dinapore.

Nov. 1.—Superintend. Surg. J. Sawers app. to Neemuch circle of superintendence, and Superintend. Surg. J. McDowell app. to Agra.

Surg. G. G. Campbell to officiate as superintend. surg. at Agra until further orders.

Surg. J. Coulter app. to 3d brig. horse artillery, in room of Surg. A. Gardon, app. to charge of medical dépôt at Cawnpore.

Cadet C. A. Kitson permitted to proceed with 3d L.C. to Sultanpore.

Cadet D. Ramsay to do duty with 2d N.I., at Dinapore.

Fort William, Nov. 11.—Capt. N. Jones, 57th N.I., to be a deputy judge advocate general on estab., v. W. Palmer, removed.

Regt. of Artillery.—Supernum. 1st Lieut. E. D'A. Todd brought on effective strength of regt., from 26th Oct., v. J. Cullen, dec.

9th N.I. Supernum. Ens. John Waterfield brought on effective strength of regt., v. T. Bennett, dec.

Cadet of Infantry T. G. St. George admitted on establishment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Surg. B. W. McLeod.—Capt. N. Wallace, 53d N.I.—Lieut. Col. S. Reid, 7th L.C.—Maj. D. Dowie, 2d N.I.—Capt. G. Everest, regt. of artil.—Capt. B. Roxburgh, 6th L.C.—Lieut. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I.—Major T. C. Watson, left wing Europ. regt.—Capt. J. O. Clarkson, 42d N.I.—Lieut. P. O'Hanlon, 1st L.C.—Lieut. Wm. Ellis, 45th N.I.—Assist. Surg. R. M'Isaac.—Capt. S. P. Humfroy, 36th N.I.—1st Lieut. G. R. Birch, regt. of artil.—Cadet of Cavalry W. H. Hepburne.—Col. H. Bowen, 34th N.I.—Lieut. H. Hunter, 58th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 24. Lieut. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., 40th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—26. Capt. G. R. Scott, of artillery, on ditto (via Bombay).—Oct. 1. Lieut. Col. Chas. Fitzgerald, 6th L.C., for health.—Capt. John Thompson, 68th N.I., for health.—13. Major Samuel Parlbry, regt. of artil., on private affairs.—Cadet Thos. Gray, of artil., for health.—14. Capt. M. A. Bunbury, 40th N.I., for health (to proceed from Singapore).—22. Maj. R. B. Jenkins, 29th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Thos. Froisher, 51st N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Colin Campbell, 53d N.I., on ditto.—Ens. C. D. Bayley, 56th N.I., for health.—Surg. C. Llewellyn, for health.—29. Lieut. Col. R. Smith, corps of engineers, for health (via Bombay).—Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 46th N.I., for health.—Nov. 5. Ens. Geo. Tebbis, 43d N.I., for health.—Ens. Alex. Dennistoun, 11th N.I., for health (instead of to Singapore, as formerly granted).—11. Lieut. K. Young, 50th N.I., for health.

To Madras.—Oct. 8. Ens. Edw. Blenkinsop, 34th N.I., for six months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Oct. 1. Brev. Capt. J. W. Patton, 37th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Penang.—Oct. 13. Lieut. A. S. Waugh, corps of engineers, for six months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 16. Lieut. E. H. Ludlow, regt. of artil., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 28. *Martha*, Lovett, from Boston (America).—29. *Messenger*, Buffington, from Philadelphia and Rio de Janeiro.—30. *Hannah*, Jackson, from China, Singapore, &c.—Oct. 3. *Cornwall*, Bell, from London.—19. *Actif*, Chevelaure, from Bordeaux, Bourbon, &c.—21. *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Liverpool.—21. *Bland*, Callan, from London.—23. H. C. Ch. S. *Protector*, Waugh, from London, Cape, and Madras.—29. H. C. Ch. S. *Marques of Hastings*, Short, from London and Madras.—31. H. C. Ch. S. *Susan*, Halliday, from London, Cape, and Madras.—Nov. 4. H. C. Ch. S. *Stakeby*, Johnson, from London, Isle of France, and Madras; *Coromandel*, Boyes, from London, Madeira, and Madras; *Lady East*, Denny, from London, Cape, and Madras; *John Hayes*, Worthington, from Liverpool; and *Nancy*, Guesenac, from Bourdeaux.—7. H. C. Ch. S. *Henry Porcher*, Redman, from London and Madras.—8. *Falcon*, Cobb, from Cork and Colombo; and *Victorine*, Lefort, from Bourdeaux.—Nov. 8. *Demoisthene Francois*, Pauverau, from Bourdeaux, and *Jean Henry*, Baudowin, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—11. *James Sibbald*, Cole, from London and Madras; *Orontes*, Baker, from London, Mauritius, and Madras; *Resource*, Taylor, from Mauritius; *Jessy*, Auld, from Singapore, Malacca, &c.; and *Maitland*, Brown, from London and Teneriffe.—12. *London*, Huntley, from Liverpool; and *Jules de Havre*, Mount, from Bourbon.—13. *Alexander*, Wake, from Isle of France, and *Elphinstone*, Aldham, from London.—14. *Alfred*, Fornier, from Nantes and Mauritius.—15. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London, and Cape; and *Monmouth*, Whitney, from Boston (America).—18. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Sept. 26. *Princep*, Taylor, for Bombay, and *Arjuna*, Roys, for Penang.—27. *Reliance*, Hays, and *Drongan*, Mackenzie, both for Mauritius.—Oct. 4. *Finette*, Ducros, for Bourbon.—17. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for London; *Mary*, Dobson, for Mauritius; *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, for ditto; and *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, for Bombay.—21. *Jupiter*, Weldy, and *Linnaeus*, Winder, both for Mauritius.—23. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, and *Warrior*, Stone, both for Madras and London.—31. *Lotus*, Wilson, for Greenock, via Cape.—Nov. 15. *Aldon*, McLeod, for Liverpool.—*Andromache*, Laws, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18. At Ava, the lady of Major Henry Burney, British resident at that court, of a daughter.
Sept. 1. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Benjamin Simon, of a daughter.
21. At Delhi, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., 1st N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Poosah, Tirhoot, the lady of Capt. John Hallis, A.S., of a daughter.
— At Hatras indigo factory, Mrs. John W. Miller, of a son.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. George H. Hollingberry, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Fox, of a daughter.
29. At Meerut, Mrs. John Hampton, of a daughter.
30. At Allahabad, the lady of Robert Barlow, Esq., sen., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Byrn, of a son.
Oct. 2. At Jubulpore, the lady of Lieut. F. Anson, adj. 18th N.I., of a daughter.
4. At Agra, the lady of Major J. Pearson, 68th regt., of a son.
6. At Allyghur, the lady of W. H. Tyler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
7. At Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, Mrs. Charles Lefevre, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Hardill, of a son.
8. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. T. J. Nuthall, 46th N.I., of a son.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Rees, of the ship *Lord Amherst*, of a daughter.

— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. John Free, 10th L.C., of a daughter.

12. At Sutteepore factory, near Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. A. Terraneau, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Wood, of a daughter.

15. At Hooghly, the lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq., of a son.

16. At Kishnaghur, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Ly-saght, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Maclean, of a son.

17. At Chhattack, Sylhet, the lady of D. E. Shuttleworth, Esq., of a son.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Greenway, of a son.

19. At Calpee, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. C. Ferreira, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Bryce, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, Mrs. G. Swinton, of a daughter.

22. At Fort William, the lady of Col. Ximenes, H.M. 16th infantry, of a son.

23. At Ghazepoor, the lady of Dr. Butter, civil surgeon, of a son, still-born.

— At Havel Bagh, the lady of Capt. Stuart Corbett, of a son.

24. At Muttra, the wife of Ens. G. Hutchings, 69th N.I., of a daughter.

25. At Berhampore, the lady of Geo. Skipton, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Madame Chardon, of a son.

26. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. W. Geddes, horse artillery, of a son.

27. At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, Esq., M.D., of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Baptist, of Penang, of a daughter.

30. At Benares, the lady of Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of John C. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

— At Rehecpore factory, Purneah, the lady of Geo. Walker, Esq., of a son.

31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Gray, of the *Hurkaru Press*, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. Professor Holmes, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a daughter.

— At Sulkea, Mrs. J. Hillory, of a daughter.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of John Ritchie, Esq., of a son.

— At Bauleah residency, the lady of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., of a son.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Pereira, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Burlton, assist. com. gen., of a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mathew Pinto, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. C. Kemp, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Jacob, of a daughter.

7. On board the ship *Coromandel*, at Diamond Harbour, the lady of John Lukis, capt. paymaster H.M. 3d regt., of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of P. N. M. Pogose, Esq., of a son and heir.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq., of a son.

11. At Cossipore, the lady of Capt. Hutchinson, of engineers, superintendent and director of the foundry, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. M. Ronald, Esq., of a son.

12. At Chinsurah, the lady of S. B. Heming, Esq., lieut. in H.M. 26th Foot, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At Mullay, Ens. Samuel Toulmin, 65th N.I., to Laura Emily, eldest daughter of Thomas Barlow, Esq., of Tirhoot.

8. At Agra, R. H. de Montmorency, Esq., Lieut. 65th regt., to Anna Matilda, third daughter of Henry Revell, Esq., of Round Oak, Surrey.

— At Agra, John H. Low, Esq., lieut. 30th regt., grandson to the late Right Hon. Viscount Boyne, to Emily, fourth daughter of Henry Revell, Esq., of Round Oak, Surrey.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. John Adrian Patmore, to Miss Eleanor Aste.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles De Cruze, to Miss Olivia D'Rosario.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Dormieux, Junr., to Miss R. B. Judah.
 23. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. Horsfield, Bengal artillery, to Anna Louisa, youngest daughter of Chas. Pattenson, Esq., Bengal civil service.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Williams to Miss Anne Abro.
 Nov. 1. At Benares, Capt. C. G. Macan, 16th N.I., to Mary, third daughter of Charles Gray, Esq., of Carse, Forfarshire.
 2. At Mhow, Capt. Geo. Thomson, 40th Bengal N.I., to Elinor Crawford, daughter of Alex. Graham, Esq., Milton Place, Glasgow.
 6. At Calcutta, Mr. It. B. Richardson, son of the late Wm. Richardson, Esq., ship-builder, to Sophia Lucretia, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Eede, Esq.
 10. At Calcutta, Mr. James Ambrose, ship-builder, to Elisabeth Ann, third daughter of the late Wm. Dunn, Esq., of Walmer, near Deal, Kent.
 11. At Chandernagore, Mr. D. E. Rodrigue to Miss Johannah Vierre.
 13. At Calcutta, Parke Pittar, Esq., to Louisa, sister of Capt. Squire, H.M. 13th light infantry.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 16. At Buchour Indigo factory, Tirhoot, Mr. Francis H. Mackenzie, aged 21.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Collingwood. The deceased terminated his existence by taking a quantity of laudanum.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Manuel Castello, aged 34.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Smart, relict of Mr. John Smart, H.C. apothecary establishment, aged 29.
 27. At Howrah, Mr. Thomas Marshall, aged 33.
 30. At Calcutta, Anna, wife of Mr. D. Kenderline, H.C. marine, aged 35.
 Oct. 7. At Jaulnah, Lieut. H. Lord, of his Highness the Nizam's civil service.
 8. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Innes, 3d regt. Light Cavalry.
 10. At Serampore, Mr. Thomas Wood, an assistant in the military department, aged 37.
 12. In camp, near Moussofer Nuggur, Capt. Isaac Redgrave, aged upwards of 50.
 13. At Cawnpore, aged 27, Mary, wife of Stewart Paxton, Esq., civil service, third daughter of General Carpenter, commanding the division of Benares.
 — At Calcutta, Master Michael Cox Radcliff, aged 5 years.
 14. At the general hospital, Mr. S. G. Hannagan, department public works, aged 22.
 15. At Chinsurah, on board his boat, George Howell, Esq., aged 22, whilst proceeding to Calcutta for the benefit of his health.
 16. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of the late Mr. James Swade, of the Sea custom-house, aged 24.
 20. At Etawah, Laura Henrietta, wife of Capt. R. A. McNighten, commanding that station.
 — At Cawnpore, Stewart Paxton, Esq., civil service, magistrate, third son of the late Sir Wm. Paxton, aged 29.
 — At Calcutta, Amelia, third daughter of Mr. J. G. W. Bruce, adj. general's office.
 — At Chowringhee, William Henry Malling, second son of John Lowe, Esq., aged 3 years.
 21. At Calcutta, Capt. Daniel Sterling, commander of the ship *Research*, aged 35.
 22. At Sultanpore, Benares, aged 19, of apoplexy, Cornet Whalley, 6th L.C.
 — At Calcutta, Master Edgar Rush Kearney, aged 4 years.
 23. At Calcutta, after a severe illness of many months, Suffrecht Begum, late of his Imperial Majesty's establishment at Dheli.
 — At Chandernagore, Elisa, wife of James Field, Esq., professor of music.
 — At Calcutta, Master Chas. Banfill, late midshipman of the ship *Lady Macnaghten*.
 24. At Calcutta, George Udny, Esq., senior member of the Board of Trade, aged 70.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Fraser, aged 70.
 25. At Calcutta, Elisa, wife of Mr. David Pichay, of the Board of Customs, aged 22.
 26. At Cawnpore, Frances, lady of Major Percy Cook, commissalour with Bajee Rao, aged 30.

27. At Fort-William, Lieut. J. C. Maclean, 11th N.I., barrack-master, aged 29.
 — In Chowringhee, Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. R. W. Bruce.
 — At Calcutta, Edward Jakeriah Tranquor, son of the late Capt. Mahe, of Chandernagore, aged 10 years.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Keymer, assistant postmaster, Diamond Harbour, aged 36.
 20. At Calcutta, Petes Maccallum, Esq., assist. surg. H.C. service, aged 24.
 — At Barrackpote, of spasmodic cholera, the Rev. J. D. Wintle, chaplain on this establishment, aged 31.
 29. At Calcutta, Madame Thirat, of Chandernagore, aged 35.
 — At Dacca, of a decline, Fanny Sophia, lady of Lieut. Lysaght, Europ. regt., and daughter of Lieut. Col. Hamilton, 64th regt.
 Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. Ahmuty, provisioner, aged 30.
 7. At Calcutta, Harriet, daughter of John Martindell, Esq., of Futtighur, aged 22.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Witchlow, aged 70.
 9. At Calcutta, of liver complaint, Mr. Chas. H. Inglis, assistant in the office of the secretary to the Board of Customs, aged 19.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, Master Thomas Henry Warden, aged 10 years.
 10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robertson, relict of the late R. Robertson, Esq., aged 57.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Gardiner, aged 30.
 — At Chowringhee, Christians Anne, lady of John Alex. Fringle, Esq., judge and magistrate of Jessore, aged 25.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. James Pickering, chief officer of the ship *John Hayes*.
 13. At Chowringhee, Major Edw. Lawrence, assistant secretary to government in the military department, aged 40.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Christie, aged 35.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Anthony Louis Favre, aged 32.
 16. At Calcutta, Mr. John Wm. Lish, aged 17.
Lately. The following respectable native gentlemen:—Kasmatha Cheera Muni, professor, a celebrated pundit in Nudes.—Jojnarah Tarkapachanan, of Calcutta, ditto.—Baboo Gokulnath Mullick, zemindar.
 — At Delhi, the Rev. Peré Diódota, a Capuchin minister, and a native of Lodi in Italy.
 — On board the *Orient*, at sea, Ens. Thomas Bennett, 9th regt. N.I.
 — Colonel Vaughan, town major, Fort William.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL MOONSHEES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 10, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that a moon-shee shall be appointed to each regiment of light cavalry, and to each regiment or battalion of horse and foot artillery, and to each effective regiment of European and native infantry, the allowance heretofore drawn for a moonshee by quarter-masters of native corps will be discontinued from the dates on which regimental moonshees shall join those regiments.

No person will be appointed to the situation of regimental moonshee who has not passed a satisfactory examination in Hindoostanee, in the College of Fort St. George, and who is not so far acquainted with the English language as to be capable, in the opinion of the college examiners, to explain his instructions to his

pupils; a certificate to the above effect must be furnished by every candidate for the appointment, under the signature of the secretary to the college board, except when troops are stationed beyond the frontier, or at a distance from the presidency, when a certificate of a committee assembled under the orders of the commanding officer of the division will be sufficient.

Appointments to the situation of regimental moonshee will be made in General Orders by the Commander-in-chief. No regimental moonshee is to be removed or discharged but by authority of the Commander-in-chief.

The salary of a regimental moonshee is fixed at 30 Rs. per mensem, to commence from the date of joining, and to be drawn in the staff abstract of the quarter-master and interpreter, by whom he is to be mustered and paid. Regimental moonshees will not be entitled to hatta, or any extra allowance, when employed with a regiment on field service, or when marching.

The services of regimental moonshees will be held available for the instruction of any officer of the corps, upon whom he may be ordered by the commanding officer to attend. Regimental moonshees will also be required to perform all such duties of translation, interpretation, &c. as may be ordered by the commanding officer.

Books will be supplied to corps on application from the commanding officer to the secretary to the college board. These books are to be placed in charge of the interpreter, in whose office they are to be carefully registered, and half-yearly returns thereof are to be transmitted to the secretary to the college on the 1st January and 1st July.

Any book lost or destroyed, and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the college board, will be charged to the officer in whose possession it may have been at the time, and the value will be deducted from his allowance.

Sept. 24, 1830.—With reference to the G. O. by Government of the 10th Aug. last, [the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that regimental moonshees shall receive 5 Rs. per mensem from each officer desirous of instruction in the Hindoostanee language, on whom they may be required to attend, and the same shall be deducted from officers' abstracts under regimental arrangement, the officer commanding being held responsible for the due payment to moonshees of the sums to which they may become entitled under this order.

PARADING PRISONERS WITH ARMS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 12, 1830.—The practice of parading, with arms, for drill or parade, prisoners who are in confinement for trial by courts-mar-

tial, is hereby strictly prohibited. It may be expedient to parade soldiers, so circumstanced, for air and exercise, or from other considerations; but this is invariably to be done *without arms*, which are, or should be, characteristic of an honourable calling, and cannot, under any circumstances, be considered to be fit for the situation of criminals.

This order is not intended to prevent men in confinement, as a temporary punishment, being drilled with arms.

RETURNS OF SACRED OFFICES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 17, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the returns of sacred offices performed by magistrates, revenue or military officers, hitherto forwarded to the senior chaplain of the presidency, shall, from and after the 1st proximo, be transmitted to the registrar of the archdeaconry of Madras, agreeably to the forms prescribed in G. O. by Gov., dated 27th March 1805, 22d April 1828, and 11th Sept. 1829.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that no such offices shall be performed by any person in the absence of a chaplain, without complying with the regulations of Government contained in the above G. O. by Government.

MILITARY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, Aug. 17, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to determine that the regimental branch of the military pay department of the Hon. Company's troops shall in future be conducted in conformity to the rules laid down in the code of pay regulations, published in 1811, the duties of regimental paymaster, now executed by quarter-masters (or in corps without quarter-masters, by adjutants), and the allowances connected therewith are accordingly to be discontinued.

2. The family-certificate branch of the pay department is to be conducted, as at present, with exception of the duties which are now attached to quarter-masters and adjutants being in future executed by officers in charge of troops, companies, &c., and officers commanding corps, departments, &c., as formerly, under the provisions of the code above mentioned—head "Family Certificates."

3. The new rules hereby established are to have effect from the 1st proximo, except as regards the troops at the eastern settlements, where their operation will commence from the 1st of the month following that in which these orders may be received at Moelmeyn and Penang, the dates of receipt to be certified by the officers commanding respectively.

4. The accountant-general and military

auditor-general will issue the requisite subsidiary instructions to the pay department for giving full effect to the foregoing orders, as connected with their respective departments.

FUNCTIONARIES ADDRESSING THE
GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Sept. 10, 1830.—In pursuance of the orders contained in the annexed extract from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the public department, dated 10th Feb. 1830. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all military functionaries, in addressing the Government, shall annex to each letter a brief abstract of its contents, and that they shall observe a similar course in all public correspondence with each other.

“Extract from a General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 10th Feb. 1830.

Para. 4. “The great length of many of your general letters, and the number of subjects which they embrace, tend materially to retard our correspondence. To obviate this cause of delay, you are directed to instruct all your subordinate functionaries in the several departments, civil and military, as well in their correspondence with each other as with their respective governments, to write separate letters upon separate subjects, and on a paper annexed to each letter, to make a short abstract of its contents. This division of subjects may not be practicable to an equal extent in every department, and in all cases, but it is desirable that it should be acted upon as far as circumstances will permit. The practice of making abstracts, besides facilitating references, will lead, we hope, to a condensation of the correspondence, which is often most unnecessarily expanded. It should be understood throughout our service, that the letters which contain the most useful information and pertinent suggestions or instructions within the shortest compass, are the most valuable, and will be held by the superior authorities in the highest estimation.”

PAY OF COLONELS NOT EMPLOYED ON
PUBLIC SERVICE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 10, 1830.—1. Ordered that the following extract of a general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, in the military department, to the Supreme Government, dated the 27th March 1829, be published in G. O.'s for operation at this presidency.

“We think it necessary to direct, that no colonel of a regiment, not actually commanding his corps, nor otherwise employed on public service, shall be permitted to draw any military allowance whatever, except pay (subsistence), and batta of his

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rank, and his share of annual off-reckonings, according to the rule laid down in our military letter of the 16th February 1814, as applicable to general officers not employed on the staff.”

2. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council considers the above orders applicable to regimental colonels when absent from regimental command on account of their private affairs, not when on sick certificate, and that the new provision is to apply only to periods of absence beyond six months; it is accordingly directed, that in such cases regimental colonels shall be restricted to their regimental subsistence and full batta, with off-reckonings, if entitled thereto.

SUBADAR MAJOR SHEKH DOWAL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 21, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on the breaking up of the rifle corps, Subadar Major Shekh Dowal, who has been present in almost every important military operation in which the troops of this presidency have been engaged since 1789, and whose exemplary conduct has been at all times conspicuous, be transferred to the pension list on the full pay of his rank and the staff allowances of a subadar major.

This meritorious native officer has not only faithfully discharged his duty to the Company, but he has recently rendered a very important service to his Highness the Nizam, for which he has been rewarded by that prince with a jagheer and klie-liat.

DECCAN PRIZE COMMITTEE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 28, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the Station and Regimental Deccan Prize Committee shall be considered to have finally closed their proceedings on the 1st July 1830, and 1st Aug. 1830, respectively, agreeable to the orders of Gov. of the 23d May 1828, 12th June and 22d Oct. 1829.

Such committees as may not have already forwarded acquittance-rolls agreeably to the orders of Government, are directed to transmit them to the secretary to the General Prize Committee with as little delay as possible, and to deposit all unclaimed money in the general treasury of government, reporting the same to the secretary to the General Prize Committee, and forwarding at the same time nominal rolls of the persons on whose account such sums may be deposited.

The General Prize Committee will continue to receive from commanding and staff officers such claims of natives on the Deccan Prize Fund as may be submitted to them, prepared agreeable to the form prescribed for the conduct of station and regimental

committees, and will forward such as, on examination, may be found correct, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adj. General's Office, Oct. 14, 1830.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having returned to the presidency from a tour of inspection and review, all returns, reports, and official communications, will be addressed as usual, to departments respectively, at Fort St. George.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. AND BREVET CAPT. KELLY.

Head-Quarters on the River Jellingy, Nov. 3, 1830.—At a general Court Martial, held at Bangalore, on the 26th Aug. 1830, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Waldron Kelly, of H. M. 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

First instance.—For having, at Bangalore, on the 20th day of Aug. 1830, wantonly, and without provocation, struck Ens. William Hake, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and attached to the 89th regt. N. I. a violent blow on his face with his clenched hand.

Second instance.—For having, at the same time and place, though informed by Ens. William Hake, that he was an officer, again violently struck him in the face with his clenched hand, at the same time making use of the most insulting language to him, the said Ens. Hake, by saying, 'you are not worth a damn; if you are worth a damn, you know where I live,' or words to that effect.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, with the evidence thereon, is of opinion,

On the first charge, that he is guilty.

On the second charge, that he is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, which being in breach of the articles of war, does, by virtue thereof, sentence him, the said prisoner, Waldron Kelly, a Brevet Capt. and Lieut. of H. M. 26th (or Cameronian) regt. of foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 29. S. Crawford, Esq., head-assistant to accountant-general.

C. H. Hallet, Esq., assistant to accountant-general.

Nov. 2. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., superintendent of custody and issue of stationery.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25, 1830.—24th N.I. Lieut. E. W. Snow to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Bolero prom.

37th N.I. Lieut. E. Wardroper to act as adj., v. Clarke prom.

40th N.I. Lieut. G. P. Cameron to act as adj., v. Harper.—Lieut. S. Pashall to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Cameron.

43d N.I. Lieut. C. M. Macleanne to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Manning prom.

50th N.I. Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Green prom.

Assist. Surg. G. Harding removed from 19th N.I. to 3d bat. artillery, and app. to med. charge of detachm. of that corps at Moulmein.

Assist. Surg. R. Power removed from rifle corps, and posted to 19th N.I.

Oct. 28.—Assist. Surg. A. Goodhall removed from 2d N.I. to 1st brigade of horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson removed from 26th to 2d N.I.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. G. Elliott to resume duties of acting adj. to 5th L.C. till arrival of Lieut. Grant; date of order 31st July.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Nov. 6. *Warrior*, Stone, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Nov. 9. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for London.—13. *Warrior*, Stone, for London.

Freight to London (Nov. 13)—£6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. At Mysore, Mrs. Van Ingen, of a daughter.

23. At Rose cottage, Ootacamond, the lady of Assist. Surg. Chippendall, of a daughter.

27. At Madras, the lady of Capt. G. Fryer, of a still-born child.

Nov. 5. At Vellore, the lady of Colonel H. G. A. Taylor, of a son.

— At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. Robert Watts, 48th N.I., of a still-born child.

6. At Mowbray's, Lady Palmer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Tranquebar, C. M. West, Esq., 32d N.I., to Henrietta Eliza Charlotte, daughter of Capt. D. Stricker, of his Danish Majesty's service.

26. At the Black Town, Mr. J. W. Vexon to Miss Mary Eglantine Anchant.

Nov. 2. At Bellary, Lieut. W. T. Stubbs, of H.M. 48th regt., to Caroline Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Belford, H.M. service.

3. At Madras, Lieut. T. C. Hawkes, 23d L.I., to Miss Ann Willoughby Chapman, of St. Thomé.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. At St. Thomé, Ensign John Gay Leatham, 33d N.I.

17. At Tanjore, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Sober, aged 39 years.

23. At Mangalore, Margaret, wife of John Wal-

ker, Esq., junior judge at Mangalore, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Allan, Leith.

96. At Cuddalore, Mr. Augustus Caldeira, late an examiner in the office of the Board of Revenue, aged 42.

98. At Madras, aged 40, Major Mansel Bowers, of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons.

— At Boinpilly, Lieut. H. F. Lord, 5th regt. light cavalry.

31. At Fort St. George, Mary Baber Maria, only daughter of Brevet Capt. Moore, H.M. 100th regt., aged six years.

Nov. 3. At Madras, Sophia, wife of Mr. R. C. Cole, aged 30.

5. At sea, on board the ship *Warrior*, on her passage from Calcutta, Mrs. Fordyce, wife of Lieut. John Fordyce, Bengal army.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BRIGADE MAJOR AT POONA.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 12, 1830.—In pursuance of instructions from the Supreme Government, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointment of brigade major to the European troops at Poona be abolished on the 31st of December next.

COMMAND IN GUZERAT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 18, 1830.—The command of the northern districts of Guzerat is abolished from the 1st of December.

COLONEL SULLIVAN.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 18, 1830.—In obedience to orders received from the Hon. the Court of Directors enjoining the discontinuance of the grant of the allowance of a first command specifically assigned to Col. Sullivan while he commanded the garrison at Bombay, that officer will cease to draw allowance from the 30th of this month, and will receive from that date the allowance of a second class command.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF OFFICES.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 18, 1830.—The committee, of which Surgeon Maxwell is president, having concluded the revision of offices in the medical branch of the service, the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to record the high sense he entertains of the ability and zeal with which they have executed the important duties assigned to them. Government being desirous of still further profiting by their labours, direct their continuance, and specific instructions will be transmitted to them regarding the further subject on which it is desirous of their investigation and report.

COMMISSARIAT IN SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 20, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased

to direct, that the commissariat department attached to the force in the southern Mahratta country be placed under the assistant at the presidency, and form a part of his division.

In consideration of the additional duty and responsibility that will thus devolve on that officer, he is permitted to draw the salary of a first assistant with the batta of his rank.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. SPILLER.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, April 8, 1830.—At a General Court-Martial held at Bombay on the 22d March 1830, and of which Colonel H. Sullivan, of H.M. 6th regt. of Foot, is president; Capt. William Spiller, of the 5th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:—

Capt. Wm. Spiller, of the 5th regt. of N.I., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief on the following charge, viz.

For highly scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st instance.—In having permitted himself to be most grossly insulted on the public race course at Bombay, on the 30th of Jan. 1830, by words expressed to him by Philip Bacon, Esq., of the H.C. civil service, without resenting such insult at the time, or taking any steps for the vindication of his character until six days after the said occurrence had taken place.

2d instance.—For having, in a letter addressed to Capt. T. R. Billamore, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, and dated the 4th Feb. 1830, and on other occasions, given knowingly a false account of the occurrence referred to in the preceding instance, and assigned false and unfounded reasons for his not having immediately resented the insult therein specified.

3d instance.—For having by such conduct justly exposed himself to the opprobrium of being informed by the copy of a paper writing, the original of which bears date the 9th Feb. 1830, and is signed in the names and by the desire of a number of gentlemen after they were made fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, that Mr. Bacon was not bound, after what had passed, to afford him the satisfaction for the insult offered to him due from one gentleman to another.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Capt. William Spiller, of the 5th regt. N.I., is guilty of all and every part of the charge which has

been preferred against him, with exception of the first part of the second instance, *viz.* "in having in a letter addressed to Capt. T.R. Billamore, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, and dated the 4th of Feb. 1830, and on other occasions, giving knowingly a false account of the occurrence referred to in the preceding instance," of which they do therefore acquit him.

The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the articles of war in such case made and provided, do therefore adjudge him, Capt. William Spiller, to be dismissed from the Hon. Company's service.

Approved,

(Signed) SIDNEY BECKWITH,

Lieut. General.

The court having performed a painful but imperative duty, in finding the prisoner guilty, beg respectfully to recommend him to the clemency of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

In thus expressing a wish that mercy may be extended in the present case, the court are impressed with the hope that the gallantry so frequently displayed by the prisoner, and the high and apparently merited character which he has hitherto borne, will appear to his Exc. sufficient grounds for the court thus warmly interesting themselves in the prisoner's fate.

(Signed) H. SULLIVAN,

Col. and Lieut. Col. H.M. 6th Foot.

The Commander-in-chief approves the sentence; but in consideration of the strong recommendation of the court, remits the punishment.

The pain that it has given the court to pass the sentence they have done on Capt. Spiller is not greater than that which the Commander-in-chief feels in publishing it to the army. That an officer distinguished through a career of long and arduous service, by zeal, activity and valour, and who has received in high employment such marks of confidence and approbation from the government he serves, should have forgotten that the strict maintenance of the high character of an officer and a gentleman was a duty which no reliance on established reputation, much less the sordid calculation of questionable pecuniary transactions, can admit of being compromised for one moment, is a melancholy reflexion. Capt. Spiller has transgressed against this principle, and subjected himself to the consequent punishment.

The Commander-in-chief cannot desire to conceal the feeling excited in his mind by the perusal of the court-martial. He can discover nothing in the conduct of any individual connected with the transaction which he can mark by his approbation. There is much which perhaps it was his duty to comment upon with severity; but he refrains, and also from instituting farther proceedings, from a wish

to protect the honour of the army and harmony of society, from the injury both might sustain by the further agitation of an affair, the recollection of which should only exist to warn all from future concern in such matters.

With this impression, the Commander-in-chief deems it his duty to publish to those under his command, that the re-agitation or revival in any shape of the proceedings which have led to this trial, will be visited by his severest displeasure. Capt. William Spiller is released from arrest, and is to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 16. Mr. I. H. Farquharson to be acting deputy collector of customs and town duties.

Mr. I. W. Langford to be acting first assistant to principal collector in the Concan.

25. Mr. G. Malcolm to be assistant to collector of Poona.

20. Mr. John Law to be assistant to collector of sea customs in Guzerat.

Mr. James E. Hallett to be assistant to principal collector at Surat.

Mr. Ashness Remington to be assistant to principal collector in the Concan.

BARODA RESIDENCY.

Political Department, Oct. 19.—Mr. James Williams, resident at Baroda, is appointed political commissioner for Guzerat, from 1st of Dec. next, when the Baroda Residency will be abolished.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1830.—13th N.I. Lieut. H. Forbes to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language; date 1st Sept.

Sept. 8.—Col. Michael Kennedy app. to general staff of Hon. Company's estab. with temp. rank of brigadier general, v. Brig. Gen. H. Hesseman, whose tour of duty expires on 12th Sept.

Sept. 9.—Maj. Thos. Powell, H.M. 57th regt., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of commander-in-chief, from 6th Aug.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. G. Whicelo, 9th N.I., to act as third assist. com. gen., during absence of Lieut. R. Stark on cert.

Sept. 14. Lieut. E. Prother to act as interp. to brigade of horse artil., from 2d Sept., until further orders.

Lieut. C. H. Brown, 23d N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, during absence of Lieut. Liddell on sick cert.

Sept. 18.—Assist. Surg. Z. Maxwell permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Capt. R. Gordon, of engineers, to be inspecting engineer in Guzerat.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. R. H. Hough to be col., v. Smith dec.; and Sen. Maj. E. Pearson to be lieut. col., v. Hough prom.; date of rank 7th April 1830.

15th N.I. Capt. Chas. Davis to be major, and Lieut. Wm. Ward to be capt., in suc. to Pearson prom.; date 7th April 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. H. S. Watkins admitted on effective strength of regt., from same date, v. Ward prom.

Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. M. Kennedy, from 12th Sept.

Brigadier Gen. D. Leighton's period of tour on general staff of army expiring on 8th Oct., his command of southern div. of army to cease from that date.

Sept. 24.—Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. M. T. Wilmoughby to be adj. to 2d bat., v. Grant proceeded to Europe; date of app. 6th Sept. 1830.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. G. J. Jameson, fort adj. at Ah-

mednugger, to command Fort of Ukulcote and detachment stationed there.

Oct. 14.—Capt. G. Moore, deputy mil. auditor gen., to be secretary to Clothing Board, vacating on this app. his situation of secretary to General Prize Committee; date 1st Nov.

Capt. B. Seton, barrack-master at Bombay, to be secretary to General Prize Committee; date 1st Nov.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Oct. 22.—Major Dickinson to be superintending engineer at presidency from 1st Nov., performing also duties of civil engineer.

Capt. T. B. Jervis to be executive engineer at Ahmednugger.

Lieut. W. Harris to be executive engineer at Deesa.

Lieut. J. Kilner to join head-quarters of division on his being relieved by Lieut. Harris.

Capt. R. Pouget to be executive engineer at Belgaum.

Engineer Corps. Capt. C. Waddington to command, and to have charge of engineer institution; Lieut. A. C. Peat to be adj.; and Lieut. W. Scott to be qu. mast. performing also duties of paymaster; all from 1st Nov.

Oct. 28.—Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, regt. of Europ. Inf., to be fort adj. of Ahmednugger, v. Jamieson; date of app. 9th Oct. 1830.

15th N.I. Lieut. T. Mitchell to be adj., v. Ward prom.; and Lieut. J. Montgomery to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance; date 21st Sept. 1831.

Oct. 29.—Capt. C. Benbow, 15th N.I., to command detachment stationed at Porebunder, and placed under political agent in Kattywar.

Nov. 8.—*Temporary Appointments.* Col. P. Delamotte, 3d L.C., to command Surat div. of army, and Lieut. Col. Roome, 20th N.I., to command northern districts of Guzerat from 12th Sept. to 5th Oct., consequent on removal of Brig. Gen. Hessian from staff.—Lieut. Col. Litchfield, 2d L.C., to command Guicwar subsidiary force.—Major C. Payne, 18th N.I., to command troops at Baroda from 5th Oct. until 1st Dec.—Lieut. Col. L. Pearson, 15th N.I., to assume command of troops at Rajcote, from 1st Oct., as senior officer at station.

Nov. 11.—Cornet Edw. Scott, H.M. 4th L. Drags., to be interp. in Hindoostance to that corps, from 1st Nov.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Barnes, C.B., of H.M. service, having arrived at presidency, app. from 7th Nov. to command Poona division of army, v. Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith.

Nov. 13.—Capt. D. W. Shaw, 20th N.I., commanding escort of resident at Baroda, permitted, at his own request, to resign that app.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. Col. Brooks to command Sholapore, v. Lieut. Col. Ballantyne resigned. (This app. to be rescinded in event of Lieut. Col. Campbell's return to Mallgaum from sick leave, and Col. Pierce joining artillery corps.)

Capt. G. W. Gibson, of artil., to be commissary of stores in southern division of army from 1st Jan.

Capt. J. B. Falconer to be commissary of northern division of army from 1st Dec.

Capt. J. Lawrie to be deputy commissary of stores at Surat, but to receive, till a vacancy occurs in ordnance commissariat, pay and allowances he has hitherto drawn as commissary of stores; and Lieut. R. Warden to be deputy commissary of stores at Ahmednugger, from same date.

Capt. J. Rankin to be paymaster of northern division of army from 1st Dec.; and Lieut. A. F. Bartlett to be deputy paymaster at Deesa from same date, and to act under instructions of paymaster of division.

Lieut. F. C. Wells to be deputy paymaster of division to which he belongs.

Capt. R. O. Meriton to be paymaster of division of army.

Lieut. Col. Delamotte to have command of station of Hursole from 1st Dec.

Nov. 19.—The following promotions and appointments made in medical department, in suc. to Dr. Milne who vacates his seat at Military Board; date 21st Nov.

R. Eckford, Esq., second member, to be first member of Medical Board.

J. A. Maxwell, Esq., third member, to be second member of Medical Board.

Superintend. Surg. D. Craw to be third member of Medical Board.

Surg. J. G. Moyle to be superintending surgeon on establishment.

Surg. James Walker to be medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Moyle prom.

Surg. D. C. Bell to act as medical storekeeper at presidency, during absence of Surg. Walker on special duty at Mahabuleshwur Hills.

Nov. 20.—Asst. Surg. J. Murray to act as surgeon on board of H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, during her approaching voyage to Red Sea.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. R. Gordon, engineers.—Cornet G. K. Erskine, 1st L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 9. Lieut. C. T. Whitehead, 12th N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. the Hon. A. O. Murray, 2d L.C., for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. J. Clunes, 12th N.I.—Oct. 28. Lieut. A. P. Hockin, of Europ. Inf. regt., for health.—Nov. 8. Capt. W. Spiller, 5th N.I., for health.—11. Major R. Campbell, 21st N.I., for health.—Superintend. Surg. G. Gordon for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 7. Lieut. R. Stark, 1st Gr. N.I., for eighteen months, for health (eventually to New South Wales).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 13. *Hydery*, Eales, from Persian Gulf.—20. *Gipsy*, Highat, from Liverpool.—22. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Surat.—25. *Janet*, Rodgers, from Glasgow and Madeira.—26. *Mail*, Lindsay, from Liverpool.—28. *Anandale*, Ferguson, from London.—31. *Medora*, Jefferson, from Liverpool.—Nov. 5. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.—7. *Lady Raglan*, Tucker, from London.—11. *Buthant*, Busto, from Rio de Janeiro.—19. *Abberton*, Percival, from London and Cape.—22. *Elizabeth*, Greig, from Greenock.

Departures.

Oct. 12. *Pyramus*, Cowan, for Penang and Singapore; and *Hindoostan*, Rose, for Calcutta.—22. *Hydery*, Eales, for Calcutta.—Nov. 9. *Lady of the Lake*, Pearson, for Ceylon and Singapore.—20. *Constance*, Regnaud, for Mauritius.—21. *Janet*, Rodgers, for Glasgow.—25. *Gipsy*, Highat, for Liverpool.—Dec. 6. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Coosel.

Freight to London (Dec. 4).—£5 per ton.

Passengers per Hugh Lindsay steamer, for Coosel: Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, late Governor of Bombay; Major Burrows, in charge of despatches; Capt. Graham, Queen's Royals; Rev. E. Mainwaring, Bombay establishment; Mr. Elphinstone, Bombay estab.; Mr. Lewin, Madras C.S.; Mr. Stevenson, ditto; Lieut. Nutt, Madras Cavalry.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. Col. Farquharson, commanding the garrison, of a daughter.

24. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Stack, 3d regt. L.C., of a daughter.

28. At Bombay, Mrs. Leggett, of a son (7 months).

Nov. 1. At Chintzopogly House, Bombay, the lady of John Grenfell Moyle, Esq., of twin daughters.

4. At Bombay, the late of Lieut. G. Pope, 22d N.I., of a son.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut.col. Hardy, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25. At Bhooj, the Rev. J. Gray, chaplain.
28. At Chanda, near Nagpore, Agnes, wife of Assist.Surg. A. Montgomery, Bombay medical establishment.

Oct. 8. At Bombay, the Venerable Moola Feroos bin Moola Cawoo, the learned high-priest of the Zoroastrians, aged 72.

21. At Bombay, Mr. G. T. Oakley, aged 32.

26. At Bombay, Miss Peggy Nazareth, aged 33.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 25. At Colombo, Mr. J. N. Keith to Miss M. W. Vanderstraaten.

DEATH.

Sept. 29. At Trincomalee, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Arnold Stutzer.

China.

ARRIVALS OF THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

(Season 1829-30.)

July 25. *Thomas Coutts*.—26. *Duchess of Athol*.—Aug. 4. *William Fairlie*.—Sept. 1. *Abercrombie Robinson*, *Dunira*, and *Earl Balcarras*.—3. *Kdinburgh*.—4. *Canning*.—5. *Lord Louthier* and *George the Fourth*.—8. *Berwickshire*, *Marquess*, *Oricell*, *Antell*, and *Sir David Scott*.—11. *General Harris*.—12. *Reliance*.—23. *London*.—Oct. 4. *Castle Huntly*.—16. *Marquis Camden*.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12. At Macao, the lady of Capt. Nelsh, of a son.

Oct. 21. At Macao, the lady of Capt. Crockett, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21. At Macao, Lieut. Pemberton.
23. At Whampoa, John Shute, Esq., chief officer H.C. ship *Dunira*, in his 37th year.

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

BIRTH.

April 4. The lady of Richard Wells, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

March —. George Eyre, Esq., late of London,

to Catherine, eldest daughter of Capt. John Bamber, late of Kensington Cottage, near Liverpool.

DEATH.

April 18. Mary, youngest daughter of Capt. John Bamber. Her death was occasioned by her being accidentally severely burnt, on the 15th.

Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 8. Henry Lang, Esq., of H.M.S. *Badger*, to Miss Philp, daughter of H. Philp, Esq., of Port Louis.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Head-Quarters, James' Fort, June 8, 1830.—Lieut. S. F. Armstrong, of artillery, to perform duty of adj. during absence, on two months' leave, of Lieut. and Adj. W. K. Doveton.

Sept. 30.—Mr. D. H. H. Lester admitted a cadet of infantry on this establishment.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June 21.—Ens. T. S. Reed, of infantry, for twelve months, for health.

To Island of Ascension.—May 10. Brev. Capt. J. B. Spiller.

MARRIAGE.

July 29. Capt. J. F. Brookhouse, commander of the American brig *Susan*, of Salem, Massachusetts, to Agnes Matilda, daughter of W. Carroll, Esq., merchant.

Persia.

BIRTH.

Dec. 25. At Oojan, near Tabreez, the lady of Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., of a son.

Egypt.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 13. At Alexandria, William N. Peach, Esq., only son of N. W. Peach, Esq., of Sackville Street, London, and Kellington Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk, to Hester Elizabeth, daughter of John Barker, Esq., His Majesty's Consul General, for Egypt.

Postscript.

Canton, Dec. 4.—Mr. Marjoribanks, president of the Select Committee, remains at Macao; his health is improving. Mr. Davis is acting president. The merchants presented an address, on the 29th November, to Messrs. Baynes, Millett, and Bannerman, upon their ceasing to act on the committee.

The ladies (with one exception) have all returned to Macao. King-qua, the hong-merchant, and Achow, the linguist, were taken into the city by the Mandarins until the ladies quitted Canton.

Some of the ships are expected to be detained till February, to bring home green teas.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 23.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to the charter, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) said that, when he last had the pleasure of meeting the Proprietors, he was unable to lay before them, for their inspection, the annual account of the Company's Stock, per computation, in compliance with the by-laws, certain papers not having at that time arrived from India. Those documents had however since arrived, and he now laid before the Court an account of the Company's Stock, per computation, for India to the 1st of May 1829, and for England to the 1st of May 1830, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 5.

The *Chairman* stated, that a list of superannuations, granted to certain of the Company's servants, since the last general Court, under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155. sec. 93, was submitted to the Proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19.

The *Chairman*—Various papers that have been laid before Parliament, since the last General Court, are now, of course, submitted to the Proprietors.

PENSION LIST.

Mr. *Rigby* said, that, in pursuance of a notice which he had the honour to give at the last quarterly general court, he now rose to bring forward a motion, on the subject of the Company's pension list, worded in a more specific form than that which he had previously introduced. He did so in compliance with the desire of some hon. gentlemen, who had stated that, if the motion were more specific, they would be inclined to support it. Amongst them was an hon. director (Mr. Wigram) of some standing in that court, who was well known for his abilities and for his sedulous attention to the affairs of the Company. That hon. director said that he would support a motion on this subject, if properly framed. He (Mr. *Rigby*) therefore came forward on this occasion with such a motion as would, he hoped, meet not only with that hon. director's approbation, but with the general approbation of the court. In stating this, he must say that, in his opinion, the motion deserved the general concurrence of the court; for let it not be supposed that,

in introducing this motion, he meant to arraign the conduct of any one of those who held high and responsible situations in the Company. No; his object was not to destroy or to injure, but to protect and preserve—(*hear!*). He stated this now, lest it might go forth to the public that this motion arose from a suspicion of the existence of something wrong in the management of their affairs—his great desire being, on the contrary, that the public mind should be set right, and disabused with respect to this subject—(*hear!*). The public mind in this country had, he thought, imbibed wrong ideas on this point; for in the various meetings that were held with respect to the renewal of the Company's charter, undue motives and improper practices were attributed to the Company, and his only object was to remove that unjust impression. Confidence, in his opinion, was best insured and supported by due investigation and a fair statement of facts; and accounts and documents ought to be granted when called for, to place the conduct of the Company in a proper light, especially when it was recollected that the Court of Directors must have a deep interest in maintaining the character of the Company for honour and probity—(*hear, hear!*). Whenever he had seen that principle violated, and secrecy adopted instead of openness and candour, the worst consequences had always arisen from it. In proceeding in the course which he proposed, they were not acting without precedent, for the court would see that a similar motion was brought forward in the Commons' house of Parliament—that it was strongly supported—that it was carried—and that the accounts called for were produced. He did not expect to find—and indeed, from the statement made to him, he was sure that no person could find—any abuse in the management of the Company's affairs. But the public entertained suspicions, and those suspicions ought to be immediately removed. In the course of his inquiry on this subject, he was referred to one of their officers (Mr. P. Auber), who held a high situation in that house; and the courtesy, urbanity, and civility which he experienced from that gentleman, were only equalled by the extent of the knowledge and information which he was well known to possess. That gentleman had, in an able *Memoir*, greatly enlightened the public mind with respect to the affairs of India; and his *Analysis* of the history, the rise, progress, and constitution of the Company, was so clear and perspicuous,

that it ought to find a place in the library of every statesman, lawyer, and politician—(*hear, hear!*). He was perfectly sure that, if those who affected to discuss the affairs of the East India Company, would read that gentleman's works, they would get rid of many erroneous, and ill-founded, and unwarranted impressions—(*hear, hear!*). From the information of that gentleman he was enabled to frame the present motion—and he hoped that that motion would not be considered illiberal on the one hand, or too contracted on the other. His motion was framed in these terms:—

“That there be laid before this court an alphabetical list containing the names of all parties to whom grants of money exceeding £200, in any one sum, have been made by the East-India Company subsequent to the last charter, with a statement of the amount, and the circumstances under which each grant was made. Also, that there be laid before this court a like list of all parties receiving pensions exceeding £100 per annum; and also of all superannuations or retiring allowances from the said Company (excepting civil or military servants, to whom retiring allowances have been granted under the regulations), together with the amount of each such pension, superannuation, or retiring allowance, enjoyed by each individual respectively, the date when the same was granted, and a statement of the office or situation held by such party immediately preceding the grant, and, where the party shall not have held any situation, a statement of the circumstances under which such pension has been granted.”

Mr. *Rigby* continued.—It was not his intention, as would be seen from the bounds to which his motion extended, to inquire into the private and trifling charitable gratuities which it might have been found proper to bestow on individuals in very low and impoverished circumstances. He had therefore called for an account of grants of money exceeding £200, and of pensions exceeding £100, awarded by the Court of Directors since the renewal of the last charter. They all knew that, by the act of parliament, all pensions exceeding £200, and all grants of money exceeding £600, must be submitted, for approbation and confirmation to two general courts; he had therefore narrowed his motion to grants of money above £200, and to pensions exceeding £100. He had thus explained his object, and he did not think that any person would cavil at the proposition. As well from the information which he had received as from his own observation, he felt the utmost confidence in the perfect integrity, honour, and fairness which had constantly distinguished the honourable Court of Directors. If at any time aught which savoured of a different character appeared, he believed that it was entirely an individual act, which never met the eye or the ears of the court in general. He felt a warm conviction that, if the transactions of the Company were narrowly scrutinized, it would be found that no branch of any public service was ever more efficiently or more honourably attended to, than were the important af-

fairs of this great body.—(*Hear, hear!*) He would now hand up his motion; and, if any opposition were offered to it (which he certainly did not anticipate), he would reserve to himself the privilege of reply. He had already stated the terms of the motion which he had the honour of submitting to the court; and, having declared his perfect confidence in the integrity, justice, and vigour of the executive body, in the administration of their affairs, he hoped that if any gentleman was in possession of any facts which went to impugn the statement which he had made, or to shew the fallacy of the feeling which he had expressed, he hoped, he said, that that gentleman would step forward openly and manfully and declare them without reserve, in order that an opportunity might be given to exonerate this great body, in the eyes of the public, from any charge or inculpation.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was then read by the clerk.

The *Chairman*.—Having been always of opinion, and having openly stated that opinion, that publicity is of the highest advantage in the management of great public concerns, and feeling that the more the conduct of the Company is examined the more it will be admired and applauded, I can have no objection to offer to the motion of my learned friend; on the contrary: I most cordially second it.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Maxfield* said, he wished to move an amendment to this motion. It was right, he thought, that there should be added, a statement of the period of service of every gentleman receiving a pension.

Mr. *Rigby*.—The words of the resolution include that point.

The *Chairman*.—The words, I think, are perfectly sufficient to meet the object which the honourable proprietor has in view: the motion calls for a statement of “the circumstances under which each grant was made.”

Capt. *Maxfield* was anxious to have a specific call for a statement of the length of service. He wished to see, in every instance, whether the pension was conceded to interest, or was the reward of merit.

Gen. *Thornton* said, he felt great pleasure in supporting this motion; and he hoped his honourable friend on the right (Captain Maxfield) would not destroy the unanimity which appeared to prevail by pressing his amendment.—(*Hear, hear!*) The motion was certainly not so comprehensive as he could wish; but, for the reason stated by the learned gentleman he would cheerfully accede to it. Undoubtedly what the motion included would be sufficient to shew, that the Directors were free from any thing like corruption. (*Hear, hear!*) He was glad to observe

the willingness with which they agreed to the motion; because where there was secrecy there was always a suspicion of improper motives; but where there was openness and publicity, no suspicion could exist. He gladly supported the motion, and hoped that nothing would destroy their unanimity on this occasion.

The motion was then agreed to.

Gen. *Thornton* said, he had now to make another motion, on a point connected with, but not included in, that which had just been carried. His motion was, "That these returns be printed." He feared that, if they were not printed, they would be of little use.—(*Hear, hear!*) It seemed to him necessary that they should appear in a printed form, and he hoped that there would be no difficulty in agreeing to the motion. It was the interest of the Court of Directors to agree to the motion; because the more public the returns were made, the more extensive would be the dissemination of their honourable conduct.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Rigby* said, that, in moving a similar resolution at the last general court, he had proposed that the list should be printed; and for this reason, that the information should not be confined merely to that court, but that it should go forth to the whole British public, (*hear hear!*) just as the parliamentary papers, to which he before alluded, had done. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said, and very truly, that the returns for which he moved, were regularly laid before parliament and before that court; but his object was that the whole should be placed in one clear point of view, so that the public having the returns opened before them, might, if they pleased, canvass and scrutinize them. He trusted, therefore, that there would be no objection to the motion of the gallant general, which he seconded with great pleasure. The only objection that could be urged against

printing the returns was, that some parties might consider it unhandsome, to expose their salaries or pensions. But in 1780, when Mr. Burke brought forward his celebrated motion on the subject of the civil list, it was distinctly declared by him, and the doctrine was admitted by both houses of Parliament, that it was no disparagement to any party to receive a pension from the government—(*hear, hear!*) and certainly it could be as little a matter of disparagement to hold a pension from the East-India Company. (*Hear!*) Such a grant would only prove that the individual enjoying it had a right, on account of his services, to an honourable reward. He contended that, to appear on the pension list of the East-India Company, was an honour, and not a disparagement, to any individual.—(*Hear hear!*) It only shewed, in what high estimation his services were held by those who were the most competent judges of his merit.—(*Hear hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, he did not wish to interrupt his learned friend in his observations, although the proposition did not require any argument in its support. He had not the slightest objection that the returns, which were at present printed in detail, should also be printed in a more comprehensive form.

The motion was then agreed to.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—There will be little use in printing them, if the period of service is not specified.

The *Chairman*.—The court has agreed to both the propositions which have been made, and there is no question before it.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—Then I give notice that I will, on some future day, offer my observations and remarks, on the deficiency and inutility of a publication of this kind, which does not, in a separate column, refer to the time of service.

The court then, on the motion, adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 17.

Supreme Courts in India.—Mr. *Stuart Wortley* obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the receipt and further appropriation of fees and emoluments receivable by officers of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to prevent the clerks of the judges from practising as attornies or solicitors therein. The hon. member said that the bill had been prepared under the direction of the late president of the Board of Control, and he

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had thought it his duty to bring it forward, although no longer in office.

Mr. *C. Grant* had no objection to the bill being brought in and printed, but he reserved to himself the power of objecting to such of its provisions as he might think inexpedient on the second reading.

The bill was brought in and read a first time. The second reading was postponed till April 15. The following is an abstract of the bill: it authorizes the local governments at the three presidencies, when the offices mentioned in the schedule become vacant, to reduce, so far as may be con-

sidered reasonable, and as often as occasion may require, the amount of the fees and emoluments thereafter allowed to any officer who, after the act shall take effect, shall be appointed to any such office, and to direct the surplus of the fees and emoluments to be paid into the local treasuries, to be carried to the credit of the territorial revenues. It further enacts that no person, being a clerk to a judge in the supreme court, shall act as attorney or solicitor therein, or share in the profits of any attorney or solicitor. In case the total fees and emoluments of such clerk or clerks appear to the local government not to be sufficient, the same may be increased by a salary, which shall seem reasonable to the said government, to be a charge upon the territorial revenues, with the sanction of the Court of Directors and the approbation of the Board of Controll.

The schedule enumerates the following offices, *viz.* *Bengal*: sheriff, equity registrar, ecclesiastical ditto, admiralty ditto, receiver, master, accountant-general, keeper of the records, clerk of the crown and prothonotary, sworn clerk, clerk of the papers, examiner, sealer, advocate for paupers, attorney for ditto, chief justice's clerk, senior puisne judges, junior ditto ditto, interpreter, second interpreter of oriental languages, interpreter of foreign European languages, tipstaff, interpreter to judges in chambers. *Madras*: sheriff, master, clerk of the crown, deputy ditto, registrar and prothonotary, examiner, sealer, counsel for paupers, attorney for ditto, chief justice's clerk, senior puisne judge's ditto, junior ditto ditto. *Bombay*: sheriff, master, clerk of small causes, ecclesiastical registrar, examiner on the equity side, deputy clerk to the crown, sealer, prothonotary and equity registrar, clerk to the crown, attorney for paupers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

His Majesty's steam vessel *Meteor*, arrived at Falmouth on the 25th of February from the mediterranean. She brought home Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, late Governor of Bombay, and suite, who reached England from India by way of the Red Sea and Egypt, in two calendar months and nineteen days, including a five days' stay at Cosseir on the Red Sea, six at Cairo, and four at Alexandria.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Gen. Sir John Wilson has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon, in the room of Sir Hudson Lowe.

Capt. James Stirling, R. N., has been appointed by his Majesty to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Western Australia; dated 15th Feb. 1831.

PANORAMA OF HOBART TOWN.

Mr. Burford has added to his views of our Eastern colonics a fine panorama of Hobart Town, exhibiting a very accurate view of its highly picturesque scenery, and of its inhabitants, aboriginals and settlers.

CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORSHIP OF ARABIC.

The Rev. T. Jarrett, M. A., Fellow of Catharine Hall, was on the 3d March elected Professor of Arabic in the room of the Rev. S. Lee, B. D., now Regius Professor of Hebrew.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

A meeting of the proprietors took place on the 23d February, at the company's house, in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street, John Smith, Esq., M. P. the governor, in the chair. It appeared from the reports, that the examination of lands was going on with a view to exchange a part of the location, but that no further selections had yet been made. In the coal-field at Newcastle, a fine seam of coal had been discovered within thirty feet of the surface. Very voluminous accounts were supplied of the company's stock, &c. in Australia. The number of fine sheep was 4,150, and 17,205 improved colonial sheep, from which were expected a vast increase. There were 245 horses, and 2,227 head of cattle. The produce on hand from the estate consisted of 5,351 bushels of wheat, 2,000 of maize, 15 tons of hay, &c. After some observations from the governor as to the future prospects of the company, the Report was adopted, and John Lock, Esq., elected deputy governor. Mr. Hart Davis, M. P., alluded to the value of wools in Australia, which must rapidly increase, as the demand for wools here become more active. The governor, in answer to a question, stated, that it would be too expensive to send out to the colony any of the men who had been convicted under the special commissions, but that on their arrival at Australia, a selection would be made, and some taken into the service of the company. Thanks having been given to the directors, &c. the meeting adjourned.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. *Drags.* (at Bombay). Surg. D. Perston, from 26th F., to be surg., v. Thompson dec. (15 Mar. 31).

11th Lt. *Drags.* (in Bengal). Brev. Major Wm. Blundell to be major by purch., v. Blake who retires (26 Feb. 31); Lieut. L. M. Cooper to be capt. by purch., v. Blundell; Cornet Thos. Salkeld to be lieut. by purch., v. Cooper; and H. Oakley to be cornet by purch., v. Salkeld (all 26 do); Chas. Peterson to be cornet by purch., v. M'Donough, who retires (15 Mar.).

13th Lt. *Dragnet* (at Madras). Cornet J. F. Wat-

son, from h.p. 4th Dr. Gu., to be cornet, v. Moillet dec. (25 Feb. 31); F. S. D. Tyssen to be cornet by purch., v. Watson, who retires (8 Mar.); Maj. R. Brunton to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Bowers, whose prom. has not taken place (31 Dec. 30).

16th Lt. Drags. (in Bengal). Henry Garrett to be cornet by purch., v. Brooks, who retires (25 Feb. 31).

1st Foot (at Madras). Capt. J. P. Macqueen, from 1st Dr. Gu., to be capt., v. Evans, who exch. (25 Feb. 31).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Hon. Fred. Cavendish to be capt. by purch., v. Lawson, who retires; Ens. Thos. Sealy to be lieut. by purch., v. Cavendish; and H. Faulkner to be ens. by purch., v. Sealy (all 15 Mar. 31).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Fr. Crumpe to be lieut. by purch., v. Hudson dec.; and Chas. Hawker to be ens., v. Crumpe (both 22 Feb. 31).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. R. G. Johnston, from h.p. 66th F., to be lieut., v. Saunders app. to Roy. Newfoundl. Vet. Comps. (22 Mar. 31).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. Wm. Bell, from 40th F., to be surg., v. Perston app. to 4th Lt. Drags. (15 Mar. 31).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Valentine, from h.p. 98th F., to be lieut., v. Travers, whose app. has not taken place (15 Mar. 31).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Giles Keane to be lieut. by purch., v. Slade who retires; and Jas. Todd to be ens. by purch., v. Keane (both 22 Feb. 31); Staff Assist. Surg. J. L. Hartwell to be assist. surg., v. Bell prom. in 26th F. (15 Mar.)

45th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. H. Craik, from h.p. 13th F., to be lieut., v. Wm. Metge, who exch., rec. dif. (8 Mar. 31).

46th Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. J. Edmonds to be lieut., v. Smith app. to 57th regt., and J. T. T. Mackenzie to be ens., v. Edmonds (both 22d Feb. 31).

48th Foot (at Madras). Major H. Cramer, from 30th F., to be major, v. Robinson, who exch. (15 Mar. 31).

63d Foot (in New South Wales). Lieut. R. Travers, from h.p. N. S. Wales Vet. Comps., to be lieut., v. Groves who retires; Ens. D. M'C. Stubbs to be lieut. by purch., v. Pole, whose prom. has not taken place; and J. S. Adamson to be ens. by purch., v. Stubbs (all 15 Mar. 31).

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. Jas. Tyner, from h.p. 6th F., to be lieut., v. H. Preston, who exch. (22 Mar. 31).

98th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. C. A. Brooke, from h.p. 15th F., to be ens., v. Smith app. to 76th F. (25 Feb. 31).

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 41st regt. of Foot being in future styled the 41st or Welsh Regiment of Foot.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 25. Meteor steamer, from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar; at Falmouth (with an Indian dispatch).—27. Arcturus, Oliver, from Mauritius 16th May, and Rio de Janeiro 9th Dec.; at Gravesend.—28. Olive Branch, Anderson, from Cape of Good Hope 19th Dec.; at Deal.—March 1. William Glen Anderson, M^lMillan, from Cape of Good Hope 16th Dec.; off Margate.—3. Henrietta Klamina, Heyde, from Batavia; at Gravesend.—5. Emma, Reynolds, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—5. Protector, Thomas, from Mauritius 27th Nov.; at Bristol.—9. Exporter, Anwyll, from Mauritius 30th Nov.; at Gravesend.—10. Peter Protector, Terry, from Mauritius 27th Nov.; at Bristol.—10. Lord William Bentinck, Hutchinson, from Bengal 24th Oct., Madras 9th Nov., and Cape 6th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—11. Sir Andrew Hammond, Hammond, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—13. Gipsy, Highat, from Bombay 25th Nov.; at Liverpool.—13. Recovery, Brooks, from South Seas; at Deal.—14. H.C.S. Thomas Coutts, Chrystie, and H.C.S. Duchess of Athol, Daniel, both from China 18th Nov.; at Deal.—14. Warrior, Stone, from Bengal 28th Oct., and Madras 13th Nov.; at Deal.—14. Prince George, Donaldson, from Van Diemen's Land 2d Sept., and Mauritius 1st Dec.; at Deal.—16. Barrington, Metcalfe, from Cape of Good Hope 31st Dec.; at

Deal.—17. Calcutta, Watson, from Bengal 7th Oct.; off Liverpool.—18. Sir Charles Forbes, Leslie, from Batavia 17th Nov.; at Portsmouth.—18. Johanna, M^lKellar, from Mauritius 4th Dec.; at Greenock.—20. H. C. S. Dunira, Wilson, from China 17th Nov.; at Deal.—21. Gilmore, Geary, from New South Wales 14th Oct., and Rio de Janeiro 8th Jan.; at Gravesend.—21. H. C. S. William Fairlie, Blair, from China 17th Nov.; at Gravesend.—23. Protector, Bragg, from Mauritius 3d Dec.; at Plymouth.—24. Andromache, Laws, from Bengal 20th Nov.; off Penzance.

Departures.

Feb. 20. Nandi, Hawkins, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. Calpe, Eales, for Cape of Good Hope; from Dartmouth.—23. Padanham, Nash, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—March 5. Alexander, Green, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Liverpool.—5. Emerald, Melville, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—7. Temnot, Warren, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—7. H.C.S. Herefordshire, Hope, for Bombay and China; from Deal (sailed 19th from Plymouth).—7. H.C.S. Hythe, Shepherd, for Bombay and China; from Deal (sailed 19th from Cowes).—7. Symmetry, Stevens, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal (sailed 18th from Torbay).—10. B. teay, Barclay, for Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal; from Leith.—12. Victoria, Cain, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—18. H.C.S. Warren Hastings, Avarne, for St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, and China; from Deal.—18. Argyle, Stavers, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Plymouth.—18. Elizabeth and Jane, Richmond, for Bombay; from Deal.—19. Maquet, Watkins, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Plymouth.—19. Amig, Arab, and Orestes transports, for Mauritius (with 87th regt.); from Plymouth.—19. Mary Ann, Jack, for New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—20. Lady Nugent, Wimbie, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. Duke of Rutshire, Brown, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—20. Georgiana, Thompson, for New South Wales (with convict); from Deal.—21. Alton, Sutherland, for Batavia; from Deal.—21. Burnes, Ross, for New South Wales; from Deal.—21. Seringapatam, Cressy, for South Seas; from Portsmouth.—21. Mac Lellan, Higgins, for China; from Liverpool.—21. Ripley, Hesse, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. Hindoo, Pinder, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Bengal and Madras: Miss Scarnan; Capt. Palmer; Capt. Smith; Lieut. Harkness; Lieut. Potts, 45th regt.; Ens. Colebeck; Lieut. Wood; Lieut. Barton; Lieut. Blackwood; Lieut. Gibson; Dr. Smith, surgeon; Mr. Scarnan; two children; two servants; Miss Palmer; Master Palmer.—From the Cape: Mr. Marshall; Lieut. Blackland.

Per Gilmore, from N.S. Wales: Mr. Bettington. Per H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, from China: Mrs. Campbell; two Misses Fullarton; Robert Fullarton; Esq.; W. E. Fullarton, Esq., Madras C.S.; Capt. J. Campbell, 40th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Thos. McLellan, 33d Madras N.I.; one servant.

Per H.C.S. Duchess of Athol, from China: John Jackson, Esq., suprargo; Jas. Ilbery, Esq., civilian; Ho Lo Lo, a Chinese patient, for medical advice; Nathaniel Williams, sent home a prisoner by the Select Committee.

Per H.C.S. William Fairlie, from China; Major W. H. Montgomerie, Bengal service; Mrs. Montgomerie; Capt. Thos. Blair; A. C. T. Dickson, Esq., Penang civil service; James Blair, Esq., merchant; Capt. Wm. Graham, Indian navy; Capt. J. K. Durant, country service; Masters McKenzie and Wylie; Mr. L. Just; Eliza Young; Sophia Marshall.

Per H.C.S. Dunira, from China: Capt. M. A. Bunbury, 4th B.N.I.; Mrs. Bunbury and three children; a native servant.

Per Andromache, from Bengal: Mrs. Laws; Mrs. Jenkins; Mrs. Bryce; Mrs. Girdlestone; Mrs. Ray; Mrs. Pigou; Mrs. Temple; Major Jenkins; Major Farquharson; Capt. Girdlestone; Arch. Bryce, Esq.; Lieut. Du Verroir; Lieut. Lec; Ens. Boddington; Ens. Bayley; Rev. Mr. Ray; Rev. Mr. Mascheranus; three Misses Ray; Miss F. Jenkins; Masters Girdlestone, two Ray, and two Pigou; three native servants.—(Miss J. L. Hughes died at sea, Dec. 7).

Expected.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bombay: Mrs. Delamotte and child; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Pickering; Mrs. Payne; Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Bulkeley; Mrs. Perrenon; Mrs. Wells; Sir Lionel Smith; Major Campbell; Major Pickering; Dr. Moore; Capt. Hughes; Lieut. Jessie; Lieut. Bomer; Lieut. Wells; two Misses Johnson; Miss Warden; 13 children.

Per H.C.S. Abercrombie Robinson, from China: John H. Astell, Esq.; H. M. Clarke, Esq.

Per H. C. S. London, from China: Major Smith.

Per H. C. S. Consing, from China: Mr. Drewe, an American.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Col. Taylor; Capt. Wheeler and Family; Mrs. Drew, &c. &c.; also military officers and fifty soldiers.

Per Albion, from Bengal (for Liverpool): Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Kemp; Mrs. Sulton; Mrs. Sutherland; Miss Marshall; Capt. W. Campbell, 38th N. Regt.; Lieut. Colin Campbell, B.N.I.; Lieut. Tebbs, ditto; W. Sulton, Esq.; A. Cumming, Esq.; J. Sutherland, Esq.; E. Gordon, Esq. C.S.; Baboo Rammohun Roy, Son, and four servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Herefordshire, for Bombay: Lieut. Adamson, and Ens. Smith, both of H.M. 40th Foot; Ens. Stamford, H.M. 20th ditto; Mr. A. T. Goodridge, returning.

Per H. C. S. Hythe, for Bombay: Rev. D. Young, M.A., returning to his duty; Lieut. Malcolm, ditto; Mrs. Malcolm; Mr. C. B. Skinner, to reside; Mr. J. J. Faulkner, ditto; Messrs. W. R. J. Shum and D. Scott, for Bombay marine; Mr. T. Prulin, free mariner; Messrs. G. Balnes and C. York, cadets; Mr. P. Stuart, assist. surgeon; Mrs. Gatherer, returning; Mrs. Gordon, ditto; 4 servants.

Per H. C. S. Warren Hastings, for Malacca: Mrs. Garling; Miss Garling; Miss Hindes; Miss Hayes; Miss Edwards; two native servants, and child.—For St. Helena: William Bell, a native.

Per Lady Nugent, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Hanbury; Mr. Gibbon and party; Capt. Fitton; Lieut. Lane; Capt. and Mrs. Robertson; Miss Crump; Mr. Abercrombie; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Kirby; Mr. Luthbridge; Mr. Bacon; Mr. Horsley; Mr. Douglas; Col. King; Miss White; one native servant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. At Tenby, South Wales, the wife of Col. Mason Boyd, Bengal army, of a son.

Feb. 13. At John Street, the lady of Capt. Christopher Newport, of a daughter still-born.

22. At Waterford, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wm. Vincent, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

23. At Bellevue, Banff, the lady of James Mackintosh, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a son.

24. The lady of G. Hamilton, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

March 7. The lady of Lieut. Col. Alexander Stewart, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

— In Foley Place, the lady of Wm. G. Ouseley, Esq., of His Majesty's Legation in the United States, of a son.

8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of James Atkinson, Esq., Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March. 1. At Trinity Church, L. M. Cooper, Esq., Capt. in the 11th L. Drago., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late W. Walter, Esq., of Devonshire Place.

2. At St. Mary's Islington, J.R. Powell, Esq., of Compton Terrace, Islington, to Eliza Harriet, youngest daughter of Henry Johnson, Esq., of the East-India House.

15. At Edinburg, Stephen Long, Esq., Capt. in the Hon. E. I. Company's establishment, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Andrew Long, Esq., of Feversham, Kent.

16. At Edinburg, Dr. James Gregory Vos, eldest son of Dr. Vos, of Calcutta, to Mary, second daughter of Robert Purdie, Esq., of Heriot Row, Edinburg.

19. At Brighton, Henry, youngest son of the late W. Wellington, Esq., of Trincomallee, in the Island of Ceylon, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Scrase, Esq., of Buckingham, in the county of Sussex.

24. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Marcus Martin, Esq., Barrister at Law, of the Middle Temple, to Harriet Mary, only child of the late John Stapleton, Esq., of Calcutta.

26. At St. George's, Hanover Square, John Cunningham, Esq., of Hensol, county Dumfries, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of the late Clotworthy Upton, R. N., and Commissioner of H.M. Navy, Trincomalee.

DEATHS.

Nov. 17. On board the *Lord William Bentinck*, eight days after departure from Madras for England, Capt. John Fyfe, late Resident at Tanjore.

Jan. 19. At Whitedale-house, Hambleton, Hants, in his 90th year, Rear-Admiral Bligh, C. B. He entered the naval service at the age of eleven, and served many years in the East-Indies.

28. At East Malling, Kent, Lieut. Col. Walter Syms, of the 80th foot. In 1811, this officer was present at the capture of Java, for which service he wore a medal.

Feb. 6. At sea, on the passage to Bombay, Walter Spottiswoode, Esq., Commander of the ship *Jane Young*.

19. At Titchfield, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, missionary at Surat, one of the twins he brought from India: the other died in Scotland two years ago.

20. At Brighton, in his 64th year, General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, col. of the 33d Foot, and formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

23. At Bath, in his 70th year, Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart., of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset.

24. At Wexham Lodge, Bucks, aged 82, Lieut. Gen. Geo. Roberts, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

March 1. At Brighton, Richard Wellesley, Esq., son of the Marquis Wellesley.

3. In North Town, Taunton, after a few hours' illness, Lieut. Col. Hugh Alcock, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 85th year.

— In Sloane Street, Chelsea, after a short illness, Capt. Francis Candy, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal military service, aged 32.

5. At Howland, Scotland, Brigadier General Alexander Walker, late governor of St. Helena, and during many years political resident in Guzerat; one of the most highly-respected military and political servants of the East-India Company.

7. At Bath, Mary Teresa, wife of Major Fotheringham, of the Hon. E. I. Company's engineers, and of York Gate, Regent's Park.

12. At Bath, Lieut. Col. James S. R. Drummond, of the Bombay engineers.

— At Edinburg, Martha, wife of Dr. George Alexander, formerly of the Madras medical establishment, and lately superintending surgeon of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

21. At Hackney, aged 38, Henry Bird, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— On his return from India, in his 20th year, Mr. Wm. R. Lowe, surgeon of the *Lord William Bentinck*, East-Indianman, and youngest son of Mr. C. Lowe, surgeon, of Minchinhampton.

— At sea, on board the *Caroline*, Fewson, from Mauritius to Bombay, Mr. G. Oliver, second officer of the vessel. He was drowned by falling from the poop in a gale of wind.

— Lieut. Gen. Samuel Graham, deputy governor of Strirling Castle.

— At Walworth Castle, Darlington, Lieut. General Aymer.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 21, 1830.

	R.s. A.	R.s. A.		R.s. A.	R.s. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15	0 @ 20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 12 @ 5 14
Bottles	100	11	0	— flat	do. 5 12 — 5 14
Coals	H. md. 0	7	0	— English, sq.	do. 3 0 — 3 2
Copper Sheathing, 16-28 ..	F. md. 41	8	—	— flat	do. 3 0 — 3 2
— 30-40	do. 41	0	—	— Bolt	do. 3 0 — 3 2
— Thick sheets	do. 40	8	—	— Sheet	do. 4 12 — 5 0
— Old	do. 41	0	—	— Nails	cwt. 12 0 — 14 0
— Bolt	do. 42	0	—	— Hoops	F. md. 5 0 — 5 8
— Slab	do. 40	8	— 41 12	— Kentledge	cwt. 1 0 — 1 4
— Nails, assort.	do. 38	0	— 40 0	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 5 12 — 5 14
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 43	0	— 43 4	— Sheet	do. 6 4 — —
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. 43	0	— 43 4	— Millinery	15 D. — 20 D.
Copperas	do. 2	0	— 3 10	— Shot, patent	bag 3 0 — 3 2
Cottons, chintz	15 A.	— 20 A.	—	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 12 — —
— Muslins, assort.	5 D.	— 10 D.	—	— Stationery	P. C. — 5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 20-50	Mor. 0	7 — 0 7½	—	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 8 8 — 9 0
— 60-120	do. 0	6½ — —	—	— Swedish	do. 14 0 — 15 0
Cutlery	P. C.	— 5 A.	—	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 17 0 — 18 0
Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C.	— 10 D.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C. — 5 A.
Hardware	P. C.	— 5 D.	—	— coarse	P. C. — 5 A.
Hosiery	10 D.	— 15 D.	—	— Flannel	P. C. — 5 A.

MADRAS, October 20, 1830.

	R.s.	R.s.		R.s.	R.s.
Bottles	100	16 @ 18	0	Iron Hoops	candy 28 @ 30
Copper, Sheathing	candy 300	— 320	—	— Nails	do. — — 38
— Cakes	do. 280	— 300	—	— Lead, Pig	do. 34 — 38
— Old	do. 280	— 280	—	— Sheet	do. 31 — 35
— Nails, assort.	do. 210	— 220	—	— Millinery	Unsaleable.
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	— 10 A.	—	— Shot, patent	10 A. — 15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham ..	P. C.	— 10 D.	—	— Spelter	candy 30 — 32
— Longcloth	15 A.	— 25 A.	—	— Stationery	P. C. — 5 D.
Cutlery	P. C.	— 10 D.	—	— Steel, English	candy 60 — 70
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 A.	— 25 A.	—	— Swedish	do. 140 — 150
Hardware	10 D.	— 15 D.	—	— Tin Plates	box 23 — 25
Hosiery	20 A.	— 25 A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C. — 10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 42	— 45	—	— coarse	P. C. — 10 D.
— English sq.	do. 21	— 24	—	— Flannel	P. C. — —
— Flat and bolt	do. 21	— 24	—		

BOMBAY, November 13, 1830.

	R.s.	R.s.		R.s.	R.s.
Anchors	cwt. 18	@ 0	0	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 72 @ 0
Bottles, pint	doz. 2	— 0	—	— English, do.	do. 33 — 0
Coals	ton 23	— 0	—	— Hoops	cwt. 74 — 0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt. 71	— 0	—	— Nails	do. 16 — 0
— 24-32	do. 71½	— 0	—	— Plates	do. 8 — 0
— Thick sheets	do. 72	— 0	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 32 — 0
— Slab	do. 70	— 0	—	— do. for nails	do. 45 — 0
— Nails	do. 60	— 0	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 10 — 0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	—	— Sheet	do. 9½ — 0
— Longcloths	—	—	—	— Millinery	no demand
— Muslins	—	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 14 — 0
— Other goods	—	—	—	— Spelter	do. 9½ — 0
— Yarn, 20-80	lb. 4	— 1½	—	— Stationery	P. C. — 0
Cutlery	10 D.	— 25 A.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 19½ — 0
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 D.	— —	—	— Tin Plates	box 23½ — 0
Hardware	P. C.	— —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	25 D. — 30 D.
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	— —	—	— coarse	15 A. — 0
				— Flannel	P. C. — 0

CANTON, November 15, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4½	@ 6	0	Smalts	pecul 12 @ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 5	— 5½	—	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 6 — 7
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2½	— 3	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.60 — 1.70
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 14	— 2	—	— Camlets	pce. 22 — 24
— Bandannoes	do. 2	— 2½	—	— Do. Dutch	do. 34 — 35
— Yarn	pecul 30	— 60	—	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7 — 8
Iron, Bar	do. 2½	— 0	—	— Tin	pecul 16 — 17
— Rod	do. 3½	— 4	—	— Tin Plates	box 11 — 12
Lead	do. 4½	— 5	—		

SINGAPORE, November 13, 1830.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble...	corge	6	@ 8
Bottles	100	4	—	do. do Pullicat	do.	3	— 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	— 42	Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	50	— 80
Cottons, Madapollams, 25y. d. by 32in. pcs.	2½	— 3½		Hardware, assort.			P. D.
Imit. Irish	25.	36	do. 2. — 3	Iron, Swedish	pecul	5½	— 6
Longcloths	12	36	do. none	English	do.	3½	— 3½
38 to 40	34-36	do.	6 — 8	Nails	do.	10	—
do. do.	30-40	do.	7 — 0	Lead, Pig	do.	5½	— 6
do. do.	44	do.	7 — 9	Sheet	do.	6	— 7
50	do.	8	— 10	Shot, patent	bag	3	— 3½
55	do.	8	— 10	Spelter	pecul	5	— 5½
60	do.	10	— 11	Sicel, Swedish	do.	11	— 12
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	3	— 3½	English	do.		none
9-8	do.	3½	— 5	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs.	N. D.	
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	1½	— 2½	Camblets	do.	25	— 37
Jaconet, 20	44	do.	3 — 7	Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½	— 1½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Oct. 21, 1830.—Our market during the past week has been excessively dull, and the sales reported are to a very limited extent, partly in consequence of the interference of the *Kalce Poojah* holidays. In Europe goods, the market is much overstocked, and almost unsaleable, except at a heavy discount on invoice cost. There have been some sales of woollens during the week, but at low rates—the demand for twist has not been so brisk, nor prices so well supported; about 400 small bales, Nos. 20 to 40, lately arrived from the Red Sea, the manufacture of the Pacha of Egypt, have been sold during the week, at 7 as. per morah. Metals, the market heavy.

Madras, Oct. 20, 1830.—There is no material alteration in the market for piece goods of any description; the enquiries for good blue salampores continue. Broad cloth, the stock heavy. Cotton and cotton yarn, the prices steady. In metals there is little variation. Other descriptions of articles in general without request.

Bombay, Oct. 30, 1830.—Since the termination of the *Dewallee* holidays, there have been some extensive transactions in piece goods, chiefly in longcloths, madapollams, jacanets, plain and spotted cambrics, and dimties; also a few fancies and neutral prints. The demand is now very inactive, and prices have declined during the fortnight in consequence of the large additions to our stocks, im-

ported by the *Gipsy, Janet, and Mail*. There have been also some considerable sales of coarse woollens at Rs. 2½ to 2½ per yard according to colour and quality. We have heard of no transactions in cotton yarn.

Nov. 13.—Our market has been in a state of great depression during the fortnight; there have been some considerable sales of piece goods, but at still further reduction in prices. Manchester long cloths have been sold at Rs. 11, and madapollams at Rs. 5½ per piece. Our stocks are excessively heavy, and it is difficult now to effect sales except at very low prices. There have been some sales of copper and spelter at our quotations.

Canton, Aug. 18, 1830.—The sale of camblets has been much affected by the great number of pieces smuggled during last season, which has enabled the purchasers who supplied themselves in that manner to undersell the honest merchant, by four and five dollars per piece. Several seizures by the mandarins, at the houses of the shopmen, under suspicion of such contraband traffic, have excited much alarm.

Nov. 2.—White piece goods and woollens are much reduced in value by the late arrivals, which have been considerable. New dollars are very scarce, and recent sales have been made at a prem. of 1½ per cent. Sysee silver deliverable at Lintin 6½ per cent. prem.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.			Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 3 8 Remittable			32 8 Prem.
Prem. 1 8 Old Five per cent. Loan ..			1 0 Prem.
Prem. 2 8 New ditto ditto			2 0 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,600 to 6,000.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7	0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0	do.
Interest on loans on deposit	6	0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 9½d. to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 10, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	Par.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3 Prem.

Bombay, Nov. 24, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9½d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—107½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Pres. 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, Nov. 6, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.	
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.	

Canton, Nov. 15, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. to 4s. 0½d. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, ditto ditto.	

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 12 April—Prompt 8 July.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 10 May—Prompt 5 August.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Duchess of Athol*, *Thomas Coutts*, *William Fairlie*, and *Dunira*, from China; and the *Lord William Bentinck* from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Silks—Bamboos—Mats—Wine.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1831. Graves. Apr. 30 } Madras	527	Charles Beach.....	Charles Beach.....	E. I. Docks	Henry Blanshard and Chas. Perrin
	Ports. May 1 } Lord Wm. Ben-	564	Henry Hutchinson.....	Henry Hutchinson E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct., Lime st.	
	Graves. Apr. 30 } tinck	525	Joseph A. Douglas.....	Joseph A. Douglas City Canal	{ Tomlin & Man, 44, Cornhill.	
	Ports. May 1 } Morley	538	William Faith.....	William Faith.....	{ Silas Pearse, Esq., Plymouth.	
	Graves. Apr. 30 } 20 Lady Mac Naughten	400	Edward & A. Rule	G. R. Douthwaite W. I. Docks	Edward & A. Rule, Leadenhall-street.	
	Ports. Mar. 31 } Crcasian	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	Henry Thompson W. I. Docks	{ Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchinn-lane	
	Graves. Mar. 25 } Mount Stuart	440	Edward & A. Rule	G. R. Douthwaite W. I. Docks	{ & Dornett, Young & England.	
	Ports. Apr. 8 } Elphinstone	670	Henry Read.....	Michael O'Brien.. W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.	
	Graves. Apr. 30 } Providence	755	Captain & Co.....	Robert Ford.....	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Ports. May 1 } Lady Flora	600	Huddart & Co.....	William L. Pope.. W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.	
Bengal	June 1 } (Duke of Nor-	550	Gledstanes & Co.....	Chas. B. Tarbutt W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, 9, Mark Lane.	
	Ports. June 1 } thumberland	712	Cockerell & Co.....	Chris. Bidden.....	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	Graves. Apr. 30 } Andromache	438	John Jacobs and Son	Rich. W. Laws	E. I. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & W. Lyall & Co.
	Ports. Apr. 3 } Sir Thomas Munro	331	John A. Meaburn	Robert Gihies.....	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & W. Lyall & Co.
	Graves. Apr. 29 } Czar	325	William Tindell.....	Thomas A. Watt	E. I. Docks	William Lyall & Co., Billiter square.
	Ports. Apr. 29 } Opemnicus	513	Thomas Ward.....	Joseph Grote	City Canal	Gledstanes & Co., & Tomlin & Man.
	Graves. May 1 } La Belle Alliance	627	Thomas Ferncomb	Charles Arkool	E. I. Docks	Barter, Neate & Co., & Clement's-lane.
	Ports. June 20 } Orient	570	Chalmers and Guthrie	Thomas White	E. I. Docks	Capt. White, Jerusalem: coffee-house.
	Graves. Apr. 15 } Latella	682	Palmer, Mackillop & Co.....	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	Ports. Apr. 15 } Lonach	390	W. H. Driscoll	John Hicks	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Bombay	Graves. Apr. 15 } Lord Amherst	507	John A. Meaburn	John Wilson.....	E. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie & W. Lyall & Co.
	Ports. Apr. 15 } Royal George	550	John Barry	William Wilson.....	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	Graves. May 20 } Seavotris	467	Alex. Yates	Alex. Yates	Expected	Edmund Read.
	Ports. June 31 } Oriental	515	Jones and Owen	Jas. Leader	Expected	W. Abercrombie, 33, Cornhill.
Mauritius & Ceylon	Graves. June 10 } Triumph	507	Robert and Thos. Green	Thos. Green.....	Expected	Robert Green & Tomlin & Man.
	Ports. Apr. 10 } Seppings	350	George Joad.....	Benj. Freeman.....	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surlen, 5, George-yard.
Mauritius.	Graves. Apr. 10 } John Craig	354	John Craig	Thomas Lawson.....	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co., 33, Mark-lane.
	Ports. May 1 } Welcome	240	R. and R. Brown	George Paul.....	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Batavia & Singapore	Graves. Apr. 27 } Edmund Castle	268	Smyth and Co.....	—	Liverpool	[Liverpool, A. Norgans & Co., North Esq. Bridges,

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Contingents.	To be Afloat.	To sail from Gravesend.	When Sailed.
8	Buckinghamshire	1360	Company's Ship	R. Glaspoole	Robert Robson	A. H. Urnston	C. W. White	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	B. G. Lancaster	Bombay & China	1830.	1831.	1831.
10	Marquis of Huntly	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	Henry Bristol	John Vaux	C. Mac Rae	G. W. de Butts	John Cullen	Rd. Binks	Bombay & China	7 Dec.	20 Jan	24 Jan
9	Lady Melville	1263	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Litchfield	Edw. Vase	G. C. Gordon	A. Alcock	Fret. Palmer	Bombay & China	1830.	20 Jan	25 Jan
6	Thames	1330	Henry Blamhard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Wm. Rydd	Thos. Bush	H. Bouby	F. P. Cockrell	Bombay & China	1831.	1 Feb.	15 Feb.
3	Duke of Sussex	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	John Sun	C. D. Moreon	Bombay & China	1831.	1 Feb.	15 Feb.
6	Parquharson	1336	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling	Geo. Lloyd	J. Campbell	W. R. Campbell	T. Foulerton	F. H. Halpin	Bombay & China	1831.	11 Jan	19 Feb.
9	General Kyd	1266	Robert Small	Alex. Nairne	Rd. Applin	John Domett	J. G. Down	F. Mac Donald	R. C. Knight	James Swan	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	21 Dec.	23 Jan	25 Jan
6	Repulse	1334	John F. Tunins	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	Manuel Rogers	Christ. Hill	Wm. Scott	N. G. Glass	Bombay & China	1831.	25 Jan	30 Feb.
9	Pennistart	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	H. Clement	A. H. Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis	Bombay & China	4 Jan.	17 Feb.	19 Mar.
9	Herefordshire	1279	John Locke	Wm. Hope	Edw. Foord	J. R. Lancaster	H. Walford	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson	E. Crowfoot	Bombay & China	1831.	25 Jan	19 Mar.
6	Hythe	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland	CK. Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	J. Buttivant	St. Hel., Straits, of Malacca, & China	19 Jan	9 Feb.	19 Mar.
10	Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	H. B. Avame	W. Lidderdale	J. Hamilton	Douglas Wales	J. F. Gunning	Wm. H. Pope	D. Grassick	China	5 Mar.	20 Mar	16 Apr
10	Rose	1084	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	Jas. M. Innes	Henry Grant	A. Miller		China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
8	Duke of York	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Joseph Locke	John Thomson	R. E. Warner	Geo. Stewart	Lewin Reads	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne	China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
10	Infante	1321	R. Borradaile	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Alchin	Henry Cayley	John Tate	John Walker	Adam Elliot	Thos. Storey	China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
10	Waterloo	1325	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Fret. Hedges	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	John Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
13	Saville Castle	1349	Company's Ship	Patrick H. Burt	C. A. Eastmore	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curtis	J. S. Elliot	John Innes	W. F. Burt	China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
10	Wachetee	1321	Wm. Molat	James Kellaway	Geo. Wise	R. H. Rhind	J. L. Tempier	Edw. Routh	Errol Boyd		China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
10	Bowdoy	1342	Henry Tempier	James Kellaway	Geo. Wise	R. H. Rhind	J. L. Tempier	Edw. Routh	Errol Boyd		China	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
11	Louthier Castle	1307	Joseph Palmer	Henry Harris	R. H. Tetherne	Wm. Toller	Fred. Sims	Henry Friday	Robert Greig	Wm. Cragg	Madras & Bengal	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May
9	Minerva	876	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	R. Anderson	Wm. Chantler	J. E. Markland	Bengal	19 Apr.	11 May	1 June
12	Thomas Grenville	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Peter Fletcher	T. Packman	D. Thomson	Peter Ormsby	Wm. Grubame	Honey Millett	Bengal	19 Apr.	11 May	1 June

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla	cwt. 0 5 6 @	0 8 0
Coffee, Java	1 15 0	2 1 0
— Cheribon	1 16 0	2 2 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon	1 9 0	1 17 0
Bourbon		
— Mocha	3 0 0	6 6 0
Cotton, Surat	lb 0 0 4½	0 0 5½
— Madras	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
— Bengal	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
— Bourbon	0 0 7	0 0 9½
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
— Aloes, Epatica	cwt. 9 10 0	16 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star	4 4 0	4 5 0
— Borax, Refined	3 0 0	3 5 0
— Unrefined, or Tineal	3 0 0	3 5 0
— Camphire	5 10 0	5 15 0
— Cardamoms, Malabar	lb 0 5 0	
— Ceylon		
— Cassia Buds	cwt. 4 0 0	4 5 0
— Lignea	2 18 0	3 7 0
— Castor Oil	lb 0 0 4	0 1 3
— China Root	cwt. 1 5 0	
— Cubebs	4 0 0	4 5 0
— Dragon's Blood	18 0 0	27 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, lump	2 0 0	3 10 0
— Arabic	1 8 0	3 0 0
— Assafetida	6 15 0	3 0 0
— Benjamin, 2d Sort	15 0 0	30 0 0
— Aniini	3 0 0	12 0 0
— Gambogium	8 0 0	20 0 0
— Myrrh	4 0 0	15 0 0
— Olibanum	0 18 0	3 0 0
— Kino	10 0 0	13 0 0
— Lac Lake	lb 0 0 6	0 1 7
— Dye	0 3 0	0 3 3
— Shell	cwt. 5 10 0	7 10 0
— Stick	2 0 0	4 0 0
— Musk, China	oz. 1 0 0	2 10 0
— Nux Vomica	cwt. 0 15 0	1 2 0
— Oil, Cassia	oz. 0 0 4½	0 0 5
— Cinnamon	0 13 0	0 14 0
— Cocoa-nut		
— Cloves	lb 0 0 6	0 0 9
— Mace	0 0 1½	
— Nutmegs	0 1 0	0 1 7
Opium	none	
— Rhubarb	0 1 6	0 3 6
— Sal Ammoniac	cwt. 3 0 0	3 10 0
— Senna	lb 0 0 8	0 2 2
— Turmeric, Java	cwt. 0 18 0	
— Bengal	0 12 0	0 16 0
— China	0 17 0	1 3 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 15 0	3 18 0
— Blue	4 0 0	
— Hides, Buffalo	lb 0 0 3	0 0 5
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3½	0 0 8
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 6 9	0 7 0
— Purple and Violet	0 5 9	0 6 6
— Mid. to good Violet	0 4 3	0 5 3
— Violet and Copper	0 3 9	0 5 0
— Copper	0 3 6	0 4 3
— Consuming sorts	0 2 4	0 3 9
— Oude, ord. to mid.	0 2 4	0 3 5
— Madras gd. (few chests)	0 3 6	0 3 11
— Do. bad to mid.	0 1 7	0 3 0
— Do. Kurpah	0 2 5	0 3 9
— Birmipatam	0 1 8	0 3 3
— Trash and bad dust	0 0 10	0 2 0

Mother-o'-Pearl	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Shells, China } cwt. 4 4 0 @		
Nankeens	piece	
Rattans	100	
— Rice, Bengal White	cwt. 0 15 0	0 18 0
— Patna	1 3 0	
— Java	0 10 6	0 11 6
Safflower	6 0 0	10 0 0
Sago	0 10 0	1 2 0
— Pearl		
Saltpetre	2 3 0	2 6 0
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb	
— Novl	0 13 6	0 18 2
— Ditto White	0 13 9	0 17 7
— China	0 13 9	0 17 8
— Bengal and Privilege	0 18 6	1 1 6
— Orgazinc	1 1 0	1 2 6
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 6	0 9 2
— Cloves	0 1 2	0 2 0
— Mace	0 4 4	0 5 0
— Nutmegs	0 3 8	0 5 8
— Ginger	cwt. 1 6 0	
— Pepper, Black	lb 0 0 21	0 0 3½
— White	0 0 41	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal	cwt. 1 2 0	1 11 0
— Siam and China	0 15 0	1 5 0
— Mauritius		
— Manilla and Java	0 15 0	1 6 0
Tea, Hohea	lb	
— Congou		
— Souchong		
— Campt		
— Twankay		
— Pckoe		
— Hyson Skin		
— Hyson		
— Young Hyson		
— Gunpowder		
Tin, Banca	cwt. 3 3 0	3 4 0
Tortoiseshell	lb 0 15 0	2 16 0
Vermillion	lb 0 3 3	0 3 6
Wax	cwt. 4 0 0	6 0 0
Wool, Sanders Red	ton 15 0 0	
— Ebony	4 0 0	6 0 0
— Sapan	6 0 0	12 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot 0 3 0	0 5 0
Oil, Fish	ton 38 0 0	
Whalefins	ton 160 0 0	
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
— Best	lb 0 2 0	0 5 0
— Inferior	0 1 2	0 2 0
— V. D. Land, viz.		
— Best	0 1 0	0 1 9½
— Inferior	0 0 6	0 0 9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt. 1 3 0	
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb 1 0 0	5 10 0
Gum Arabic	cwt. 0 15 0	1 0 0
Hides, Dry	lb 0 0 4½	0 0 7
— Salted	0 0 4½	0 0 5
Oil, Palm	cwt. 30 0 0	
— Fish	ton	
Raisins	cwt. 35 0 0	42 0 0
Wax	5 5 0	5 6 0
Wine, Madeira	pipe 9 0 0	19 0 0
— Red	14 0 0	20 0 0
Wood, Teak	load 7 0 0	8 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, March 26, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Pakl.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India	67	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	63	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	77	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debutures	101	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India	123	8 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	13 dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	—	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	5 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Tea.—The following are the prices of the sale which commenced at the East-India House on the 1st, and finished on the 15th March:—Bohea, quarter and half chests, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d., large do., 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.; Congou, do. 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 0½d.; Congou, common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d., good, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d., fine, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d., Pekoe kind, 3s. to 3s. 2½d.; Campol, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 10d.; Souchong, 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 6d.; Twankay, common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d., good, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.; Hyson, common, 3s. 9½d. to 4s.; good, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 6d., fine, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 7d. Compared with the previous sale, Boheas are 1d. to 1½d. cheaper; Congou ½d. dearer, good and fine 1d. to 2d. dearer; Twankay, common, ½d. cheaper; Hysons 2d. cheaper.

The market has been pretty stationary since the sale; some few Boheas in large chests have changed hands, at a small abatement of the sale's cost, and two or three breaks of Congou have been sold at a shade of premium.

Sugars.—The stock of sugar is low: about 14,000 casks of West-India, and 42,000 bags of Mauritius. The latter is 6s. to 1s. per cwt. higher.

Coffee.—The market for this article is extremely dull.

Saltpetre.—The market very heavy; the prices nearly nominal.

Indigo.—The market has been firm during the month. At the latter part, there was a great improvement in the demand; the orders for purchase appear numerous, the premium of 3d. a 4d. per lb. on East-India House prices is freely realized. The cause of the improvement in indigo is the small sale next month; it is expected to consist of 3,500 to 4,000 chests.

Cotton.—The inquiries after cotton rather increase.

Rice.—Bengal rice is rather higher, the holders are very firm.

Imports this Year.—Tea, 47,038 chests; coffee, 8,336 packages; sugar, 106,456 bags; cotton, 5,953 bales; indigo, 917 chests; rice, 13,160 bags; saltpetre 10,180 bags.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 February to 25 March 1831.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N.3 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	198 99 78 3 79	77 3 78 1 4	—	87 1 87 3 3	86 1 87 1 3	16 3 16 3 3	204 05	4 6p	17 19p	
28	198 3 77 3 78 3	77 3 77 3 4	—	86 3 87 3 3	86 3 86 3 3	16 3 16 3 3	—	6 7p	17 19p	
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Feb.	1 198 99 76 3 77 3	76 3 76 3 4	85 3 86 3 3	85 3 86 3 3	85 3 86 3 3	16 3 16 3 3	—	5 6p	16 19p	
2	—	76 3 77 3 4	75 3 76 3 3	85 3 86 3 3	85 3 86 3 3	85 3 85 3 3	16 3 16 3 3	205	2 6p	14 19p
3	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	85 3 86 3 3	84 3 85 3 3	—	203	3 4p	16 19p	
4	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	85 3 86 3 3	84 3 85 3 3	—	—	4 5p	17 20p	
5	—	—	76 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	202	3p	18 20p	
7	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	86 3 86 3 3	84 3 85 3 3	—	202	3 5p	19 21p	
8	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	3 5p	18 20p	
9	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	1 3p	14 18p	
10	—	—	75 3 75 3 3	—	84 3 84 3 3	—	—	—	15 18p	
11	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	3 6p	16 18p	
12	—	—	75 3 75 3 3	—	84 3 84 3 3	—	—	—	17 18p	
14	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	—	84 3 85 3 3	—	—	4 6p	17 19p	
15	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	2 6p	17 19p	
16	—	—	76 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	2 4p	16 19p	
17	—	—	76 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	4p	16 18p	
18	—	—	76 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 86 3 3	—	—	3 5p	16 19p	
19	—	—	76 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	3 5p	16 19p	
21	—	—	75 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	3p	16 18p	
22	—	—	76 3 76 3 3	—	85 3 85 3 3	—	—	—	17 18p	
23	—	—	76 3 77 3 3	—	85 3 86 3 3	—	—	2 3p	16 18p	
24	—	—	76 3 77 3 3	—	86 3 86 3 3	—	—	2p	16 19p	
25	—	—	77 3 79 3 3	—	87 3 88 3 3	—	—	2 4p	18 23p	

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